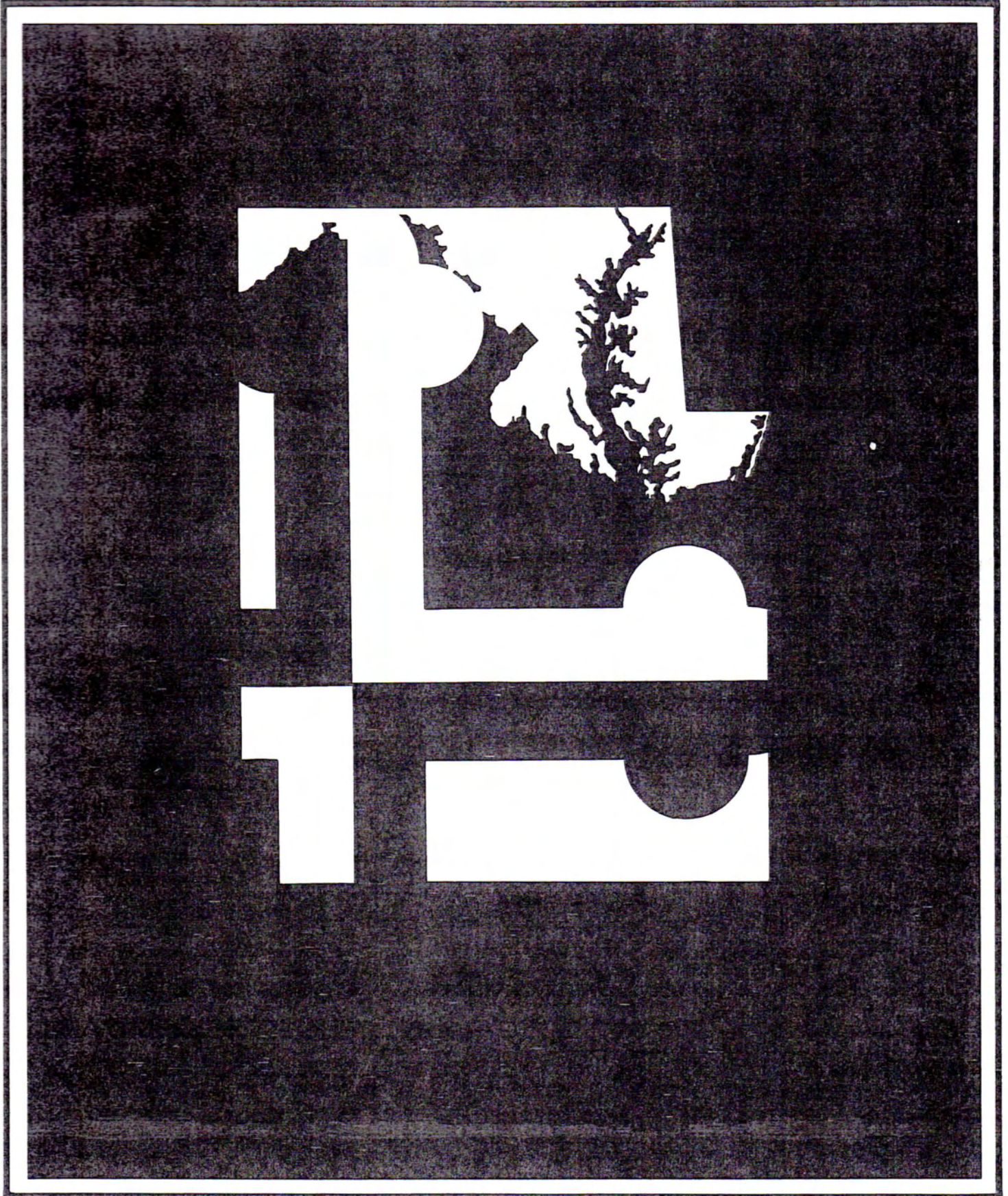


COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY  
1987 MEETING  
ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND



# COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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1987 CONFERENCE

Henry Miller and Daniel Ingersoll, General Chairmen

## 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 Henry Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

**Book Room-** A book exhibit will be maintained on Saturday and in Calvert Hall rooms 20 and 25 (floor below Registration). Publications from various sources will be displayed, and some will be offered for sale under the supervision of Roselle Henn.

**Coffee-** Coffee, tea and donuts will be available during the coffee breaks near the Registration area in Calvert Hall or in the back of St. Mary's Hall (on porch if good weather). Donations are welcomed to help defray expenses. The suggested amount is \$1.00 for the conference.

**Lectures-** All lectures will be delivered in St. Mary's Hall, just behind Calvert Hall and along the waterfront.

**Meals and Reception-** On Friday, October 9, there will be a reception with cash bar in the 1676 Statehouse from 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. On Friday night, and Saturday and Sunday mornings, you are on your own. For meals you may order box lunches Saturday and Sunday from the Museum food service. On Saturday night, there will be a church supper at Trinity Parish House, across from Kent and Calvert Halls, (\$12.00), followed by "An Evening at Farthing's Ordinary" (don't forget name tag for admission). Coffee and donuts will be available from early morning on, with coffee breaks at 10:40 Saturday and Sunday and 3:10 p.m. Saturday.

**Parking-** There is ample space available in the Historic St. Mary's City parking lot alongside the 1676 Statehouse and across from Anne Arundel Hall. Please avoid parking along the road or in the Trinity Church lots on Sunday or when signs request no parking.

**Registration-** On Friday, October 9, registration will be held at the Historic St. Mary's City Visitor Center (see map) from 1:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m. On Saturday, October 10, Registration will take place in the hallway and/or Conference Room of Calvert Hall (St. Mary's College) from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

**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-** On Friday afternoon (October 9), there will be an archaeological tour of Historic St. Mary's City sites from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. A second tour of Historic St. Mary's exhibits will be offered on Sunday from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Transportation will be available from the Visitor Center on Friday and from Calvert Hall on Sunday. Information on other sites/attractions such as Point Lookout State Park, Calvert Marine Museum, and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, is available at Registration.

**Ghosts-** In preparation for Halloween, a special presentation will be given in the 1840 Brome House on the museum grounds at 8:00 on Sunday evening. Michael Humphries, Director of the St. Clements Island/Potomac River Museum, and Donald Hammet, Chief Park Ranger at Point Lookout State Park, will present this slide and audio recording show which discusses various unexplained phenomena in the Southern Maryland area.

## Notes and Acknowledgments

Hosts for the 1987 CNEHA conference are St. Mary's College of Maryland and Historic St. Mary's City. Many thanks to all at both institutions who helped make this conference possible, and special thanks to Susan Hanna, Michael Rosenthal, Susan Phillips, and Jane Kostenko for their support in planning. Several St. Mary's College students generously volunteered to assist with typing, registration, coffee breaks, and equipment. The Point News, the college newspaper, used its laser printer to generate the masters for this program. The cooperation of the region's museums and institutions is gratefully appreciated.

## The Host Institutions

Historic St. Mary's City is a state museum of history, archaeology and natural history located at the site of Maryland's first settlement and 17th century capital, founded in 1634. The museum is dedicated to the preservation, study and interpretation of the site in the context of the Chesapeake Bay region from prehistory to the present, with a primary emphasis on the early colonial period. The museum currently encompasses 850 acres of the original 1200 acres of town land. Over 200 archaeological sites are on the museum grounds.

St. Mary's College of Maryland is a small (about 1400 students), state supported, coed, and residential college dedicated to the liberal arts. In 1839, the General Assembly established St. Mary's Female Seminary; during the 1920s, the school gradually evolved into Maryland's first public junior college. During the 1960's, the evolution to full four year status with bachelor's degree took place. With a waterfront campus of 267 acres, the college shares the rich heritage with the Historic St. Mary's City.

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.

Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology  
1987 Conference- St. Mary's City, Maryland

Program

Friday, October 9

1:30-5:00 Registration- Visitor Center  
3:00-5:00 Archaeology Tour- From Visitor Center  
5:30-8:30 Executive Board Meeting- Archaeology Laboratory  
8:00-11:00 Reception- 1676 Statehouse (Cash Bar)

Saturday, October 10

8:30-4:00 Registration- Calvert Hall  
9:00-9:30 Book Room- Calvert Hall

Saturday A.M. St. Mary's Hall

9:00-9:30 Annual Business Meeting  
9:30-9:40 Welcome

9:40-10:40 Section 1: Historic Burials. Chairperson: Pierre Beaudet  
-**Pierre Beaudet**. Rest In Peace in the Walls of Old Québec  
-**Brian D. Crane**. The Burial of a British Soldier in Germantown, Pennsylvania.  
-**Julia King and Bruce Bevan**. The Reliability of Geophysical Surveys at Historic Period Cemeteries: An Example From the Plains, Maryland.

10:40-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-12:20 Session 2: Material Culture. Chairperson: Dan Ingersoll  
-**Susan D. Hanna**. Window Leads On Colonial American Sites: A Survey of Current Research.  
-**Meta Janowitz**. Dutch Seventeenth Century Genre Paintings and the Study of Foodways.  
-**Roni Hinote Polk**. Tavern Foodways at Jamestown During the 2nd Half of the 17th Century.  
-**D.W. Ingersoll, C. Gravlin, and E. Attias**. The National Star Wars Head Start Program: The Material Culture of the Future.

12:20-1:30 Lunch- On your own, if not ordered.

Saturday P.M. St. Mary's Hall

1:30-3:10 Session 3: 17th Century Archaeology. Chairperson: Henry Miller  
-**Emerson Baker**. "I found Sir Ferdinando's House Much Like Your Barn": Excavations at Maine's First Governor's Residence (1634-1643).  
-**Neill DePaoli**. The Montouri Complex North: Mid-late 17th-Century English Settlement on the South-Central Maine Coast.  
-**Timothy Riordan and Henry Miller**. Pope's Fort: Excavations on a Fortification from Maryland's "Plundering Time" (1645-1647).  
-**Dennis Pogue**. Plowzone Artifact and Soil: Chemical Analyses of Three

Saturday, continued:

17th-Century Plantation Sites in Calvert County, Maryland.  
-**Marcel Moussette**. The Site of the Premier Palais de L'Intendant in Québec City.

3:10-3:30 Coffee Break

3:30-5:00 Session 4: Colonial Sites Archaeology. Chairperson: Anne Yentsch  
-**John P. McCarthy** and **Charles Check**. Excavations at the Addison Plantation Manor House(s), Maryland.  
-**Anne Yentsch**. The Cultural Landscape of Early America.  
-**Rebecca Yamin**. Squeezing Ceramics for More Than Their Worth: Boundary Maintenance at an 18th-Century Port in New Jersey.  
-**Katherine Dinnel**. Benjamin Banneker: A Free Black Yeoman Farmer in the 18th-Century Baltimore County, Maryland.

6:30-8:00 Dinner (Church Supper on your own)

8:00-12:00 An Evening at Farthing's Ordinary.

**Sunday, October 11**

9:00-10:00 Registration- Calvert Hall

9:00-12:00 Book Room- Calvert Hall

Sunday A.M. St. Mary's Hall

9:20-10:40 Session 5: Archaeology of Urban Places. Chairperson: Terry Klein

-**Terry H. Klein** and **Amy Friedlander**. Under the Cities' Sidewalks: Urban Archaeology in the '80s

-**Paul A. Shackel** and **Barbara J. Little**. Cows, Printers and Capitalists and the Growth of Annapolis.

-**Eileen Williams**. An Archaeological Investigation of Continuity and Change in the Annapolis Landscape.

-**Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood**. Domestic Reform Movements: Their Significance, Use of Urban Space and Need for Preservation.

10:40-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-12:00 Session 6: Current Research. Chairperson: Silas Hurry

-**Charles Fithian**. Jack Nastyface and His World: Analysis of Artifacts from the H.M.S. DeBraak.

-**David C. Switzer**. The Snow Squall Project Continued: Bringing Home the Bow.

-**Stephen Mills**. Nineteenth Century Structures at Newboro on the Rideau Canal.

-**Silas D. Hurry**. Synchronic and Diachronic Wealth Analysis of Industrial Tenants: Case studies from Maryland.

12:20-2:00 Lunch on your own, unless ordered

Sunday, continued:

2:00-4:00 Tour of St. Mary's City Exhibits including the 1660's Tobacco Plantation, Indian Longhouse, St. John's Site. Begins at Visitor Center.

8:00 P.M. **Michael Humphries** and **Donald Hammet**. Ghosts and Legends of Southern Maryland. In preparation for Halloween, a special presentation will be given in the 1840 Brome House on the museum grounds. Michael Humphries, Director of the St. Clements Island/Potomac River Museum, and Donald Hammet, Chief Park Ranger at Point Lookout State Park, will present this slide and audio recording show which discusses various unexplained phenomena in the Southern Maryland area.

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

**Emerson W. Baker**

York Institute Museum, Saco Maine

"I Found Sir Ferdinando's House Much Like Your Barn": Excavations at Maine's First Governor's Residence (1634-1643).

Point Christian Manor was the Maine residence of the Gorges Family. While Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the Proprietor of Maine, never reached his colony, several of his agents, most notably Lieutenant Governor Thomas Gorges, occupied Point Christian between approximately 1634 and 1643. It was from Point Christian that the Gorges family tried to recreate the English manorial system in the Province of Maine. Limited excavations at Point Christian have revealed the remains of a large house which utilized both earthfast and stone footings. The building has a 15' x 20' wood-lined cellar as well as a large cobblestone hearth.

As the first Governor's residence of Maine, and one of the earlier sites yet found in New England, Point Christian is an important find. What makes the site even more significant is the survival of over eighty letters written by Thomas Gorges from Point Christian to his family and friends in England. Together the Gorges letters and the excavations at Point Christian are providing many important details of the life during the first years of the settlement of Maine.

**Pierre Beaudet**

Environment Canada-Parks, Québec City

Rest in Peace in the Walls of Old Québec.

Excavations conducted on the Courtine Saint-Louis and the Bastion Des Ursulines in 1986 and 1987 have brought about the unexpected discovery of more than 40 human skeletons. Resting near the base of the walls- under some 5 meters of earth fill- these remains have yet to be definitely identified. However, the combination of archaeological, osteological and historical evidence offers some light as to who these people were and why they were buried there. This paper presents the available data and suggests the most probable provisional explanation.

**Brain D. Crane**

University of Pennsylvania

The Burial of a British Soldier in Germantown, Pa.

On November 22, 1985, construction workers discovered an unidentified human skeleton while working on the renovations of a post office in the Mount Airy section of Philadelphia. With the skeleton were a number of artifacts, including four corroded white metallic buttons, one badly corroded iron disk, and a small number of ceramics and nails. This paper describes how it was possible to identify these remains as those of an approximately five and a half foot, 30 to 40 year old, powerfully built though slightly arthritic British light infantryman of the 52nd regiment of foot killed during the battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777. These conclusions are based on the archaeological remains and historical data consisting of contemporary accounts of the battle and deed records of the property on which the skeleton was found. In addition these remains may furnish some clues concerning whether British soldiers may have modified their uniforms while on campaign in North America.

**Neill DePaoli**

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

**The Montouri Complex North: Mid-Late 17th Century English Settlement on the South-Central Maine Coast.**

For the last three years, a historical and archaeological study has been made on an early historic site on the western banks of the Pemaquid River in Bristol Maine. Preliminary investigations have revealed the remains of what appears to be a portion of a small, multi-purpose 17th century English settlement complex. Included are two structures, a possible cart path and a drainage ditch. Historic research indicates that six other structures, "tan pits" and well may also survive. This presentation focuses on one structure, a stone floored "dwelling house" in use from ca. 1650-1676. What follows is a description of the structure's physical details, layout and function. Attention will also be devoted to the possible impact on the building's construction/appearance made by the deteriorating Anglo-Indian relations of the third quarter of the 17th century.

**Katherine J. Dinnel**

**Benjamin Banneker: A Free Black Yeoman Farmer in 18th-Century Baltimore County, Maryland.**

Two seasons of archaeological investigation by the Maryland Historical Trust have provided data on the farmstead site of an 18th Century free Black land-owning family. Benjamin Banneker, America's first Black man of Science, resided at this site from the late 1730's until his death in 1806. Questions addressed concern the Banneker's family socio-economic position within Colonial society and their ethnic identity and behavior as discernable in the archaeological record.

**Charles H. Fithian**

Delaware Bureau of Museums and Historic Sites

**Jack Nastyface and His World.**

On 25 May, 1798, H. M. S. DeBraak, sloop of war, was capsized and sank off the coast of Delaware. In 1984, the remains of the vessel were discovered, and from 1984 to 1986, a large assemblage of archaeological materials, representing all aspects of life aboard an 18th century warship was recovered. Considerable scholarship has been devoted to the study of the larger ships of the Line and other thoroughbreds comprising the Royal Navy of the Napoleonic Wars. The discovery of the H. M. S. DeBraak, however, has allowed scholars the opportunity to study one of the smaller, but equally important, workhorses of England's "wooden walls."

Under the auspices of the State of Delaware, this significant assemblage is being analyzed by a group of archaeologists, historians, and specialists. Their research spans all aspects of shipboard life and material culture. This paper will present an overview of the findings and discoveries of the current research and discuss what they have revealed about naval life.

**Susan D. Hanna**

Historic St. Mary's City

**Window Leads on Colonial American Sites: A Survey of Current Research.**

The discovery that colonial window leads bear maker's marks, dates and occasional

place names is of significance for historical archaeology. In this paper, the range of makers and dates is discussed, the purpose of the marks evaluated and their currently known geographic distribution is noted. The potential value of window leads for identifying the construction and remodeling phases of 17th and early 18th century buildings is illustrated with examples in St. Mary's City.

**Silas D. Hurry**

Division of Archaeology, Maryland Geological Survey

Synchronic and Diachronic Wealth Analysis of Industrial Tenants: Case studies from Maryland.

Archaeological studies undertaken by the Division of Archaeology, Maryland Geological Survey, with funding provided by the Maryland State Highway Administration, have investigated two domestic sites which historical research has linked to industrial tenants. One of these sites is a 19th century rural grist mill while the other is associated with a 19th century iron furnace. Following a brief discussion of historical context, both intrasite and intersite comparisons of the ceramic assemblages are forwarded following the method proposed by Miller (1980). Intrasite analysis at the mill suggests a decline in the economic position of grist mill tenants with the advent of steel roller mills while intersite analysis points out the diversity of economic status among industrial tenants, ranging from wealth comparable to that of tenant farmers through what would be considered middle class. Other artifact groups and manifestations of wealth are suggested as fruitful areas for future research. Finally, the thorny question of the relationship economic wealth and social status is outlined and suggestions made for an integrated approach.

**D. W. Ingersoll, C. Gravlin, and E. Attias**

St. Mary's College of Maryland

The National Star War Head Start Program: The Material Culture of the Future.

In assemblages from historic sites with 'enculturative' components, artifacts such as dolls, ceramic tea sets, animal figures, lead knights and soldiers, toy six-shooters, and miniature tools are not unusual. Here we address a new category of juvenile artifacts found in contemporary homes and in archaeological sites now being formed: Star Wars and other futuristic toys. Every category of toy, as instruments of enculturation and of cultural change, we argue, bears direct relationships to social roles, statuses, and major cultural values, themes, and symbols. We engage in a comparative exploration of these relationships in respect to toys associated with American violence and aggression. The categories treated in the comparison include the contemporary toys of medieval knighthood, the American Western frontier, and the New Frontier, Outer Space. Our conclusion is that the toys of Star Wars, as material icons, while clearly inheriting some cultural content from earlier models of aggression, "teach" a new weapons symbolism of destruction and "incorporation" by agents acting in the manner of "disembodied" minds. We consider the cultural implications of this new symbolism transported by material object.

**Meta F. Janowitz**

Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.

Dutch Seventeenth Century Genre Painting and the Study of Foodways.

This paper is concerned with seventeenth century Dutch genre paintings as sources for the study of Dutch-American foodways. The premise of the discussion is that genre paintings are realistic in their depiction of the use of different kinds of artifacts for food preparation,

consumption, and storage, and can thus be used as primary sources. Approximately two hundred paintings are examined in order to show patterning in the use of artifacts and the kinds of foods eaten. Settings, and types and numbers of people involved in food related activities are also considered. The information from the genre paintings can be applied to seventeenth century Dutch colonial sites since it is presumed that the colonists, at least in part, tried to replicate the foodways with which they were familiar.

**Julia A. King**  
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

**Bruce W. Bevan**  
Geosight

The Reliability of Geophysical Surveys at Historic Period Cemeteries: An Example from the Plains.

Remote sensing techniques have been increasingly used in the Mid-Atlantic region at historic period cemeteries to locate graves. This paper investigates the reliability of two of these techniques, a ground penetrating radar and a magnetometer survey, for locating grave shafts and grave vaults. A ground penetrating radar and magnetometer survey was done at the Plains cemetery in Mechanicsville, Maryland, an 18th and 19th century family and slave cemetery. Archaeological excavations were subsequently conducted at the site to determine the correlation between grave locations predicted through the survey and actual graves. The methods and goals of the surveys, their overall reliability, and the factors that potentially influence reliability, will be presented.

**Terry H. Klein and Amy Friedlander**  
Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.

Under the Cities' Sidewalks: Urban Archaeology in the '80s.

Where is urban archaeology today, five years after the publication of Roy Dicken's 1982 volume *Archaeology in Urban America: A Search for Pattern and Process?* Recent contract reports, and papers, symposia and workshops of the last Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting in Savannah express dissatisfaction with current research issues and various analytical methods. This paper will review the status of urban archaeology and will present some suggestions on how current dissatisfaction can be addressed by employing a different orientation to our research.

**John P. McCarthy and Charles D. Cheek**  
John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA

Excavations at the Addison Plantation Manor House(s).

John Milner Associates, Inc. has been conducting archaeological data recovery excavations at the Addison Plantation site (18 PR 175) in Prince George's County, Maryland in association with James T. Lewis Enterprises' Port America development project. Excavations, both last fall and through the summer, have focused upon the ruin of the Georgian Manor House and closely related feature and artifact deposits. Some of these may represent an earlier Manor House which predates the Georgian ruin. This paper presents an overview of the project, a review of field results, and a discussion of the research topics that we expect to address in the analysis of this significant eighteenth century site.

**Stephen Mills**

Environment Canada Parks, Ontario Region

Nineteenth Century Structures at Newboro on the Rideau Canal.

During the summer and fall of 1986 archaeological excavations were undertaken by Environment Canada, Parks archaeologists at the Newboro lockstation which is located on the Rideau Canal in Eastern Ontario. Preliminary testing was carried out in response to plans for the restoration of a 1830's blockhouse and the relocation of a garage adjacent to the blockhouse. The purpose of the work was to determine what, if any, alterations had to be made to the ground floor of the blockhouse, and if there were any historic remains in the new garage location. The initial testing and subsequent excavations revealed several changes to both the blockhouse interior and the surrounding dry moat, as well as the discovery of a carpenter's building dating to the construction period of the canal, i.e. the 1820's. Descriptions of the blockhouse alterations are discussed as well as the findings at the carpenter's shop.

**Marcel Mourisette**

Laval University, Québec City

The site of the Premier palais de l'intendant in Quebec City.

This site just outside the actual fortification walls surrounding the old town of Québec has been occupied since 1668. As an urban site near the mouth of the St. Charles river where it flows into the St. Lawrence, it has known diverse occupations that were identified by the archaeologists: first the intendant Talon's brewery that lasted only until 1675 and which was transformed into a residence for the intendants of the colony during the 1680s; then, after the fire of 1713, stores, prisons and a bakery constructed for the King; this building was ruined by the British in 1760 and there followed a period where the ruins were more or less abandoned, reoccupied with stables and later sold to civilians; in 1852, the property was bought by J.K. Boswell to establish a brewery that survived under different names until the 1960s; and in 1971, part of the brewery covering the site was demolished and replaced by a small urban park. Since 1982, the site is being investigated by Université Laval in cooperation with the city of Québec and the provincial department of Cultural Affairs in a long term project. This paper will present a synthesis of the research done up until now.

**Dennis J. Pogue**

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

Plowzone Artifact and Soil Chemical Analyses of Three 17th-Century Plantation Sites, Calvert County, Maryland.

Patterns in the spatial distributions of both surface-collected and excavated plowzone artifacts, as well as plowzone chemicals, are used to interpret the homelot layouts of three 17th-Century plantation sites located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, in lower Calvert County, Maryland. As a group, the sites span the period circa 1660-1715, representing three separate plantations. One site has both a main house and quarter complex and a separate field quarter. The other two sites are much more limited in scope, apparently consisting of single dwellings. In addition to the site-specific interpretations, the constraints as well as the potential utility of such analyses of sites in plowed contexts are discussed.

**Roni Hinote Polk**

Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Jamestown, VA.

Tavern Foodways at Jamestown during the 2nd Half of the 17th Century.

In 1607 the instructions from the London Company to the colonists at Jamestown stipulated that they build an ordinary, "Do first build Your Storehouse and those Other Rooms of Publick and necessary Use..." William Byrd II was to remark in 1710 that the colonists at Jamestown "being good English men spent 50 pounds to build a church and 500 pounds to build an ordinary". Often early towns in the colonies consisted of a church, a courthouse, and several ordinaries.

During the 17th century many Virginia laws were aimed at licensing ordinaries and regulating services at them. As the urbanity of their environment increased, colonial public establishments became identified with specific functions. These were recognized by different names such as tavern and coffeehouse. Licensing requirements mandated prices for food, drink, and lodging at public establishments. Public establishments became more than gathering places for social interaction with increased competition for urban patrons.

It has been suggested that foodways related artifacts have patterned relationships to one another which may indicate the degree of urbanity in environment of the colonial public establishment. The purpose of this presentation is to compare assemblages including faunal remains from two public taverns at Jamestown dating to the last half of the 17th Century.

**Timothy Riordan and Henry M. Miller**

Historic St. Mary's City

Popes Fort: Excavations on a Fortification from Maryland's "Plundering Time."

During the summer of 1987, excavations were conducted on a fort built in St. Mary's City in 1645 by Nathaniel Pope. This fort surrounded the residence of the first Governor of Maryland and was constructed following an attack on the city. The archaeological excavations focused upon the river-side wall of the fort and the associated moat. This revealed that the wall facing the river was constructed in a radically different manner than the other three walls. In addition to architectural data, the excavators recovered a large quantity of artifacts in and on top of the moat. These date between 1645 and c. 1650. Among the more significant finds reported is the first evidence for the manufacture of elaborate Terra Cotta pipes in St. Mary's City. This paper provides an overview of the architectural discoveries and discusses the artifacts associated with this early fort.

**Paul A. Shackel**

University of Maryland, College Park and Historic Annapolis, Inc.

**Barbara J. Little**

George Mason University

Cows, Printers and Capitalists and the Growth of Annapolis.

In this overview of some of the major archaeological and historical work done in Annapolis in the past few years, we intend to discuss some interpretations of the development of the city. Annapolis seems to have had the character of a self sufficient village even in its early days as capital, and probably as late as the 1720s. About that time land use patterns change along with major socio-economic shifts. We combine sources from the late 17th century continuing into the early 19th century, including probate inventories, land records, various other documents and material culture excavated from several city lots. Rather than presenting any final words, we intend to raise questions and possibilities in this overview of ongoing work in Annapolis.

**Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood**

Wellesley College Center for Research on Women

Domestic Reform Movements: Their Significance, Use of Urban Space and Need for Preservation.

Historians disagree on the importance of women's activities that were directed at improving the status and conditions of women's work in the 19th Century. A survey of the use of urban space by domestic reform movements has indicated that they reached many neighborhoods in Boston, serving both immigrant and native women workers. By offering a variety of services, domestic reform movements improved the conditions and status of women's work in a number of important ways. Yet of the 80 domestic reform sites surveyed in Boston and Cambridge, only 17 standing structures remain, and only 12 sites suggest much archaeological potential. Because domestic reform movements impacted the lives of women and their families not only in the Boston area, but nationwide, representative sites need to be preserved through nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. If not, women's initiatives to change the status and conditions of women's work may become an invisible part of our national heritage.

**David C. Switzer**

Snow Squall Project Field Director, Plymouth State College

The Snow Squall Project Continued: Bringing Home the Bow.

Beginning in 1983 four nautical archaeological expeditions comprised of volunteer personnel have journeyed to the Falkland Islands with the goal of rescuing the bow section of the only known existing example of an American-built extreme clipper ship. She is the Snow Squall launched at South Portland, Maine in 1851. Damaged beyond repair during a voyage to San Francisco in 1964 [1864?ed.], the hull of Snow Squall was condemned at Port Stanley.

In January and February 1987 an eleven member team led by Dr. Fred Yalouris of Harvard University accomplished the goal. The bow section protected by a specially designed lift/transport frame arrived in Maine in March. At the present the 36' section of the bow is undergoing preliminary conservation treatment at the Spring Point Museum at South Portland where it will eventually be displayed as a permanent exhibit along with other artifacts relating to the maritime history of the South Portland area.

This paper will provide an overview of the methods utilized to clear the submerged hull section of silt, debris, and other material accumulated as Snow Squall served out her days as a hulk. Described too will be the techniques employed to float, lift, and safely transport an artifact that weighed in excess of 50 tons.

**Eileen Williams-Woods**

An Archaeological Investigation of Continuity and Change in the Landscape of Annapolis, Maryland.

The Archaeology in Annapolis Project undertook the documentation of trenches being excavated by the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company throughout the City of Annapolis. The paper is a description of the information we gained from this process. The trench monitoring provides evidence of how the Baroque town plan changed to accommodate commercial endeavors. By understanding the changing town plan we gain further insight into the shifting social, political, and economic history of Annapolis.

**Rebecca Yamin**  
New York University

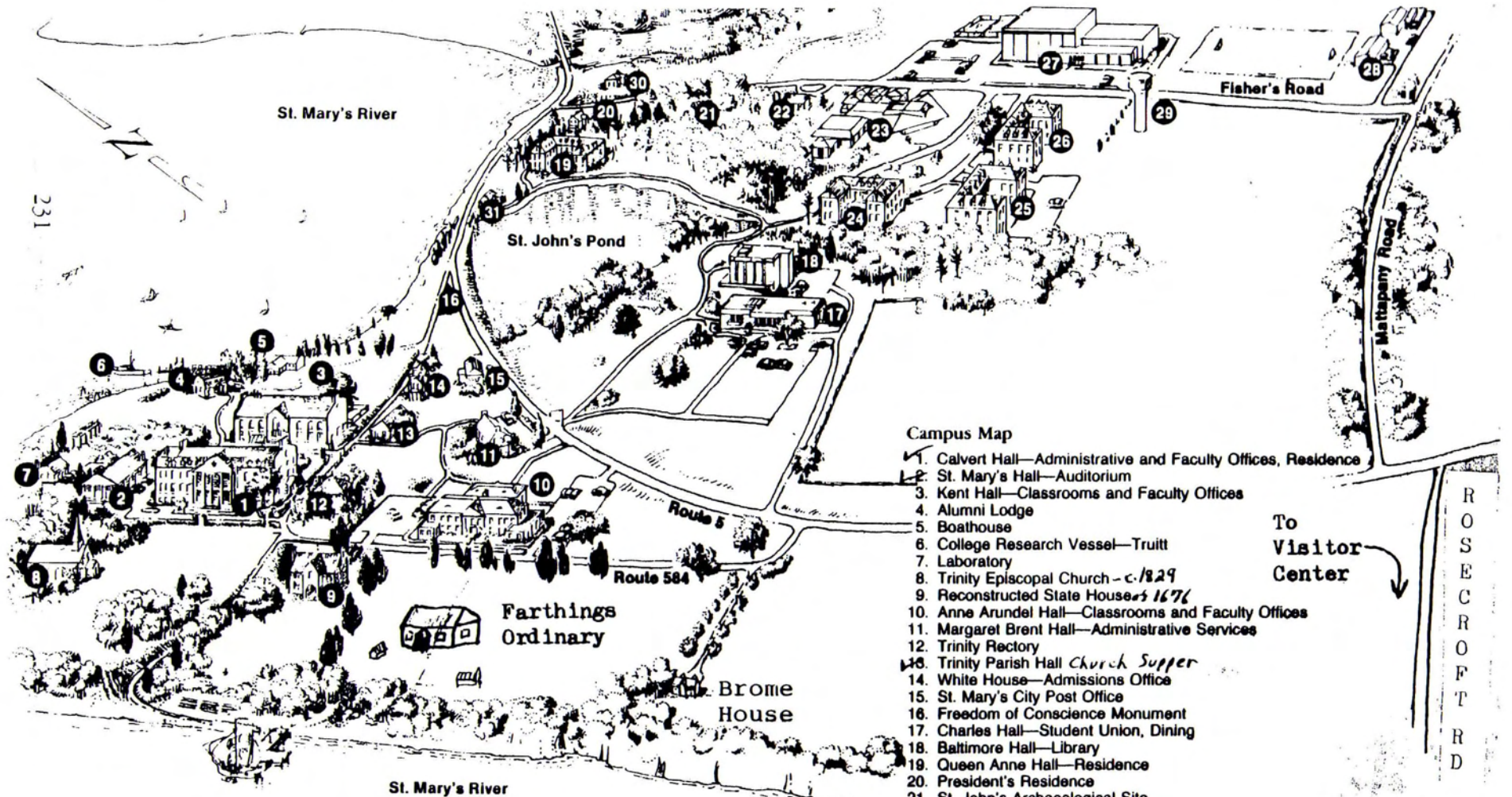
Squeezing Ceramics for More Than Their Worth: Boundary Maintenance at an 18th Century Port in New Jersey.

The Preponderance of British Slip-decorated earthenwares and the almost total absence of creamware in Revolutionary period deposits excavated at Raritan Landing, New Jersey, in combination with documentary evidence for the trading community's increasing independence from New York City domination, suggested that ceramics might have been used at the Landing to express boundary maintenance. This paper describes the functional analysis of the ceramics recovered and a study of contemporary inventories, which eliminated the possibility that the distinctive patterning was a reflection of cost, availability, or function. Ceramic patterns at contemporary sites in Lower Manhattan and at a site in the Hudson Valley, about the same distance from New York as Raritan Landing, are compared in order to test the interpretation that ceramic choices at Raritan Landing served to communicate boundaries between the small East Jersey port and the New York competition.

**Anne Yentsch**  
Historic Annapolis, Inc.

The Cultural Landscape of Early America.

The landscape, especially in rural areas, gives an aura of permanence because it is comprised of things that are timeless--hills, plateaus, streams, plants, trees, etc. Yet the landscape of the past is not the landscape of today. This paper discusses ways of delineating past landscapes through a comparison of archaeological information from sites in Annapolis, Maryland and Princeton, New Jersey.



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**Campus Map**

- 1. Calvert Hall—Administrative and Faculty Offices, Residence
- 2. St. Mary's Hall—Auditorium
- 3. Kent Hall—Classrooms and Faculty Offices
- 4. Alumni Lodge
- 5. Boat House
- 6. College Research Vessel—Truitt
- 7. Laboratory
- 8. Trinity Episcopal Church—c. 1829
- 9. Reconstructed State Houses 1676
- 10. Anne Arundel Hall—Classrooms and Faculty Offices
- 11. Margaret Brent Hall—Administrative Services
- 12. Trinity Rectory
- 13. Trinity Parish Hall *Church Supper*
- 14. White House—Admissions Office
- 15. St. Mary's City Post Office
- 16. Freedom of Conscience Monument
- 17. Charles Hall—Student Union, Dining
- 18. Baltimore Hall—Library
- 19. Queen Anne Hall—Residence
- 20. President's Residence
- 21. St. John's Archaeological Site
- 22. Talbot Hall—Health Center
- 23. Montgomery Hall—Arts Center
- 24. Dorchester Hall—Residence
- 25. Prince George Hall—Residence
- 26. Caroline Hall—Residence
- 27. Somerset Hall—Gymnasium
- 28. Maintenance Buildings
- 29. Water Tower
- 30. Conference Center
- 31. Visitors' Center

To  
Visitor  
Center

ROSE CROFT RD

Park in lots adjacent to Buildings 10 and 17