

*Conseil de
L'archéologie historique
du nord-est américain
1988*

*Council for
Northeast Historical
Archaeology*

CONFERENCE ANNUELLE
14, 15, 16 OCTOBRE
QUEBEC

ANNUAL MEETING
OCTOBER 14, 15, 16
QUEBEC

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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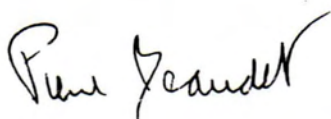
Pierre Beaudet, William Moss, Marcel Moussette

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

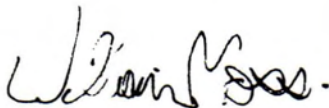
The Canadian Parks Service (C.P.S.) of Environment Canada, the Centre d'étude sur la langue, les arts et les traditions populaires en Amérique du Nord (CELAT) and the City of Québec are the three host institutions of the 1988 CNEHA Conference. This Conference has, in great part, been made possible through their generous support.

Special thanks are extended to Pierre Drouin, Monique Elie, Gisèle Piédalue and Roxane Renaud, all of the C.P.S., for their help in preparing the preliminary and definitive Conference programs, to Louise Croteau of the City of Quebec for the graphics of the program cover, to Albert Beaudet for most of the translations, to André Crochetière et Ginette Tremblay, both of the CELAT, for organizing the Saturday evening reception, to Louise Décarie (M.A.C.Q.) and Daniel Villeneuve (C.P.S) for providing the services of guides during the archaeological tour, to Monique Elie and Roselle Henn for their preparation of the Book Room. Our gratitude is also expressed to Gilles Desaulniers and Jean Desautels of the C.P.S. and Louis Bouchard of the Petit Séminaire de Québec for making their premises available for the holding of Conference activities.

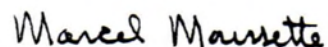
Finally, a big thank you to all those persons who will lend us a hand during the Conference and thus contribute to making it a success!



Pierre Beaudet



William Moss



Marcel Moussette

GENERAL INFORMATION

ABSTRACTS: Abstracts of papers presented at this meeting are included in the program. Additional copies are available in English or French for \$2.50 CDN/\$2.00 US. at the Registration Desk, or may be ordered prepaid from CNEHA, c/o Pierre Beaudet, 640 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Québec, Quebec G1S 3P3. The number in parenthesis following the title of each abstract corresponds to the session number.

PARKING: Free parking is available all day Saturday and Sunday on rue de l'Université and behind the Conference building (access on rue Port Dauphin/des Remparts. Pay parking on adjacent streets and at City Hall.

REGISTRATION

Friday 11h30 - 17h00

Exhibits' hall, 3 rue Buade (Post Office Building on street corner (692-1686).

Friday 17h00 - 21h00

Entrance hall of the Clarendon Hotel, 57 Ste-Anne St. (across from City Hall).

Saturday 08h00 - 15h30

Entrance hall, 3 rue de l'Université (Petit Séminaire de Québec and conference site).

Sunday 08h30 - 10h30

Entrance hall, 3 rue de l'Université (Petit Séminaire de Québec and conference site).

BOOK ROOM: Books, journals, brochures and other publications of interest to Conference participants will be displayed in room 417. Several publications will be on sale by exhibitors. Monique Elie and Roselle Henn are responsible for the Book room. Please contact them for any questions relating to this facility.

VIDEO PRESENTATIONS - ARCHEOFLICKS: Videos will be presented on a continuous basis during paper presentation hours. Please consult the screening schedule included in your Conference kit. Late minute changes (if any) will be posted at room 416 where all projections will be held. Please contact Marcel Moussette for any question relating to this activity.

PAPER PRESENTATIONS: Consult this program for the schedule and location of thematic sessions and specific paper presentations. Papers will be given in the language chosen by the speaker. There will be no simultaneous translation, however all abstracts are available in French and English. Speakers are encouraged to

submit their papers for publication in the Council's journal. If you require slide carrousel, please contact the registration desk. For the convenience of speakers, a slide viewer will be available at the Book Room for use on the premises.

!Speakers are reminded that papers are not to exceed the 20 minute time limit! They are also requested to give their slide carrousel to the projectionist before the session begins.

RECEPTIONS

Friday 17h00 - 21h00...

An informal GET TOGETHER will be held at the Clarendon Hotel in the Café-Bar L'Emprise, 57 Ste-Anne St. (Across from City Hall). A variety of hors-d'oeuvres will be offered free of charge by the Council and the Clarendon Hotel. However, drinks are on you.

Saturday 20h00 - 23h00.

A RECEPTION will be held in the multifaceted Interpretation Center of Artillery Park National Historic Park, 2 rue D'Auteuil (entrance adjacent to Saint-Jean Gate). Your hosts will be the Centre d'étude sur la langue, les arts et les traditions populaires en Amérique du Nord (CELAT) and the Canadian Parks Service. Refreshments and snacks will be offered free of charge.

During this evening, the CELAT will launch two reports of interest to historical archaeologists and material culture researchers: "Le site du Premier palais de l'intendant à Québec. Rapport préliminaire de la 6e campagne de fouille" (an excavation report), by Michel Brassard, and "Répertoire descriptif des pièces de quincaillerie d'architecture découvertes sur le site du Premier palais de l'intendant à Québec" (on building hardware), by Christiane Laroche.

!Please note that this activity is open only to registered conference participants (wear your name tag) and their spouses. Also, Artillery N.H.P. applies a strict non-smoking policy, so if you must, please do so outside the building. Thank you!

MEALS

Saturday 12h00 - 13h30

Join us for lunch in an elegant wood-paneled hotel dining room at the Clarendon Hotel, 57 rue Ste-Anne. Advanced reservations are required! Inquire at registration desk, maybe it's not too late. Cost per person including tax and service charge: \$9,50 CND. (Alcoholic beverages not included in meal cost.)

COFFEE: Coffee, tea and doughnuts will be available in room 320 early Saturday and Sunday mornings as well as during scheduled Conference breaks. Donations are welcomed to help defray the expenses. Suggested amount is \$1,00 for the conference.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKING TOUR

Friday 13h30 - 16h30

Departure: 6 rue de l'Université

Sunday 13h30 - 16h30

!Departure!: Exhibits' hall, 3 rue Buade

Highlights include:

- . The Dauphine Redoubt, an impressive example of 18th century military architecture;
- . The archaeological site of the Premier Palais de l'Intendant, which has served as an archaeological field school for the last seven years. Discover, in a newly constructed archeodome, a succession of occupations (domestic, military, industrial...) which span three and a half centuries of urban history.
- . Place Royale, where several interpretative facilities present the history of Quebec City's founding core.

(Please note that because of fire damage, the archaeological lab of Laval University will not be included in the walking tour.)

SHOPPING: In Old Quebec three connecting streets are best for shopping. These are St-Jean, de la Fabrique and Buade streets. Boutiques, jewelry stores, small department stores and souvenir shops all await your visit or that of your spouse. Rue du Petit Champlain and the adjacent streets of Place Royale are also excellent for hand made goods and clothing. Most stores in these two areas are open all day Saturday and Sunday. Several antique shops are to be found on St-Paul Street adjacent to the Old Port. For serious shopping, try Place Ste-Foy and Place Laurier, two shopping centers in suburban Ste-Foy (closed on Sunday).
Caution: For peace of mind and to avoid a guilty feeling, members should avoid shopping during Conference hours!

Musée du Séminaire: This small art and history museum is located in an historical building next to the Conference site at 9 rue de l'Université. If you want a cultural break, its worth the visit. Open Saturday and Sunday from 11h00 to 17h00.

Best bars and restaurants: Ask your colleagues from Québec City. They will be pleased to help you.

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, founded in 1967, is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including Canada and the United States.

Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historic sites. CNEHA is concerned with the beginnings of European exploration in the New World to recent past.

The Council publishes an annual journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology, and quarterly Newsletters, and holds an Meeting in October of each year.

Membership to CNEHA is open to students, avocational and professional archaeologist, historians, material culture specialists, historic preservationist and all other individuals and organizations which share the Council's goals.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14

- 11h30 - 17h00 Registration: Exhibits' hall, 3 rue Buade
(418) 692-1686
- 13h30 - 16h30 Archaeological walking tour of Old Quebec
Departure: Ground floor, 6 rue de l'Université
- 17h15 - 20h15 Executive Board Meeting: Ground floor,
3 rue Buade - (418) 692-1686

17h00 - 21h00

Get together

Café-Bar L'Emprise

Hôtel
Clarendon
57 Rue Ste-Anne

17h00 - 21h00

Registration

Entrance hall

SATURDAY OCTOBER 15

All day-time activities will be held at
- 3 rue de l'Université -

Morning

- 08h00 - 15h30 Registration: Entrance hall
- 09h00 - 17h00 Book room: Room 417
- 09h30 - 12h00 \ Video presentations on historical
13h30 - 17h00 / archaeology and related subjects: Room 416
- 08h30 - 09h00 Annual Business Meeting: Theatre, 4th floor
Chairperson: Terry Klein
- 09h00 - 09h10 Welcome: Theatre, 4th floor
- 09h15 - 10h15 SESSION 1: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY (part 1)
- Theatre, 4th floor -
- Chairperson: William Moss
- Archaeology in the City of Champlain.
William Moss, City of Quebec.

- **Seven Years of Excavations on the Site of the Premier palais de l'intendant à Québec.**
Marcel Moussette, Laval University.

- The Governor's Icehouse.
Monique Elie, Canadian Park Service, Quebec Region.

10h15 - 10h30 COFFEE BREAK (Refreshments in room 320)

10h35 - 11h50 SESSION 2: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY (part 2) -Theatre-

Chairperson: William Moss

- Philadelphia's Early Waterfront: The Hertz Lot Excavation.
Carmen A. Weber, Philadelphia Historical Commission.

- New Amstel under the Dutch.
Louise B. Heite, Heite Consulting.

- The Development of Urban Archaeology in Kingston: Working with the Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study.
Susan M. Bazely, Catarauqui Archaeological Research Foundation.

- The Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study: Preliminary Results of the Field Work.
W. Bruce Stewart, Catarauqui Archaeological Research Foundation.

10h30 - 11h50 SESSION 3: ARMS, BODIES AND SOLES -Room 220-

Chairperson: Paul Huey

- Flintlocks from Addison Plantation: Archaeological Reflections of the Maryland Militia on the Potomac Frontier.
Jeffery B. Snyder, Billy R. Roulette Jr., and John P. McCarthy, John Milner Associates, Inc.

- Piecing Together the Past: 16th-Century Footwear in Canada.
Stephen Davis, Archaeology Division, Canadian Parks Service.

- Zooarchaeology of the Newgate Prison, East Grandby, Connecticut.
Nicolas Bellantoni and Robert R. Gradie III, Connecticut Museum of Natural History and the University of Connecticut.

- Skeletons in the Walls of Old Quebec:
Identification and Analysis.
Jerome S. Cybulski, Canadian Museum of
Civilization.

12h00 - 13h30 LUNCH

Hôtel * Clarendon 57 Rue Ste-Anne

* Pre-registration
reservations
required.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 15

Afternoon

13h45 - 14h55 SESSION 4: IN A RURAL SETTING (part 1)
- Theatre, 4th floor -

- Chairperson: Pierre Nadon
- The Seigneury of Pabos.
Pierre Nadon, Les Recherches ARKHIS inc.
- Tobacco and Alcohol on the
Seventeenth-Century Resource Frontier.
Peter Pope, Department of History, Memorial
University of Newfoundland.
- Archaeological Testing of a Conductivity
Survey at Fort Amherst/Port La Joye National
Historic Park, P.E.I.
Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service,
Atlantic Region.

13h45 - 14h55 SESSION 5: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
(Part 1) - Room 220 -

Chairperson: Julie H. Ernstein

- "Archaeology in Annapolis": Retrospect and
Prospect.
Julie H. Ernstein, Boston University/Historic
Annapolis, Inc.
- Different Pots for Different Folks: Rural
Lifestyles, Urban Lifestyles, and Ceramic
Variability in the Chesapeake.
Anne Yentsch and Steven Patrick, Historic
Annapolis, Inc.
- Analysis of vertebrate Remains from Feature
121, at the Calvert House, Annapolis.
Barbara L. Ruff, University of Georgia.

14h55 - 15h15 COFFEE BREAK (Refreshments in room 320)

15h15 - 16h50 SESSION 6: IN A RURAL SETTING (part 2)
- Theatre, 4th floor -

Chairperson: Pierre Nadon

- John Wentworth's Frontier Plantation in
Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.
David R. Starbuck, Rensselaer Polytechnic
Institute.
- Archaeological Investigations Conducted at
the William Lochry Site, Unity Township,
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.
Thomas R. Baker and Patricia H. Baker,
Archaeology Research Center, U. of
Maine at Farmington; Olie F. Merlin,
Westmoreland Archaeology Society.
- In the Land of Plenty: Tenants at Addison
Plantation, Oxon Hill, Maryland.
Jeanne A. Ward and Charles D. Cheek, John
Milner Associates, Inc.
- The Small Farmer in 19th Century New-York
State Agricultural Development: Shifts in
Agricultural Production Strategies at the
Walker Farmstead. Tioga County, New-York.
Mark S. Cassell, SUNY-Binghamtom.

15h15 - 16h50 SESSION 7: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
(Part 2) - Room 220 -

Chairperson: Julie H. Ernstein

- Changing Structures in a Colonial Chesapeake
Port Town.
Paul A. Shackel, University of Maryland,
College Park and Historic Annapolis, Inc.
- Three centuries of change of an Annapolis
landscape: an archaeological approach to form,
function, and meaning.
Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Brown University and
Historic Annapolis, Inc.
- The Machine in the Annapolis Garden: Craft
and Technology of Printing and Landscape.
Barbara J. Little, George Mason University.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 15

Evening

20h00 - 23h00 Reception - Interpretation Center of Artillery
Park, 2 rue D'Auteuil.

SUNDAY OCTOBER 16

All morning activities will be held at
- 3 rue de l'Université -

Morning

08h30 - 11h30 Information desk: Entrance hall

08h30 - 11h30 Book room: Room 417

08h30 - 11h30 Video presentations on historical
archaeology and related subjects: Room 416

Refreshments in room 320

09h00 - 10h50 SESSION 8: TESTING, ANALYSING, INTERPRETING AND
EDUCATING - Room 220 -

Chairperson: Gisèle Piédalue

- Geo-radar testing on Ile-Aux-Noix: a New Wave
in Archaeology.
Gisèle Piédalue, Canadian Park Service,
Quebec Region.
- Timescales, Micro-variation and Culture
Change.
Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Wellesley College.
- To Restore or Not to Restore: Morven's
Interpretive Question.
Rebecca Yamin, New Jersey State Museum.
- Public Education: A Future for our Past.
Duncan James Scherberger, Toronto Board of
Education, Archaeological Resource Centre.
- Archaeology As Community History.
Loretta J. Rivers, University of Connecticut.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Thomas R. Baker and Patricia H. Baker, Archaeology Research Center, University of Maine at Farmington; Olie F. Merlin, Westmoreland Archaeology Society

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED AT THE WILLIAM LOCHRY SITE), UNITY TOWNSHIP, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. (Session 6)

In 1985, archaeological survey and testing investigations were undertaken at the William Lochry site (36WM682) in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The site was initially settled in the early 1770s and continuously occupied into the mid-1960s when it was razed during the construction of a new runway at the Westmoreland County Airport. The site was located during investigations associated with the lengthening and widening of Runway 5-233 in 1985. The testing excavations resulted in the location of several structural foundations, a twentieth century privy, a spring house, and a general stratified midden scatter containing late eighteenth through mid twentieth century artifacts as well as evidence of an aboriginal occupation.

Susan M. Bazely, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN KINGSTON: WORKING WITH THE KINGSTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN STUDY. (2)

Urban archaeology in Kingston has its roots deeply embedded in the history and development of the city. Discoveries of below surface heritage resources have been recorded as early as the mid-nineteenth century. Such discoveries have provided a source of great curiosity and interest for Kingstonians and indeed Canadians. The series of events, occurring over the last century and a half, have paved the way for a formal assessment of the archaeological resources of the city of Kingston, leading in turn to the inclusion of archaeological concerns in urban planning.

Nicolas Bellantoni and Robert R. Gradie III, Connecticut Museum of Natural History and the University of Connecticut

ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NEWGATE PRISON, EAST GRANBY, CONNECTICUT. (3)

Archaeological excavation at the Newgate Prison Site have yielded over 1,000 bone and shell fragments. Preservation was enhanced by the presence of copper ore debris associated with an 18th century copper mine on the prison grounds. Faunal material was recovered from two locales: within the prison walls next to a military

barracks and around Viets Tavern, a public inn adjacent to the prison grounds which served as a common eatery for the military officers. Newgate housed a standing compliment of up to 100 soldiers, comprised of local militia. Faunal remains were examined to determine species, skeletal elements, age, sex and butchering patterns. The Newgate faunal assemblages provide a unique opportunity for analyzing the cultural and economic variables which may have affected and structured the kinds and quality of meats available to civilians/officers and enlisted personnel in an eighteenth and nineteenth century institutional setting.

Mark S. Cassell, SUNY - Binghamton

THE SMALL FARMER IN 19TH CENTURY NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: SHIFTS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STRATEGIES AT THE WALKER FARMSTEAD, TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK. (6)

In planning agricultural production strategies, the beginning farmer in mid-19th century New York State had to consider:

1. regional shifts in production and land use from sheep and wool to dairy cattle; 2. shifts in market availability from the rural center into expanding urban centers; and 3. the farmer's own access to and allocation of land, labor, and capital. Archival research undertaken in conjunction with archaeological investigations of the Walker Farmstead Site in Tioga County, New York, provided evidence as to how one small farmer, Orrin Walker, guided his agricultural production strategies in light of the above considerations during the development of his farm between 1867 and 1902. This research indicates the role of the small farmer in the broader historical process of agricultural development in 19th century New York.

Leon E Cranmer, University of Maine

CUSHNOC: AN EXAMPLE OF NON-TRADITIONAL NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECTURE. (9)

The standard for 17th-century English colonial architecture in New England is based on the homogeneous recorded and extant examples from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Recent excavations and reexaminations of previous excavations reveal a much more diversified mixture of construction methods and building styles in use prior to the growth and eventual domination of Bay colony architecture. One example is the Cushnoc site, a recently excavated early 17th-century Plymouth trading post on the Kennebec River in present day Augusta, Maine. A series of post holes outlined a 20'x 44 post-in-ground structure. This method of earth-fast construction was a dominant form in the southern colonies and believed to be the result of the "impermanent" life there, but recent research both in the South and in New England is challenging this concept of impermanence. The structure at

Cushnoc was a prefabricated, 3 bay, cross-passage house with a wood-lined cellar at one end and indications of a wattle and daub smoke hood at the other end. Much of this evidence challenges the concept of traditional New England architecture and the predominantly southern phenomenon of impermanent architecture.

Jerome S. Cybulski, Canadian Museum of Civilization

SKELETONS IN THE WALLS OF OLD QUEBEC: IDENTIFICATION
AND ANALYSIS. (3)

In 1986-87, the skeletal remains of 50 people were unearthed near the base of two contiguous sections of the fortification wall of mid-18th Century Quebec City. An unexpected discovery by the Canadian Parks Service during restoration work on the wall, the remains were analyzed for identification. Results indicated a Caucasian group of suspected heterogeneous origin, a disparate sex ratio in favor of males, and a predominantly adult population. This pattern and the location of the find agree with some 1746-47 reports on the deaths of prisoners of war held by the French at that time. Other analytical findings included a high incidence of dental disease and common occurrences of periosteal lesions in lower limb long-bones, both possibly related to poor short term living conditions, and bone and tooth scars likely related to illness and nutritional stress during childhood.

Stephen R. Davis, Archaeology Division, Canadian Parks Service

PIECING TOGETHER THE PAST: 16TH-CENTURY FOOTWEAR IN CANADA. (3)

In 1978, the staff of the underwater section of the Canadian Parks Service located the wreck of a 16th-century galleon in Red Bay, Labrador. This is probably the wreck of the San Juan, a Spanish Basque whaling vessel which sank in 1565. Although no clothing related textiles were found, the archaeologists excavated a large assemblage of shoe leather. By piecing together these components, we have reconstructed some of the shoes worn by the Basques in Canada ca. 1565.

Based on their shape and assembly, the shoes in the San Juan collection can be grouped into three general categories: turnshoes, welted shoes, and welted boots. While the shapes of the components are distinctly mid-16th-century, the basic methods for their construction are still employed today. Contemporary iconography and archaeological specimens illustrated in this talk reveal the features which distinguish this collection as typical of the footwear worn throughout Europe during the 1560s.

Monique Elie, Canadian Parks Service, Quebec Region

THE GOVERNOR'S ICEHOUSE. (1)

Icehouses are not very popular in North-American archaeological reports. First, people don't often dig them purposely, as most of the time their presence or location are not even mentioned in historical documents. Also, when an archaeologist is lucky enough to find one, she or he is very likely to contemplate foundations of the above ground structure typical of the 19th and 20th century American icehouse, that could look exactly the same as any outbuilding foundations, or a former pit still lined with two or three pieces of wood, empty or backfilled with more recent material. How disappointing!

At the Dufferin Terrace, here in Quebec City, we had the good fortune to excavate well-preserved remains of an underground icehouse, actually the icehouse built in 1771 for the British Governor's household use. Let's see what it looked like and what function it served.

Julie, H. Ernstein, Boston University/Historical Annapolis, Inc.

"ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS": RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT. (5)

"Archaeology in Annapolis", a cooperative venture between a local historic preservation group and a state university, has recently completed its seventh annual field school and has been responsible for the above and below ground archaeology and/or public interpretation of upwards to twenty sites. This paper serves as both retrospect and prospectus to consider how the project's goals have changed with time and kept pace with research trends of historical archaeology in the northeast, as well as with broader archaeological theory, in general.

Further, this examination and consideration of the overall project serves as an introduction to the "Recent Archaeology in Annapolis" symposium, and endeavors to tie together the varying analytical threads addressed by the other papers offered in this session.

Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, Atlantic Region

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF A CONDUCTIVITY SURVEY AT FORT
AMHERST/PORT LA JOYE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK, P.E.I. (4)

Surface evidence of Port La Joye, a French settlement on the Isle Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island), 1720-1758, has been obliterated by 200 years of farming and subsequent park cultivation. To locate the remains of the community, an extensive survey of the park was carried out in 1987. As part of that survey, a conductivity meter from Geonics, Ltd., Mississauga, was used to record sub-surface anomalies in four areas of the park known to have been occupied. Excavations in 1988 will focus in

part on one of the surveyed areas, the property of Michel Hache-Gallant, including a major anomaly identified as a cellar.

Louise B. Heite, Heite Consulting

NEW AMSTEL UNDER THE DUTCH. (2)

The largest settlement in the South River of New Netherland, now the Delaware Valley, was New Amstel, which later became New Castle, Delaware. Over a hundred houses stood along the river near the fort. Intact remains of the 1651 fort have been found, and the author is currently searching for the town. The modern city of New Castle has commissioned an archaeological survey of New Amstel as part of the planning process aimed at managing the archaeological resource. The survey will attempt to assess the extent and condition of New Amstel.

Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Brown University and Historic Annapolis

THREE CENTURIES OF CHANGE OF AN ANNAPOLIS LANDSCAPE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACH TO FORM, FUNCTION AND MEANING. (7)

The archaeological site of St. Mary's, Annapolis, Maryland, is analyzed as a series of superimposed landscapes and is presented as an opportunity to explore the archaeological recovery and symbolic interpretation of past landscape. The St. Mary's property evolved from a 17th century commercial waterfront to an 18th Georgian residence and formal garden and, eventually, to a 19th century home of a religious community. Two variables, public/private and sacred/profane, are highlighted as indicators of the changing use and perception of St. Mary's landscape.

André Lepine and Jean Belisle, Committee of Underwater Archaeology and History of Quebec

THE MOLSON PROJECT: EXCAVATION AND STUDY OF THE LADY SHERBROOKE C.1817-1826, FOURTH CANADIAN STEAMER BUILT BY THE MOLSON LINE, AND SUNK IN THE ST-LAWRENCE RIVER NEAR MONTREAL, QUEBEC. (9)

Since 1983, the archaeologists of the Committee of Underwater Archaeology and History of Quebec are undertaking a systematic excavation of the remains of one of the first Canadian steamers, the Lady Sherbrooke, abandoned in fifteen feet of water in a small bay near St-Marguerite Island (in the vicinity of Montreal Island) in the St-Lawrence River. The goal of this long term project is to understand how the introduction of a steam engine will affect the architecture of the boat. Therefore increasing our knowledge of the impact on the industrial revolution in Lower-Canada. From 1984 to 1987, a diagonal trench has been dug in up to two meters of sediments which cover the hull of the steamboat. This trench done in the width of the hull at precisely

one third from the bow section has yielded the remnant of what we call the Engine Room. Since the engine and its components have been removed and re-used on other steamboats, what we have found is the longitudinal wood seating beams and metal anchorage of the engine and its mechanical components. Also, the port side section of the deck with the wood and metal seating for the paddle wheel shaft have been found in a very good state of preservation, enabling us to understand its spacial pattern or arrangement in the boat. The excavations have also yeilded an interesting sampling of artifacts linked to its construction, mechanical and combustion components, cargo, and life on board an early 19th century steamboat.

Barbara, J. Little, George Mason University

THE MACHINE IN THE ANNAPOLIS GARDEN: CRAFT AND TECHNOLOGY OF PRINTING AND THE LANDSCAPE. (7)

As some of the papers in this Annapolis session show, much of the current research in our project is directed at landscape - at the broad view of "setting" and what that means in people's lives. In keeping with this general theme this paper draws upon a perspective from Leo Marx's work from a quarter-century ago and considers the machine in the garden. During the 18th century, English and American lives were changing drastically in ways that were social, political, economic and technological. All of these changes had to be placed in a setting of time and space that made sense - that made changes sensible. This paper considers the changes and continuities in the craft/industry of printing and their relationships with other changes in the settings of peoples' lives. Both the wares of the printers and opinions of printers on their craft and about themselves as craftspeople are examined.

Edward M. Morin, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

WHY DIG ANOTHER MILL SITE? ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE EAST CREEK MILL. (10)

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. conducted a program of historical research and archaeological data recovery at the East Creek Mill Site in southern New Jersey. The historical research provided most, if not all, of the information concerning the site's chronology, site selection criteria, structural and technological changes, and operation. Archaeological data provided new information concerning structural changes to the mill; however, these changes could only be grossly dated and could not be related to documented environmental or social/economic variables that might have caused these changes. The results of this study, and review of other archaeological investigations of mills in the region, forced us to question the ability of archaeological research to provide important information on changing mill

technology, and the role mills played in the social and economic fabric of the areas they served. This does not mean that archaeological studies of mills should not be done, but that different research issues relating to mills need to be explored.

William Moss, City of Québec

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CITY OF CHAMPLAIN. (1)

Québec, internationally recognized as a historic city, has been the site of organized archaeological research for almost twenty years. Three major research and development projects are still under way. Six principal organizations are presently active. These projects have been undertaken with different objectives and they have obtained variable results. This paper evaluates the present situation and describes the coordinating role presently adopted by the City. In conclusion, long term possibilities for action are discussed.

Marcel Moussette, Laval University

SEVEN YEARS OF EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST INTENDANT'S PALACE, QUEBEC. (1)

Every spring since 1982, Laval University has, in collaboration with the City of Québec, held it's field school at the First Intendant's Palace site. So far, documentary and archaeological research have permitted us to identify not less than six stratified occupational phases spanning the period from 1668 to the present. This paper describes the principle discoveries of the project and the various interpretations advanced.

Pierre Nadon, Les recherches ARKHIS Inc.

THE SEIGNEURY OF PABOS. (4)

The Bay of Pabos is located at the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs, close to Chandler, Québec. Between 1730 and 1760, about 200 people lived around the bay, which was one of the most active permanent French settlements in the Gaspé Peninsula. An excavation program funded by the Cultural Affairs Department of Quebec terminated in 1987 after major components of the settlement were excavated during an eight year period. All buildings, including the manor house, were built without stone foundations with all timber resting on bare soil. About 20,000 artifacts and ecofacts are presently being analyzed. As the synthesis progresses, we are determining just how particular this site is when compared to others of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the same historical and cultural period.

Gisèle Piédalue, Canadian Parks Service, Quebec Region

GEO-RADAR TESTING ON ILE-AUX-NOIX: A NEW WAVE IN ARCHAEOLOGY. (8)

A quest for information pertaining to the presence of archaeological remains on Ile-aux-Noix has led researchers, in recent years, to experiment with various methods of remote sensing in an attempt to locate with efficiency and precision buried features on the site, for the purpose of better orienting future excavations. Among the techniques tested in the field was the geo-radar using an instrument designed by Jean Pilon of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Neither simple nor perfect, this method provided, nonetheless, some very positive results in the areas surveyed on Ile-aux-Noix. These results, in conjunction with the specific geological nature of the site, will be discussed in the paper to be presented. Comparative results previously obtained from infrared aerial photography, resistivity and conductivity surveys will also be examined. Based on these experiences we will attempt to define the uses and limitations of radar sounding as applied to archaeological research in general.

Peter Pope, Department of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL ON THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY RESOURCE FRONTIER. (4)

By the mid-seventeenth century, fishermen and women from South West England were over-wintering on Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula. At Ferryland, George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, set up a permanent fishing station in 1621 which was taken over by Sir David Kirke in 1637 and dominated by the Kirke family until after 1680. Excavations by Memorial University of Newfoundland's Archaeology Unit, under the direction of Dr. James Tuck, have uncovered materials from these and other early occupations of Ferryland. Much of the material from the Kirke period appears to be alcohol or tobacco related -- as material relating to the Kirkes' earlier occupation of Quebec is reported to have been. Does this pattern reflect the retailing interests of the Kirkes or is it a result of the largely cashless structure of early "resource frontier" exchange economies?

Loretta J. Rivers, University of Connecticut

ARCHAEOLOGY AS COMMUNITY HISTORY. (8)

Non-site-specific museum public programs, exhibits and educational resources on archaeology for children in grade four thru adult audiences, in a non-university environment. Why is it important to educate these audiences and how to reach them successfully.

Attention is given to preservation and interpretation;

archaeological excavation is presented as a destructive research technique which should be done only under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. Discussion will emphasize the development of educational programs and resources which present archaeological excavation methods, yet focus on above-ground archaeology to teach audiences the archaeological techniques of observation, description and analysis.

Programs and materials developed and implemented by the author while Curator of Education at the Jefferson County Historical Society in Watertown, New York; and at the Lutz Children's Museum in Manchester, Connecticut serve as examples. These resources are the basis for programs being developed by the Office of the Connecticut State Archaeologist.

Barbara L. Ruff, Dept. of Geology, University of Georgia

ANALYSIS OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM FEATURE 121, AT THE CALVERT HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND. (5)

Subsistence patterns indicated by the zooarchaeological evidence from feature 121, a brick-lined well at the Calvert House, Annapolis, Maryland, are examined and compared to those reported by Henry Miller from 17th and early 18th century colonial sites in the Chesapeake Bay region. The somewhat later (early to mid-eighteenth century) Calvert House materials corroborate the shifting colonization subsistence pattern discerned by Miller - increasing reliance on a few domestic taxa coupled with declining dietary diversity as fewer wild taxa are utilized. The vertebrate fauna from Feature 121 represents a uniformly domestic animal diet with heavy reliance on cattle and only minimal consumption of swine and caprines.

Duncan James Scherberger, Toronto Board of Education,
Archaeological Resource Center

PUBLIC EDUCATION: A FUTURE FOR OUR PAST. (8)

The growing interest in heritage awareness coupled with an already established enthusiasm for archaeology has led to the development of many public education programmes in the Province of Ontario. These programmes have been successful in further increasing public consciousness of the crucial role archaeology plays in the conservation of our rapidly vanishing heritage resources.

Provincial public school Boards of Education, at both the primary and secondary levels, have been instrumental in incorporating archaeology into their existing curriculum. Continuing Education departments have broadened their spectrum by including archeological programmes such as weekend workshops, night school classes, credited summer field schools and hands-on participatory opportunities.

The author will examine these programmes and how public

education has been successful in ensuring a future for our past.

Paul A. Shackel, University of Maryland, College Park and
Historic Annapolis, Inc.

CHANGING STRUCTURES IN A COLONIAL CHESAPEAKE PORT TOWN. (7)

Over the past decade much light has been shed on impermanent architecture in the Chesapeake region. Often associations are made between these earthfast structures and the tobacco economy. Annapolis, a small port town in the 17th century and a social and political center in the 18th century, had little influence with the tobacco industry. Recent excavations at a site in this city have revealed the remains of at least two successive earthfast structures built on this land and the latter is most definitely associated with an urban entrepreneur. I would like to expand this economic interpretation by noting that the variability that we find in the archaeological and architectural record in Annapolis is not based on a changing economy but rather one based on a restructuring and solidifying of a new hierarchical system. This was reinforced legally and behaviorally by an increasingly powerful upper wealth group.

Robin H. Smith

THE MONTREAL CLAY TOBACCO PIPE INDUSTRY 1846-1902. (10)

The Montreal clay tobacco pipe industry will be examined from 1846, until the last manufacturer closed in 1902. The Henderson, Bannerman, Dixon and Doherty firms will be discussed. Relationships between the Montreal and Glasgow industries will be examined with the aid of family genealogies. Connections to Detroit, Rouses Point and New York City will also be examined. A new series of dates for the Montreal makers will be advanced. Factory assemblage characteristics for Henderson, Dixon and Bannerman will be advanced. Collections will be available for consultation.

Jeffery B. Snyder, Billy R. Roulette, Jr., and John P. McCarty
John Milner Associates, Inc.

FLINTLOCKS FROM ADDISON PLANTATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS OF
THE MARYLAND MILITIA ON THE POTOMAC FRONTIER. (3)

Data recovery excavations at the Addison Plantation site have revealed a large number of flintlock mechanisms and arms furniture, dating from as early as the late seventeenth century. These materials are largely associated with the use of an apparent late seventeenth century structure that was destroyed by fire in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. This equipment appears to be associated with Thomas Addison's

(1679-1727) role as colonel of the Prince George's County Militia. The various flintlock mechanisms and their archaeological contexts are described in this paper. In addition, the implications of these findings for our understanding not only of Colonel Addison's role as a militia leader, but also of the role of the militia on the Maryland Frontier, are discussed.

Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Wellesley College

TIMESCALES, MICRO-VARIATION AND CULTURE CHANGE. (8)

Archaeologists do not often relate pan-cultural scale patterns to changes at the micro-scales of the individual, household or the community. Yet pan-cultural change results from the aggregation of variation at the micro-scale of the individual. Insight into processes of culture change may be gained through analyses at more than one temporal scale. Relating data at a number of temporal scales permits analyses of how changes at the micro-scales of individuals or households aggregate into patterns of culture change at the community, regional and pan-cultural scales. The wealth of data in historical archaeology affords an unusually good opportunity for this type of research. The author's research reveals how large scale analyses can mask irregular oscillations that may accumulate to produce pan-cultural change. Relating analyses in short and long timescales permits archaeologists to relate irregular and regular elements of change in cultural systems. This is important to a holistic understanding of processes of culture change.

David R. Starbuck, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

✓ JOHN WENTWORTH'S FRONTIER PLANTATION IN WOLFEBORO,
NEW HAMPSHIRE. (6)

Four years of excavations (1985-1988) have now been completed at the site of Governor John Wentworth's plantation (1768-1775) in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, revealing much information about the layout of a colonial governor's estate on the eve of the American Revolution. Several outbuildings have been excavated, along with large areas within the governor's mansion. On-going artifact analysis and vessel reconstruction is demonstrating that the governor was transporting high quality wares to his estate, some 50 miles from the New England seacoast.

W. Bruce Stewart, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

THE KINGSTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN STUDY: PRELIMINARY
RESULTS OF THE FIELD WORK. (2)

In October, 1987 the City of Kingston initiated an archaeological master plan study designed to formulate strategies for the

responsible management of the City's archaeological resources. As management strategies are linked to the nature and extent of the resources to be protected, development of a site inventory was included as a priority of the study.

Extensive site testing undertaken during the summer of 1988 has enabled the study team to produce a comprehensive inventory of the City's archaeological resources. In this paper, the author will outline the field methodology utilized during testing, review the nature of Kingston's resources by historic period and discuss their implications for planning.

David C. Switzer, Institute for New Hampshire Studies, Plumouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire

THE HART'S COVE WRECK SITE - SOME OF THE MYSTERY SOLVED. (9)

At the 1984 CNEHA Conference, a paper dealing with a survey and reconnaissance of a shipwreck site in Hart's Cove, New Castle, New Hampshire spoke to some enigmatic structural features. Since then, as a result of excavation efforts in 1986-88, a number of riddles have been solved. The wreck in question appears to be the remains of a shallop-type vessel dating from the late 17th century or the early 18th century.. Double-ended boats, shallops had been common in European waters since the 15th century. In 17th century New Emngland shallops, according to late Wiliam Avery Baker, were the most ubuquitous of colonial small craft and were used for fishing, coastal trading, and exploration.

This paper will present the results of the excavations carried out with particular emphasis on the interpretation of structural details that have been recorded.

Jeanne A. Ward and Charles D. Cheek, John Milner Associates, Inc.

IN THE LAND OF PLENTY: TENANTS AT ADDISON PLANTATION, OXON HILL, MARYLAND. (6)

During the nineteenth century the Addison Plantation site included among its residents an unknown number of tenants. These landless agricultural workers are almost unknown from documentary sources. Recent data recovery excavations focused on several tenant occupation areas. This paper will present the results of these excavations and a preliminary analysis of the tenant artifact assemblages from this plantation.

Carmen A. Weber, Archaeologist, Philadelphia Historical Commission

PHILADELPHIA'S EARLY WATERFRONT: THE HERTZ LOT EXCAVATIONS. (2)

The Philadelphia Historical Commission, in conjunction with the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, conducted excavations at the Hertz

Lot between September and December of 1987. These excavations, funded by William Penn Foundation, uncovered engineering techniques of land creation as well as the remains of wharves. These structures and their associated landfill date from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries. This data provides information for comparisons to other excavated waterfront sites along the East Coast seaboard. The excavation included the additional discovery of a slipway, constructed in the early nineteenth century. Unrecorded in the historical records, this slipway appears to have been used for the repair of small schooners and sloops. Its construction represents a change in technology, midway between eighteenth century methods of slip construction and nineteenth century development of marine railways. While representative of some of the broad technological changes of the early nineteenth century, the site may also illustrate some features characteristic to the Philadelphia waterfront.

LouAnn Wurst, SUNY - Binghamton

RURAL INDUSTRY: THE CASE OF UPPER LISLE. (10)

Issues such as the creation of a permanent working class and town factory conflict have in the past been addressed to large scale industries. However, these issues are seldom addressed to the numerous mills and industries that inhabited almost every rural community in the nineteenth century northeast. This paper explores the relations between the industrial and agrarian sectors of the small rural community of Upper Lisle in Broome County, New York. The example used is the Burghardt Tannery which operated from approximately 1855 to 1878 and employed from 16 to 25 Irish workers. Questions of owner-worker and town-tannery relations are explored through historical documentation and archaeological evidence recovered from the house sites of the Burghardt family and their Irish workers.

Rebecca Yamin, New Jersey State Museum

TO RESTORE OR NOT TO RESTORE: MORVEN'S INTERPRETATIVE QUESTION. (8)

The New Jersey State Museum, a division of the Department of State, has taken over Morven, a house built in ca. 1758 by Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Originally intending to restore Morven's 18th century garden, the State Museum initiated a landscape archaeology program in 1987. The process of interpreting the archaeological finds has raised questions about which, if any, garden it would be most appropriate to restore.

The buried remains of terracing dating to the 18th century were identified during the first season of work at Morven, but they are flanked on one side by the tall trees and brick paths of

the colonial revival garden created at the turn of the 20th century and on the other by a pool/cabana/tennis court installation dating to the 1930s. From a single point on the property one can "see" into three different ethnographic realities. This contrast and others provide a dramatic focus for Morven's interpretative program.

Anne Yentch, and Steven Patrick, Historic Annapolis, Inc.

DIFFERENT POTS FOR DIFFERENT FOLKS: RURAL LIFESTYLES, URBAN LIFESTYLES, AND CERAMIC VARIABILITY IN THE CHESAPEAKE. (5)

This paper considers whether living in the countryside or living in the city altered patterns of material possessions in a manner sufficient to affect the pottery deposited in the archaeological record for sites in the Chesapeake. We are specifically interested in whether or not one could tell apart a rural or an urban site based on only its ceramic artifacts. Using information from Annapolis, Baltimore, and the countryside, we present a comparative analysis of pottery vessels actually used at a variety of eighteenth century sites and then consider marketing practices in urban areas among the elite.

VIDEO FILM SUMMARIES AND CREDITS

Please consult detailed programme in room 416. Only those titles provided ahead of time are described below.

ACADIAN HOUSE

- Provided by David Christianson, Canadian Park Service, Ontario Region.
- Directed by Julie Stanfel, English Program Branch, National Film Board of Canada. Produced in cooperation with the Nova Scotia Department of Education. Part of a series entitled "Digging up Canada's History".
- Presents the archaeological research centered on the site of an Acadian house.
- Fresh out of the production studio!
- Duration: 13 minutes. In English.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE ISLES OF SHOAL

- Provided by Faith Harrington, Boston University
- Produced by Douglas Snyder, College of Communication of Boston University.
- Fresh out of the production studio!
- Duration: 15 minutes. In English.

CALL ME CHARLES: THE SEA GULL OF PABOS

- Provided by Pierre Nadon, Les Recherches ARKHIS inc.
- Produced by the Société Photo Gaspésienne in 1986 for the Bourg de Pabos Corporation.
- This video presents the history, archaeology and site development efforts concerning a permanent French settlement established in the mid 18th century on the bay of Pabos (near Chandler, Quebec).
- 20 minutes. In French.

FORT INDEPENDENCE: A RESTORATION PROJECT

- Provided by Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Wellesley College.
- Co-producers: The Center for Communication Media at the University of Massachusetts/Boston, Suzanne Spencer-Wood and Chris Pahud. Other credits to Bill Stokinger, Metropolitan District Commission archaeologist and Alan Swanson, Metropolitan District Commission archivist.
- This video briefly describes the history, archaeology and architectural restoration of the earliest fort in Boston.
- Duration: 13 minutes. In English.

GROUND TRUTH: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CITY

- Provided by Michael Parrington, John Milner Associates, Inc.
- Produced and directed by Richard E. Robinson with cinematographer-editor Denis Pinzini, utilizing funds provided by the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia.
- The video chronicles the excavation and analysis of an early nineteenth century Black cemetery in Philadelphia, conducted by John Milner Associates, Inc. during 1983-1984.
- Duration: 37 minutes. Language: in English.

MAKING FREE

- Provided by Duncan Scherberger, Archaeological Resource Centre, Department of Continuing Education, Toronto Board of Education.
- Produced by a group of journalism students from Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto.
- Winner of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's annual Telefest competition for 1986 in the amateur long documentary category.
- The video tells the story of the Blackburns, one of Toronto's first Black families. It documents, using archaeological and archival data, their flight from slavery in America to freedom in Canada, and their lives in nineteenth century Toronto.
- Duration: 26 minutes. In English.

QUEBEC, OF MEN, WOMEN AND CENTURIES

- Provided by Louise Décarie, Department of Cultural Affairs of Quebec.
- Produced by Marcel G. Sabourin and René Gueissaz - ACPAV for the Department of Culutal Affairs of Quebec.
- The site of Quebec has attracted human beings for several thousand years. This is demonstrated by this video in which we can witness the excavation of French and native sites at Place Royale. Archaeologists narrate the story of the site.
- Duration: 25 minutes. In French.

RED BAY AND BASQUE WALERS

- Provided by David Christianson, Canadian Park Service, Ontario Region.
- Directed by Julie Stanfel, English Program Branch, National Film Board of Canada. Produced in cooperation with the Canadian Park Service. Part of a series entitled "Digging up Canada's History".
- Presents the archaeological research centered on the Red Bay, Labrador Basque Sites.
- Fresh out of the production studio!
- Duration: 16 minutes. In English.

SPECIAL FORCES AT WORK: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF AN OLD NEW ENGLAND HOUSE

- Provided by Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Wellesley College.
- Co-producers: Robert Risse and Suzanne Spencer-Wood, with the Center for Communications Media at the University of Massachusetts/Boston. Credit to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Other credits to students in the video: Scott Heberling, Ann Langone, Shirin Ordubadi, Bette DeVeuve.
- Awarded first place in educational video in the Massachusetts Community Cable Programmers Hometown U.S.A. Video Festival.
- This video describes the excavations and initial findings from historical archaeological research at the Green Mansion site in Windsor, Vermont.
- Duration: 27 minutes. In English.

Digital subsidence - testing
sub system (?) 3

Digital not commercially available -
Must have geophysical consultant
Time consuming
\$1000/day