



The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

1986 Annual Meeting

October 31, November 1, 2
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy, New York

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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1986 CONFERENCE

David R. Starbuck, General Chairman

GENERAL INFORMATION

Abstracts - Abstracts of papers presented at this meeting are included in the program. Additional copies are available for \$1.50 US/\$2.00 CDN per copy at the Registration/Membership Desk, or may be ordered prepaid from CNEHA c/o David Starbuck, Dept. of Science and Technology Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12181.

Book Room - A book exhibit will be maintained on both Saturday and Sunday in Room 232 of the Communications Center at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Publications from various sources will be displayed, under the supervision of Roselle Henn. Parks Canada research publications will be offered for sale. (Volumes in the discontinued History and Archaeology/Histoire et archeologie and Canadian Historic Sites/Lieux historiques canadiens series will be on sale at half price.)

Coffee - Coffee, tea and donuts will be available during the coffee breaks in the hall outside Room 318. Donations are welcomed to help defray expenses. The suggested amount is \$1.00 for the conference.

Parking - On Friday you should plan on using on-street parking in the vicinity of the Chapel and Cultural Center, or else use one of the lots that is indicated as "Visitor Parking" on the campus map. On Saturday and Sunday you are allowed to park in any of the campus lots (except in handicapped spaces or fire lanes).

Registration - On Friday, October 31, registration will be held in the Lounge and Conference Room of the RPI Chapel and Cultural Center from 1:30 to 5:00 and from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday the registration desk will be located just outside Room 318 in the RPI Communications Center.

Receptions - A "Halloween Party" reception will be held on Friday evening from 8:00 to 12:00 midnight in the RPI Chapel and Cultural Center. There will be a cash bar with wine, beer, wine coolers, etc.

On Saturday evening there will be a reception and cash bar in the 5th floor lounge of the Russell Sage Laboratory building from 8:00 to 12:00 midnight.

Session Chairpersons and Speakers - You are reminded that papers must not exceed the 20 minute time limit. Chairs are urged to be strict in enforcing time limits.

Tour - A bus will leave from the RPI Chapel and Cultural Center at 2:45 p.m. on Friday, October 31, to go to the NYS Bureau of Historic Sites conservation facility on Peebles Island. The tour will last from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m., and the bus will then return to the Chapel.

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a non-profit organization which aims to stimulate and encourage the collection, preservation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge and information concerning the practice of historical archaeology in the American Northeast (United States and Canada). The Council is concerned with the entire historic period from the initial contact of Old and New World peoples during the age of European expansion to and through the Industrial Revolution.

Formed in 1966 as the Symposium on Historic Site Archaeology in the Northeast, the Council invites the participation and support of avocational, student, and professional archaeologists, historians, preservationists, material culture researchers, and all others who share its interests. All memberships (except for "Life") are for one year (October to October) and include subscription to the journal Northeast Historical Archaeology and a special rate for meeting registration. The annual meeting is held each October, providing opportunities to give papers, exchange ideas, and discuss current research. The journal offers a means of publishing the records of field work and research results as well as works of theoretical and more general interest.

Membership categories are as follows:

Individual	\$ 10.00 U.S./ \$14.00 CDN
Student, full-time	\$ 7.50 U.S./ \$10.50 CDN
Joint	\$ 12.00 U.S./ \$16.80 CDN
Fellow	\$ 25.00 U.S./ \$35.00 CDN
Life	\$200.00 U.S./\$280.00 CDN
Institution, non-profit	\$ 20.00 U.S./ \$28.00 CDN
Business	\$ 30.00 U.S./ \$42.00 CDN

For further information or to order back issues of Northeast Historical Archaeology write to CNEHA c/o Beth Bower, Treasurer, 1 Marshall Road, Stoneham, MA 02180.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute - Troy, New York
1986 ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, October 31

- 1:30 - 5:00 pm, Registration, RPI Chapel and Cultural Center
7:00 - 9:00 pm (Lounge and Conference Room)
- 3:00 - 5:00 pm Tour of the Archeology Unit of the NYS Bureau of
Historic Sites on Peebles Island. Bus will leave
from the RPI Chapel and Cultural Center at 2:45,
and the tour at Peebles Island will begin at 3:00.
- 5:00 pm Dinner (on your own)
- 5:30 - 9:00 pm Executive Board Meeting, RPI, Russell Sage Labora-
tory, 5th Floor
- 8:00 pm - 12:00 am Reception, RPI Chapel and Cultural Center (Cash
Bar). Be prepared to celebrate Halloween!!

Saturday, November 1

- All papers will be presented in the RPI Communica-
tions Center, Rooms CC 318 and 337.
- 8:30 am - 5:00 pm Registration desk and coffee outside CC 318
Book Room -- CC 232
- 8:30 - 9:00 am **Annual Business Meeting, CC 318**
Chair: E. Ann Smith
- 9:00 - 9:40 am Opening Addresses, CC 318
**Chair: Lois Feister, New York State Office of
Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preser-
vation**
- The Beginnings of Modern Historical Archaeology
in the Northeast and the Origins of CNEHA - Paul
R. Huey
 - CNEHA: The Early Years - Budd Wilson
- 9:40 am - Pulling the Pieces Together: Archaeology, His-
tory and Regional Synthesis in the Chesapeake -
Henry M. Miller
- 10:00 am - Seventeenth Century Albany: Key Corp, A Case
Study - Karen Hartgen
- 10:20 am - The Snow Squall Project: Preserving a Vestige
of New England's Maritime Past - David C.
Switzer

- 10:40 am **Coffee Break**
- 11:00 am - The Boott Mills Boardinghouses, Lowell, Massachusetts: Thoughts on the Archaeology of Corporate Living - Mary C. Beaudry
- 11:20 am - Archaeology in the Attic: The Ft. Massachusetts Historical Society, North Adams, MA - Albert F. Bartovics
- 11:40 am - Testing at the Wesleyan Chapel, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, NY - Paula Zitzler
- 12:00 pm **Lunch**
- 1:20 - 3:00 pm (Concurrent Sessions)
- Session I: Computers in Historical Archaeology, CC 318
Chair: Mitchell T. Mulholland, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- 1:20 pm - Computer Based Data Systems: The Role of Computers in Historical Archaeology - Mitchell T. Mulholland
- 1:40 pm - The Aardvarc Ceramic Typology - Nancy Stehling and Meta Janowitz
- 2:00 pm - Location of Historic Burials Using Electrical Resistivity and Computer Analysis - D. Richard Gumaer
- 2:20 pm - Dirt, Documents, and Databases: Unravelling the World of an Early 19th Century New England Blacksmith - David M. Simmons
- 2:40 pm - Homelot Survey in Deerfield, Massachusetts - Edward Hood, Rita Reinke, and Robert Paynter
- Session II: Current Research, CC 337
Chair: E. Ann Smith, Parks Canada, Ottawa
- 1:20 pm - Spatial and Material Images of Culture: Long Island Gravestones, 1630-1800 - Gaynell Stone
- 1:40 pm - History, Archaeology, and the Newfoundland Beothuks - Ralph T. Pastore
- 2:00 pm - A Late 18th Century Structural Feature in the Susquehanna Valley: Evidence of the Revolutionary War Clinton-Sullivan Campaign or Pioneer Cabin? - Jay W. Bouchard

- 2:20 pm - 19th Century Berlin, Ontario: Two Perspectives within an Urban Setting - Arthur P. Pegg
- 2:40 pm - Evidence of Animal Exploitation at Hancock Shaker Village - J. Owen Keatley
- 3:00 pm Break
- 3:30 - 4:30 pm Film: The Basque Whalers of Labrador, CC 337
- Industrial Sites and Artifacts, CC 318
Chair: David R. Starbuck, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- 3:10 pm - A Report on a Survey of the Mount Hope Historic Iron District - Edward S. Rutsch
- 3:30 pm - Variability in Design of 19th-Century Charcoal Kilns in Vermont - Vic Rolando
- 3:50 pm - The Archaeology of Rural Cheese Factories - Daniel Cassedy, David Bernstein, and James Gibb
- 4:10 pm - Children of All Ages. A Discussion of the Toy Artifacts from the Pittsburgh Light Rail Transit Gateway Center Site - Michael J. Hochrein
- 4:30 pm - Arms for the Militia: The Virginia Manufactory of Arms and Early Industrialism in the South - Herb Fisher
- 4:50 pm - ~~Denbrook Forge and Mill Sites: Archaeological Investigations - James J. D'Angelo~~
- ^{4:50}
5:10 pm - Wagon-Making or Wagon-Fixing? Interpreting Shop Activities through the Identification of Cultural Transformation Processes - James G. Gibb
- 5:30 pm Dinner (on your own)
- 8:00 pm - 12:00 am Reception, 5th Floor Lounge of Russell Sage Laboratory on the RPI Campus (Cash Bar)
- Sunday, November 2 All papers will be presented in the RPI Communications Center.
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9:00 am - 12:00 pm Registration desk outside of CC 318
Book Room -- CC 232
- Ceramics, CC 318
Chair: Mary C. Beaudry, Boston University

- 9:00 am - An Enduring Tradition: The 19th Century Use of Redware in the Pennsylvania-German Cultural Region - Geoffrey M. Gyrisco
- 9:20 am - Ceramic Consumer Choice Profiles for Ten Early 19th Century Sites - Suzanne Spencer-Wood
- 9:40 am - The Crolius Family and Their Pottery - Meta Janowitz and Bradford Botwick
- ~~10:00 am - Upper Canada Redware Potters: The Frederick Ashbaugh's 1799-1840 - Rita Michael~~

Coffee Break

Military Sites and Artifacts, CC 318

Chair: Charles L. Fisher, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

- ~~10:40 am - The Frontenac Village Site: Archaeology of Landfilled Water Lots - W. Bruce Stewart~~
- 11:00 am - Stratigraphic Analysis: An Approach to the Assessment of Manufacture-Deposition Lag at Fort Frontenac - John R. Triggs
- 11:20 am - Research and Investigations of Ft. Edward - Jeanette Collamer
- 11:40 am - An Update on Marked British Regimental Ceramics - Paul Demers
- 12:00 pm - Excavations at the Site of the American Headquarters for the Battle of Saratoga - David R. Starbuck

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Albert F. Bartovics

North Adams State College, North Adams, MA 01247

Archaeology in the Attic: The Ft. Massachusetts Historical Society, N. Adams, MA

An ongoing collections inventory and documentary research relative to a defunct historical society located in North Adams, Massachusetts, provides a valuable way to analyze the social function of local historical societies and commemorative behavior during a period of intense immigration and social realignment during the first third of the 20th century.

Mary C. Beaudry

Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 232 Bay State Rd., Boston, MA 02215

The Boott Mills Boardinghouses, Lowell, Massachusetts: Thoughts on the Archaeology of Corporate Living

Recent archaeological work at the site of the Boott Mills boardinghouses in Lowell, Massachusetts, prompts consideration of how to interpret the archaeological record of corporate existence. This paper examines the archaeological record at the Boott Corporation's boardinghouses and offers thoughts on how best to interpret the remains in light of both the boardinghouse system and the policy of corporate paternalism. The boardinghouse system, which was only one manifestation of the overarching paternalism of the textile corporations in Lowell, had a distinct effect upon the nature of archaeological remains at the site; further, the corporations were directly responsible for the construction and maintenance of architectural and service-related features (e.g., wells, privies, drains, etc.) at the boardinghouses.

The problem for the archaeologist is to discover those aspects of the archaeological record that truly reflect the lives of the working people who lived in the boardinghouses and to learn how best to interpret them. It is suggested that one avenue that will prove fruitful involves comparison of empirical evidence of, for example, sanitary facilities, with the idealized image of the life in the boardinghouses promoted through the policy of corporate paternalism.

Jay W. Bouchard

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., 27 Jordan Rd., Troy, NY 12180

A Late 18th Century Structural Feature in the Susquehanna Valley: Evidence of the Revolutionary War Clinton-Sullivan Campaign or Pioneer Cabin?

The remains of a small structure were identified and excavated during archaeological investigations at the Otego Yard Facility, a storage yard for the N.Y.P.A.'s Marcy South 345 KV Transmission Line. Cultural materials recovered from the feature and from an associated hearth outside the

structure included fragments of no more than one or two vessels each of late 18th century delft, creamware and early pearlware. Other types of artifacts in the collection were lead musket and pistol balls, pewter and brass buttons, an iron knife, a fork, a pewter spoon, deer antlers and bone. Absent were contemporaneous utilitarian red and buff earthenwares. The charred remains of the building's wooden walls and floor indicated that it had been burned. The site has been interpreted as evidencing short-term occupation of the kind that might be associated with a temporary military encampment or an unsuccessful pioneering settlement.

Daniel Cassedy, David Bernstein, and James Gibb
Public Archaeology Facility, SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13905

The Archaeology of Rural Cheese Factories

The growth of the dairy industry is an important element in the economic history of upstate New York in the last half of the 19th century. The development of numerous local cheese and butter factories enabled farmers to successfully compete in production of a commodity well suited to the upland pastures of the region. This paper describes recent excavations at the site of the Columbus Center Cheese Factory in Chenango County and discusses local cheese production strategies within the context of the national market.

Jeanette Collamer
Collamer & Associates, Inc., 114 Gardner Hill, East Nassau, NY 12062

Research and Investigations of Ft. Edward, NY

Fort Edward was built in 1755 to contain 300 men. Constructed of timber and surrounded by a narrow moat, this fort was to be used as a defensive position and supply depot during the French and Indian War. Although historic maps failed to identify its exact location and features within 100 feet, present-day land features, archaeology, geophysical testing, and artifacts fill in the historic record regarding construction, location, and life at the fort.

James J. D'Angelo
Archaeological Services Inc., 427 Franklin Rd., Denville, NJ 07834

Denbrook Forge and Mill Sites: Archaeological Investigations

A comprehensive study of several forge and mill sites on the Denbrook in Morris County, New Jersey was begun in 1978. Working with a hypothesis based on Anthony F.C. Wallace's study of the Rockdale "mill hamlet," the purpose of this investigation has been to understand these 18th and 19th century water-powered industrial hamlets centered around four bloomeries: Shongum Forge; Ninkey Forge; Coleraine Forge; and Franklin Forge.

The study seeks to put some 14 forge, grist mill, sawmill and cider mill sites along three miles of the Denbrook into their changing cultural

context, a system analysis that takes into account the shift away from iron to agriculture to recreation-based economy, and shifts in eco-systemic channeling.

Ancillary to this has been the focus on one particular site, the Cole-raine Forge, concerning which there is only secondary mention and the archaeological record. Archaeological investigations in 1981 established the identification and location of this site. Study of the bloomery forge continues.

Paul Demers

Department of Science & Technology Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12181

An Update on Marked British Regimental Ceramics

Within the past several years, a great deal of new information has surfaced regarding marked British regimental ceramics. This paper will examine the archaeological evidence gathered from various British military sites in Canada, as well as review the contents of international museum collections. Moreover, recent information obtained from ceramic manufacturers and regimental mess rules will also be presented in order to elucidate the nature of these wares. In light of the archaeological, curatorial, and documentary evidence presented here, it would seem that these wares were more common than previously thought.

Herb Fisher

Staff Archaeologist, Division of Historic Landmarks, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

Arms for the Militia - The Virginia Manufactory of Arms and Early Industrialism in the South

The Virginia Manufactory of Arms was one of the earliest industrially integrated factory operations to be established in the new United States. A publicly owned enterprise, and the only such State owned armory, its production of rifled muskets and other weapons between 1803 and 1822 was exceeded only by the Federal armories at Springfield and Harpers Ferry.

Reopened by the State of Virginia just prior to the Civil War, the renamed "Richmond Armory" heavily utilized machinery abandoned by fleeing Federal troops at Harper's Ferry. The Richmond Armory itself suffered destruction by fleeing Confederate forces; however, records suggest that the rifle-making machinery still lies intact underneath the rubble. Preliminary archaeological investigation has confirmed the exact placement of the Armory, including the discovery of intact walls over 12 feet below present ground surface.

James G. Gibb

Department of Anthropology, SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901

Wagon-making or Wagon-fixing? Interpreting Shop Activities through the Identification of Cultural Transformation Processes

Identifying secondary refuse deposits at 19th century wagon shops and analyzing their contents enables us to distinguish between manufacture and repair activities. This is an important first step in interpreting a shop within local, regional and world economic systems. The argument is based on the premise that a shift from manufacture to repair-- precipitated by the influx of urban-made goods into rural markets -- changed patterns of vehicle and vehicle parts use, reuse, recycling and discard.

D. Richard Gumaer

Department of Anthropology, U.-Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003

Location of Historic Burials Using Electrical Resistivity and Computer Analysis

Electrical resistivity surveys are increasingly common in public archaeological surveys, especially those in which human burials are believed to exist in a project area. The technique is extremely effective in outlining the boundaries of unmarked burial grounds and cemeteries that are threatened with disturbance from impending developments. This paper discusses the utility of the technique and the importance of computer analysis in locating otherwise obscured burials in the 19th/20th century burial ground of the First Congregational Church in Paxton, Massachusetts, and an unmarked 19th century Native American cemetery in Mashpee, Massachusetts.

Geoffrey M. Gyrisco

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, 423 Summit Street, Lemoyne, PA 17043

An Enduring Tradition: The Nineteenth-Century Use of Redware in the Pennsylvania-German Cultural Region

Excavations at Union Mills, Maryland and at six sites throughout Pennsylvania reveal that redware remained the predominant utility ware throughout the 19th century in the Pennsylvania-German cultural region. The popularity of redware persisted despite the long-known hazards of the lead glaze and despite the ready availability of more durable wares, including whiteware at the end of the century. This pattern appears to be the result of a cultural preference for redware in the Pennsylvania-German-influenced folk culture region. This research demonstrates the value of synthesizing the results from a number of small excavations.

Karen Hartgen

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., 27 Jordan Rd., Troy, NY 12180

17th Century Albany: Key Corp, A Case Study

Emergency archaeological investigations within the 17th century stockaded Beverwyck produced information concerning architectural styles, Indian trade relations and the transformation from Dutch to English political organization. The success and failure of this endeavor will be discussed.

Michael J. Hochrein

Department of Anthropology, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Children of all Ages. A Discussion of the Toy Artifacts from the Pittsburgh Light Rail Transit Gateway Center Sites

Archaeological excavations in 1982 of six brick-lined wells or privies within the recently completed Pittsburgh Light Rail Transit Gateway Station area resulted in the recovery of approximately 36,000 artifacts. Artifacts which reflect the more dalliant aspects of life were encountered within the sites. The toys and game pieces that are represented consist of materials such as wood, ceramic, glass, etc. The examination of the toy artifacts has been useful in distinguishing depositional episodes within the Gateway Center sites. This analysis has also shed light on the often overlooked youth or "children of all ages," who utilized the sites as urban trash receptacles. The toys of the Gateway Center archaeological sites comprise a small, yet significant category of material culture that reflects a specific facet of daily life in the rapidly changing milieu of 19th and 20th century Pittsburgh.

Edward Hood, Rita Reinke, and Robert Paynter

Department of Anthropology, U.-Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003

Homelot Survey in Deerfield, Massachusetts

Results are reported from the first season's study of changes in homelot land use in Deerfield, Massachusetts. The goal of the project is to gain a preliminary understanding of the changes in land use and peoples' perceptions of the landscape within a New England rural village as economic and social conditions changed through 300 years of Anglo-American occupation. Remote sensing techniques were employed to provide a more thorough coverage of homelots than has generally been accomplished in traditional archaeological studies. Electrical resistivity and magnetometer surveys in conjunction with computer analysis and graphics techniques disclosed several historic anomalies at each site, which were subsequently evaluated using traditional archaeological methods.

Paul R. Huey

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation,
Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188

*The Beginnings of Modern Historical Archaeology in the Northeast and the
Origins of CNEHA*

April 1986 was the 20th anniversary of the first meeting of the Symposium on Historic Site Archaeology, now CNEHA, at New Windsor State Historic Site. Many of the origins of modern historical archaeology can be traced directly from the fifteen year period preceding 1966. This period included the development of artifact typologies of critical importance to historical archaeology, and excavation techniques had to be developed from those which had been applied primarily at prehistoric sites. In addition, post-World War II development increased the pressure on archaeological resources and the need for salvage archaeology. Important projects occurred early in the 1950s in Pennsylvania and in Canada, and later in the 1950s there were numerous projects also in New York State. After about 1960 statistical analysis and comparative study set a new direction for historical archaeology, while many projects were conducted for the purpose of salvaging information prior to and for use in creating physical reconstructions of historic structures no longer standing. The Symposium in 1966 became the first organized group specifically devoted to historical archaeology after the Conference on Historic Site Archeology organized by Stanley South in 1960. Its beginning coincided with the National Historic Preservation Act and establishment of the New York State Historic Trust, both in 1966, as responses to the growing need for protection and preservation of the increasingly diminishing number of historic structures and sites. Subsequently, the Society for Historical Archaeology was organized at Dallas in January 1967. The activities of archaeologists between 1950 and 1966 generated immense amounts of data, much of which is potentially very useful but remains largely neglected and underutilized in terms of new analytical techniques, improved typologies, and revised research questions.

Meta Janowitz and Bradford Botwick

Louis Berger & Associates, 3 Moore Road, Montville, NJ 07045

The Crolius Family and Their Pottery

The Crolius family produced stoneware on Manhattan Island from the early 18th to the early 19th centuries. Their wares were distributed throughout the Northeast as well as locally, and, although the Crolius mark is fairly well known, little has been written about the wares themselves. This paper will describe characteristics of the family's products and examine how the wares were marketed. It will also explore, as much as is possible, the organization of the pottery and how it was related to family structure. Description of characteristics typical of marked pieces should help to identify unmarked Crolius products and should add to what is known about the distribution of these wares.

J. Owen Keatley
173 Boehmer Blvd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6B 5C1

Evidence of Animal Exploitation at Hancock Shaker Village

Excavations at Hancock Shaker Village, Inc., Hancock, Massachusetts were undertaken in 1984 at the site of a former Shaker slaughterhouse. The research objectives were threefold: 1) historical interpretation; 2) answering questions regarding Shaker slaughtering practices, foodways, and refuse disposal; and 3) public participation archaeology. Evidence concerning the slaughtering of domesticated animals by the Shakers at Hancock was uncovered which provides insight into the methodology of Shaker slaughtering practices, the animals exploited and other aspects of Shaker foodways, and the pattern of faunal refuse disposal. The finds were compared with historical documentation and findings from other Shaker and non-Shaker sites from the 18th to the 20th century.

Rita Michael
Michael Archaeological Services Reg'd., 907-981 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1A8

Upper Canada Redware Potters: The Frederick Ashbaugh's 1799-1840

Pre-1840 redware in Ontario has not received the same attention that post-1840 potters and potteries have. This is partly because of lack of knowledge about site locations and especially the silent historical record. Registry offices provide a wealth of information about their inter-relationships and the itinerant nature of this craft. Armed with this information a number of hitherto unknown potters have been documented.

This paper will focus on the Frederick Ashbaughs, father and son, who came to upper Canada in 1799 from Hagerstown, MD. and their potting associates. Frederick senior settled in Bertie Township on the Niagara River, while Frederick junior settled in Ancaster Township (the Gore) in 1806. Frederick junior's pottery is now part of the City of Hamilton and has been excavated over the past three years under the author's direction as a volunteer archaeological experience.

Henry M. Miller
Historic St. Mary's City, Box 168, St. Mary's City, MD 20686

Pulling the Pieces Together: Archaeology, History and Regional Synthesis in the Chesapeake

Traditionally, most historians in the United States have discounted the work of historical archaeologists, viewing it as highly particularistic and capable of providing only minor details for answering "Important" questions about American Culture. Unfortunately, the focus of excavation and analysis upon individual sites, essential to build a data base, has encouraged this viewpoint. Now, an emerging synthesis of two decades of archaeological research in the Chesapeake is providing the ammunition with which to defeat soundly this perspective through discoveries that greatly enhance

or seriously question prevailing ideas about colonial life in the region. In this paper, recent archaeological findings about subsistence, housing, settlement patterns, health and urban planning, based upon work conducted at many sites, are presented and their impact upon historical ideas is assessed. While the study of individual sites must remain the foundation of archaeological research, it is suggested that only through large scale, multi-site synthesis will we begin to tap the full potential of the archaeological record and answer significant questions deriving from both anthropology and history.

Mitchell T. Mulholland

Department of Science & Technology Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12181

Computer Based Data Systems: The Role of Computers in Historical Archaeology

In the 1980s computer data base management is becoming a widely used tool in historical archaeology. Numerous software systems have been recently introduced that are designed to reduce analysis time while increasing the breadth of evaluation. Unfortunately there are as many systems available as there are approaches to archaeology. This paper addresses the need for a system design which transcends the consideration of which commercial software package to employ. Effective systems must structure data collection in the field and laboratory to fit research designs well in advance of excavation. The ARDVARC data management system is used as an example of a system that facilitates data capture, merges data from the field and laboratory, provides for analysis of individual material classes such as ceramics, glass, architectural material, pipes, small finds, fauna, flora and prehistoric artifacts.

Ralph T. Pastore

Department of History & Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7

History, Archaeology, and the Newfoundland Beothuks

The aboriginal inhabitants of the island of Newfoundland at the time of European contact were the Beothuks--a subarctic maritime hunting people who became extinct in the early 19th century. Since that time the Beothuks have been the object of considerable attention for two reasons: the fact of their extinction (unusual in the Canadian experience); and the perception that they were a mysterious people who shrank from interaction with Europeans. This paper will argue that their extinction resulted in large measure from the fact that a fur trade, in the mainland sense, failed to develop between Europeans and the Beothuks. The argument is also made that because the Beothuks were able to obtain European goods by pilfering seasonally-abandoned European fishing premises, the Beothuks chose not to engage in a fully developed fur trade. The paucity of references to the Beothuks in the historical record is explained by the unusual nature of the colonial Newfoundland economy. Newfoundland, for much of its early history, was a

base from which to conduct a European fishery. This meant that the record-keeping whites who were to be found in other colonies, the fur traders, the missionaries, and the Indian agents, were lacking in Newfoundland. Therefore, it is argued, archaeology has the best chance of explaining the tragic fate of these people.

Arthur P. Pegg
Box 147, R3, Blenheim, Ontario NOP 1A0

19th Century Berlin, Ontario: Two Perspectives within an Urban Setting

The excavation of the Joseph Schneider Site and the Berlin Gaol Site will be discussed. Both sites reflect the early development of settlement in Ontario.

Salvage operations during the 1984 field season at the Joseph Schneider Site revealed cultural material that covers a time period from 1807 to the late 19th century. In addition, a stone foundation with other architectural remains was located. Substantial artifact deposits are associated with this structure. Interpretation will include the significance of the stone foundation, the artifact deposits, and the urban setting that surrounds the site today.

A second perspective will deal with the Berlin Gaol, erected in 1852. Discussion will relate to the alterations in the architecture of the building over a period of time, the artifact assemblage recovered in the prison yards and information obtained through the removal and analysis of the skeletal remains of two convicts hanged at the gaol.

The theme of this presentation will focus upon excavation and salvage operations bordering a construction site, and secondly, archaeological investigations in the core area of a modern city.

Victor R. Rolando
33 Howard St., Pittsfield, MA 01201

Variability in Design of 19th-Century Charcoal Kilns in Vermont

Variations in configuration, capacity, building materials, and associated hardware have been found in the over 100 charcoal kiln remains located in Vermont during 1983-1986, as part of a survey and inventory of Vermont industrial sites.

Edward S. Rutsch
Box 111, RD 3, Newton, NJ 07860

A Report on a Survey of the Mount Hope, NJ Iron Works Historic District

Mount Hope, located in Rockaway Township, Morris County, New Jersey, has a history of iron mining and working lasting from 1710 to the 1970s. Its ore was worked on site, as well as shipped to many iron and steel works in the region, and was consistently found to be over 60% pure magnetite.

This paper will deal with the methodologies employed to survey a wide

variety of industrial archaeological resources, including in-ground remains, architecture, and machinery in working order. The focus will be on the formulation of a cultural resource management plan that will incorporate preservation and historic interpretation as part of the site's proposed redevelopment as the continent's largest hydroelectric pump storage facility.

David M. Simmons

Research Archaeologist, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, MA 01566-0200

Dirt, Documents, and Databases: Unravelling the World of an Early-19th-Century New England Blacksmith

The Old Sturbridge Village Research Department is currently investigating the economic, familial, and cultural life of Emerson Bixby, an early-19th-century blacksmith and farmer of Barre, MA. The study has generated voluminous bodies of archaeological and documentary data, which are being more effectively organized and manipulated through the use of commercial software, RBase 4000 and SPSS-PC+, and Compaq microcomputers. To date, three archaeological databases have been developed at OSV: a summary record of material culture, and detailed databases for historic ceramics and soils. A number of documentary databases have also been developed, including extensive files for analyses of Bixby's work and trading behavior as seen through his account book. Our experience developing and using the databases will be discussed.

Suzanne Spencer-Wood

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Ceramic Consumer Choice Profiles for Ten Early 19th Century Sites

From the ceramic value products in Miller's indices, a Ceramic Consumer Choice Profile analyzes the relative proportions contributed by each decorative type to the total value of a site's ceramic assemblage. This analysis describes the pattern of value in a ceramic assemblage. From this it may be possible to infer patterns of consumer behavior, including selective discard patterns, and explore their relationships to socio-economic stratification. Ceramic Consumer Choice Profiles are constructed for ten early 19th century sites, and the resulting patterns are compared with occupational categories, market access, and ethnicity of site residents.

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Excavations at the Site of the American Headquarters for the Battle of Saratoga

Two years (1985-1986) have been spent excavating the remains of the American Headquarters building for the Battle of Saratoga. Excavations

have also included the adjacent well, an extensive drain system, and the possible remains of the American Field Hospital. Artifacts have been numerous but chiefly pertain to the period before and after the battle, when this site was used as a farm. The site is being interpreted so as to become a future tour site within Saratoga National Historic Park.

Nancy Stehling and Meta Janowitz
Greenhouse Assoc./Louis Berger & Assoc. & School of Visual Arts

The Aardvarc Ceramic Typology

The ceramics section of the Aardvarc system describes, minimally, ware types, vessel forms, and decorative motifs and is capable of including other information such as cross mends, vessel completeness, amount of wear, and country of origin. Dating information can be included separately or can be carried by the ware types or decoration categories. This paper will describe the ceramic typologies which were developed for the 175 Water St. and Barclays Bank projects in New York City, and will show how the Aardvarc system can facilitate the use of a standardized typology as well as provide information relating to site specific research questions.

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The Frontenac Village Site: Archaeology of Landfilled Water Lots

In the fall of 1984, the Catarauqui Archaeological Research Foundation conducted rescue/salvage excavations on landfilled water lots overlying portions of the harbor for Fort Frontenac. Excavation along the shoreline exposed evidence of activities relating to French (1673-1758) and early British (1783-1820) occupation of the fort, as well as post-landfill development of the water lots.

Of particular interest was an extensive layer of British rubbish deposited in the bay as the first stage in early 19th century landfill activities. The nature and significance of this assemblage will be outlined, and a possible historical context will be proposed.

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Spatial and Material Images of Culture: Long Island Gravestones, 1630-1800

A c. 5,000 image photo-archive of Colonial gravestones is used as a data base to ascertain what patterns of choice and use of this form of material culture occurred on Long Island.

Poly-ethnic Long Island contained Dutch and English cultural influences from New Netherlands and New England, as well as ideological boundaries ranging from Dutch Reformed to Anglicans, Puritans, and Quakers. These influences on the extant spatial and material record will be discussed.

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The Snow Squall Project: Preserving a Vestige of New England's Maritime Past

Lying some 300 miles east of Cape Horn, the Falkland Islands in the 19th century was a refuge for sailing vessels in distress due to damage suffered while rounding the often stormy tip of South America. Many vessels ended their career in the Falklands as condemned hulks. So it was with Snow Squall, launched in South Portland, Maine in 1851. Resting in the harbor of Port Stanley since 1864, Snow Squall is the only existing example of America's contribution to the great age of sail--the clipper-ship.

Beginning in 1983, three nautical archaeological expeditions have journeyed to Port Stanley with the goal of disassembling and recovering the bow section of Snow Squall. Following conservation treatment the reconstructed bow will be the major exhibit in a newly established museum located near the site of the shipyard where the clipper-ship was built.

This paper will provide an overview of the field work accomplished to date by the Snow Squall Project of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University and the Spring Point Museum of South Portland, Maine.

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Testing at the Wesleyan Chapel, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, NY

In November and December 1985, a crew of archaeologists from American University joined a team of specialists from the National Park Service to examine the former Wesleyan Chapel. The chapel, constructed in 1843, was the site of the first women's rights convention in 1848. It has recently been acquired by the National Park Service and will eventually become the focus of the park in downtown Seneca Falls, New York. Since the convention, the building has undergone a series of major alterations. The project goal was centered on identifying the elements of the existing structure that dated to the convention. This required the expertise of archaeologists, historic architects, preservation specialists, historians, the park's interpretive staff, and a jackhammer operator. The archaeological testing succeeded in locating elements of the original chapel within and under the existing structure.

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Stratigraphic Analysis: An Approach to the Assessment of Manufacture-Deposition Lag at Fort Frontenac

Excavation data from Fort Frontenac, a 17th-20th century French and

British military, domestic and commercial center, was analyzed using the Harris (1979) method of stratigraphic sequencing. This type of post-excavation analysis consisting of correlation, phasing, and periodization of archaeological stratigraphy is considered a preliminary step to higher level goals of cultural reconstruction and explanation.

Historical documentation of construction, destruction and depositional events on the site serve as chronological markers used to periodize the relative stratigraphic sequence. Because the cultural deposits are dated by non-material means, the potential for assessing the problem of manufacture-deposition lag is discussed.

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CNEHA: The Early Years

In this study the history of the Council will be traced from its beginning to the time that it became a dues-paying organization. The study will focus on the biannual meetings, the development of ethical standards, and the early journal. The study will also examine the contributions of several past members.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Meeting rooms and space for the Friday and Saturday evening receptions were provided by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which also provided funding for printing the conference program. The program was typed by Tina Gendron, and many of the conference logistics were worked out by Sandy Charette, Administrative Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology Studies.

The book room was under the supervision of Roselle Henn, and Parks Canada book sales were handled by Barbara MacIntyre, Parks Research Publications section.

The two evening receptions were organized by archaeology graduate students at Rensselaer, who also assisted with various of the conference arrangements. Thanks go to Barry Gray, Deborah Suciu, Allyson Brooks, Charles Booth, Paul Demers, and Sylvie Browne.

The tour of the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites on Peebles Island was arranged by Lois Feister.

Shirley Gorenstein, Chair, and Mitchell Mulholland, Asst. Professor, both of the Dept. of Science and Technology Studies at Rensselaer, helped with various aspects of planning the conference, as did E. Ann Smith of Parks Canada, Ottawa.

David R. Starbuck
Chairman
1986 CNEHA Conference