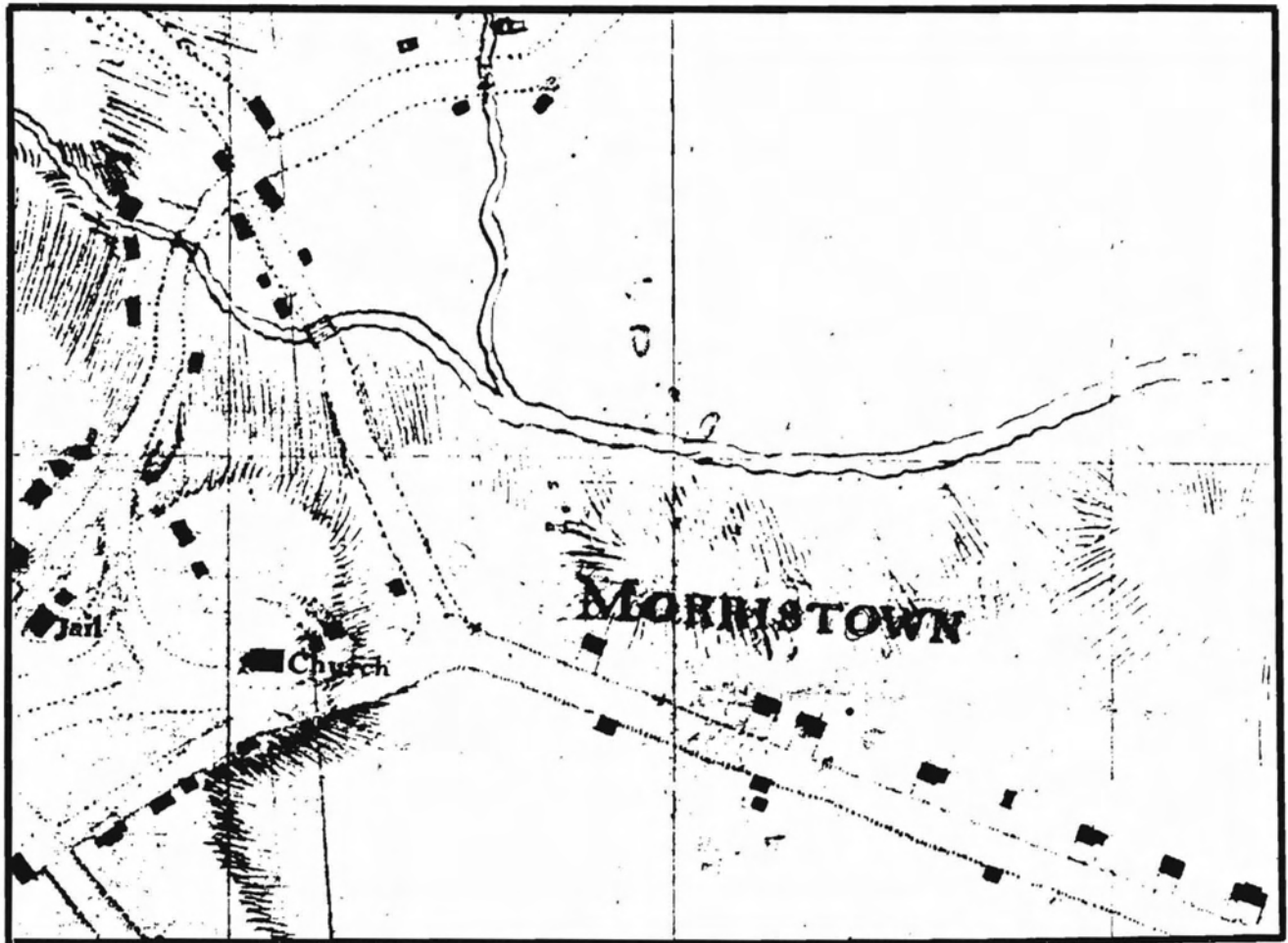


COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
1989 ANNUAL MEETING



*1630-1670
Mayfield*

OCTOBER 6-8

MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION:

Headquarters Plaza Hotel

Friday 11:30 am - 7:00 pm
Saturday 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Sunday 8:30 am - 9:30 am

ABSTRACTS:

Abstracts of papers presented at this meeting are included in this copy of the program. Additional copies are available at a cost of \$3.00 US per copy at the Registration Desk or may be ordered prepaid from CNEHA, c/o John L. Seidel, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Make checks payable to the "Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology."

PARKING:

Free, validated parking is available in the adjacent parking garage. Remember to validate your ticket at the hotel front desk before retrieving your car.

PAPER

PRESENTATIONS:

All papers for the conference will be presented in the Plaza Ballroom of the hotel, located on the second floor, at the top of a staircase which leads from the main hotel entrance to the mezzanine level. There is one period with concurrent sessions on Saturday afternoon. These sessions will be presented in Ballrooms A & C. Other sessions will be presented in Ballroom A-B.

BOOK ROOM:

Books, journals, current and back issues of Northeast Historical Archaeology and other publications will be on display in the CNEHA Book Room. Location of the Book Room will be posted at the registration table. As in the past, the Book Room is under the direction of Roselle Henn. Please contact her if you have questions regarding the displays.

TOURS:

Details on tours are on separate sheets in your registration folder. Organized tours of both the Louis Berger Archaeological Labs (South Orange) and Historic Morven (Princeton) have been arranged for Friday. Historic Morven will also be open on Sunday, when a major new exhibit will open at the site. Members may also wish to visit any of the numerous historic sites in the Morristown area. Details on these sites are included in the registration package.

RECEPTIONS:

Friday 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm - There will be an informal get-together for CNEHA members in the Parasol Lounge Bar, off the main lobby, with free hors-d'oeuvres. Drinks are on you.

Saturday 8:00 pm - 10:30 pm - Reception at the Washington's Headquarters Museum, Morristown National Historical Park. The reception is hosted by the Park, the Washington Association of New Jersey, and the Pluckemin Archaeological Project. Refreshments and light snacks will be offered free of charge and a band will provide musical entertainment in a tent outside. In addition, Museum exhibits will be open and an Archaeology Video Festival will be presented in the Museum's theater.

NOTE: This reception is open only to registered Conference participants and spouses. Please wear your name tag to ensure admission. Please note that food, beverages and smoking are prohibited in the Museum; please keep these in the outdoor reception area.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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.

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Nancy Dickinson, Secretary
Elizabeth Crowell, Treasurer
Mary Beaudry, Journal Editor
David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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1989 CONFERENCE

James L. Kochan, John L. Seidel, General Chairmen

HOTEL GUESTS:

Participants that are rooming at the Headquarters Plaza Hotel are reminded that their stay includes complimentary admission to Hurricane Alley, the hotel's rock-and-roll club, and the Headquarters Plaza Health Club, featuring state of the art equipment, saunas, whirlpool and olympic pool. Please remember to bring your room key for free entry.

MEALS:

With the exception of a Continental Breakfast for registrants at the Annual Business Meeting, all meals are on your own. Lists of restaurants within walking distance and a short drive away are included in your registration package. Please note that the Continental Breakfast will be served only during the business meeting - service will cease promptly with the introduction of the keynote speaker, so plan to arrive early.

COFFEE BREAKS:

Refreshments will be provided during morning and afternoon breaks, and pastries will be offered on Sunday morning. These are offered to the registrants free of charge, primarily to streamline breaks and avoid logistical problems. The refreshments do, however, represent a **substantial** cost to the Council. We would greatly appreciate donations to help defray these costs. Suggested amount is \$2.00 per day.

* * NOTICE TO SPEAKERS * *

Speakers are reminded that their presentations **must not exceed 20 minutes** under any circumstances! Conference rooms must be cleared immediately following our sessions to make way for other activities. Session coordinators will enforce the 20 minute limit. Please give your carousels to the projectionists at the beginning of your session so that we can minimize delays.

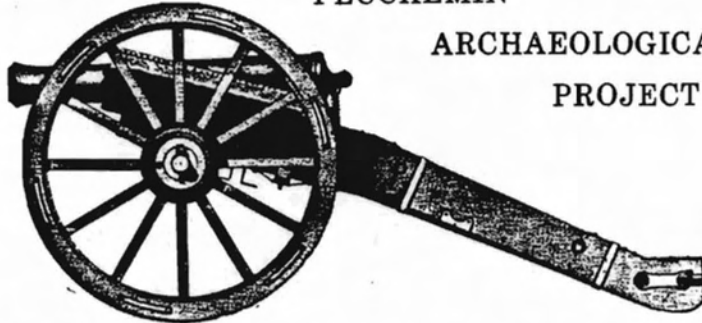
THE HOST INSTITUTIONS



Morristown National Historical Park was established in 1933 to preserve, protect and interpret the lands and material culture associated with the two encampments of the Continental Army during the winters of 1777 and 1779-1780 and the strategic importance of the region during the American Revolution. The park encompasses more than 1700 acres, divided into four geographic units: Jockey Hollow, Washington's Headquarters, the New Jersey Brigade and Fort Nonsense. Located within the park's picturesque landscape of wooded hills, fields and streams are the well preserved remains of military campsites and other archaeological sites; restored and refurnished historic structures such as the Ford Mansion (Washington's Headquarters) and the Wick Farm; reconstructed soldier huts and stabilized ruins; and a large museum, housing an extensive artifact collection, exhibit galleries, a theater, and a notable research library-archives. The park is administered by the National Park Service.

PLUCKEMIN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT



The Pluckemin Archaeological Project is a not-for-profit research organization investigating the 1778-1779 winter cantonment of the Continental Artillery. Located in Pluckemin, New Jersey, the cantonment housed over 1,000 men and contained barracks, workshops for artificers, a munitions laboratory, Military Stores Department warehouses and a military academy. The Project maintains a field laboratory in Pluckemin, while the main research lab is located in the Department of Anthropology At the University of Maryland, College Park.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY


The Washington Association of New Jersey, founded in 1873, maintained Washington's Headquarters as an historic site and museum, acquiring a broad variety of furnishings and Revolutionary period artifacts. In 1933 the property was transferred to the Department of the Interior, becoming the nucleus of Morristown National Historical Park. With the Association's assistance, the Park has expanded to encompass its present lands and collections. Today, the Washington Association continues to provide active support to the Park, including the purchase of rare books, manuscripts and artifacts, funding of special programs and exhibitions, and assisting in the preservation of park resources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

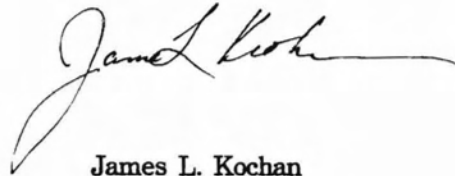
We would like to express our sincere thanks to the many institutions and individuals who have contributed to the preparation of this conference. The support and financial contributions of the sponsoring organizations, Morristown National Historical Park, Pluckemin Archaeological Project and The Washington Association of New Jersey, along with the aid of their various staff members and trustees is appreciated in particular. Historic Morven and Louis Berger & Associates generously made their facilities available for visitation and helped in many ways.

Carol Theobald of Morristown National Historical Park deserves special recognition for her assistance in virtually every stage of the conference. Karen Bescherer and Anne Yentsch of Historic Morven and Sharla Azizi of Louis Berger & Associates were particularly helpful. We would like to extend our gratitude to Sharon O'Hagan of the New Jersey Division of Transportation and Tourism for her help over the past year. Thanks are also due to Roselle Henn for once again managing the Book Room with such efficiency. Various graduate students from the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland at College Park provided assistance, with the Department aiding in logistics.

Finally, many thanks to Richard Grubb, Brad Botwick, John Davis and the many others lending a hand at the conference; their contributions have gone a long way towards making the 1989 conference a great success.



John L. Seidel



James L. Kochan

PROGRAM

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
1989 Annual Meeting

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology 1989 Annual Meeting

Friday, October 6

11:30am-7:00pm
10:00am-6:00pm
12:30am-4:00pm
6:00pm-8:00pm

Evening

Registration - Headquarters Plaza Hotel
Tours of Historic Morven, Princeton, NJ
Tours of Louis Berger Archaeological Lab
CNEHA Executive Board Meeting (Headquarters Plaza Hotel: Conference Room A)
Dinner on your own - CNEHA informal get together: Parasol Lounge.

Saturday, October 7

8:00am-5:00pm
8:30am-9:30am
9:30am-10:15am

10:15am-10:25am
10:25am-10:40am

10:40am-12:00am

10:40-11:00

11:00-11:20

11:20-11:40

11:40-12:00

12:00am-1:00pm

1:00pm-2:30pm

1:00-1:20

1:20-1:40

1:40-2:00

2:00-2:20

2:20-2:30

Registration - Headquarters Plaza Hotel
Business Meeting, Continental Breakfast - Ballroom A & B
Keynote Speaker - James Deetz (University of California, Berkeley)
Comparative Archaeology of Frontier Settlement in 19th Century South Africa and the United States.
Break
Invited Address - Gary Wheeler Stone (NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection) - *The State of Historical Archaeology in New Jersey.*

SESSION I: Historical Documents in Archaeology - Ballroom A & B.
Coordinator: John L. Seidel

Becker, Marshall J. (Westchester University) - *Cultural Boundaries Between the Lenape and the "Jerseys": the Use of Historical Documents in the Identification of Native American Groups.*

Catts, Wade P. (Center for Archaeological Research, University of Delaware) - *The William Dickson Storehouse at Christiana Bridge: An Example of "Supply Side" Archaeology.*

Cassell, Mark S. (SUNY-Binghamton) - *The Ideal and the Real: Thoughts on the Use of Popular Scientific Literature in Material Culture Studies in 19th Century Rural America.*

Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Foundation) - *"A Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog": Archaeology at the Niagara Apothecary.*

Lunch on your own

SESSION II: Current Research - Ballroom A&B
Coordinator: Rebecca Yamin

Bachman, David C., and Wade Catts (Center for Archaeological Research, University of Delaware) - *Grave Concerns: Preliminary Analysis of the Lafferty Lane Cemetery, Kent County, Delaware.*

* Doyle-Read, Esther (University of Maryland, College Park) - *Depth of Time: Another Look at the 19th Century.*

Yamin, Rebecca (Ebasco International), and Anne Yentsch (New Jersey State Museum) - *Symbols in the Garden: Interpretation at Morven.*

Spencer-Wood, Suzanne - *Historical Archaeology and Non-Linear Systems Theory.*

Break

Saturday, October 7 2:30-5:00 Session III concurrent with Sessions IV and V

2:30-5:00 SESSION III: Symposium - Reading the Landscape: Profiles of Houselot, Garden, and Village - Ballroom C
Organizer: Karen Bescherer (Historic Morven, New Jersey State Museum)

2:30-2:50 Beaudry, Mary, and Sara F. Mascia (Boston University) - *Stability In Change: Archaeological Glimpses of an Agricultural Landscape Over Three Centuries.*

2:50-3:10 Hood, Ed (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) - *Social Relations and Cultural Landscape.*

3:10-3:30 Kryder-Reid, Elizabeth (Brown University & Historic Annapolis, Inc.) - *Political Landscapes and Landscape Politics: Contextual Archaeology and Myth at the Charles Carroll House, Annapolis, Maryland.*

3:30-3:40 Break

3:40-4:00 Kratzer, Judson (Historic Morven) - *Archaeology of the Landscape: Recommended steps for a Meaningful Interpretation.*

4:00-4:20 DeCunzo, LuAnn (CLIO Group, Inc., and the University of Delaware) - *The Harmony Garden at Old Economy Village: Religious Landscape of a Millennial Community?*

4:20-4:40 Bescherer, Karen, Judson Kratzer and Anne Yentsch (Historic Morven, New Jersey State Museum) - *Methodology in Landscape Archaeology: Research Strategies in a Historic New Jersey Garden.*
Discussant

2:30pm-3:30pm SESSION IV: Military Sites Archaeology - Ballroom A
Coordinator: Lawrence Babits

2:30-2:50 Starbuck, David R. (University of Vermont) - *Excavations and Mapping at a Major Revolutionary War Site: Mount Independence in the Champlain Valley of Vermont.*

2:50-3:10 Cooper, Alan (National Park Service) - *Excavations at Conway's Brigade Encampment, Valley Forge National Historical Park.*

3:10-3:30 Babits, Lawrence E. (Armstrong State College) - *The Savannah Defenses (1861-1864), a Regional Approach to Military Sites Archaeology.*

3:30-3:40 Break

3:40pm-4:40pm SESSION V: Current Research - Ballroom A
Coordinator: Orloff Miller

3:40-4:00 Miller, Orloff (University of Pennsylvania) - *Interim Report on Investigations at Salterstown, Northern Ireland.*

4:00-4:20 Gibb, James G. (SUNY Binghamton) and Patricia J. McGuire (Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum) - *Technological Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Chesapeake Tidewater.*

4:20-4:40 McCarthy, John P., William R. Henry, Jr., and Lauren J. Cook (John Milner Associates, Inc.) - *Recent Archaeological Investigations of the Urban Working Class, Paterson, New Jersey.*

*Edith
Leitch
Wood*

*Joseph Reuben
Thompson
Coarse wares*

Preliminary Program (cont'd)

Saturday, October 7 (cont'd)

- 5:00pm-8:00 Dinner on your own
- 8:00pm-10:30pm CNEHA Reception at Washington's Headquarters, Morristown National Historical Park

Sunday, October 8

- 8:30am-9:30am Registration
- 9:00am-10:00am Session VI: Professional Practices Historical Archaeology - Ballroom A & B
Coordinator: Ruth Troccoli
- 9:00-9:20 Pipes, Marie Lorraine (Hunter College, Louis Berger & Associates) - *Flesh, Fish and Fowl: Feasting on New York City's Waterfront.*
- 9:20-9:40 * Landon, David B. (Boston University) - *Tooth Increment Analysis: The Potential for Applications in Historical Archaeology.*
- 9:40-10:00 McGowan, Gary, and Nadia N. Shevchuk (Louis Berger & Associates) - *To Conserve or Not To Conserve: The Stabilization and Conservation of Organic Materials.*
- 10:00-11:20 Session VII: Ceramics in Historical Archaeology - Ballroom A & B
Coordinator: Henry Miller
- 10:00-10:20 ✓ Miller, Henry M., and Silas D. Hurry (Historic St. Mary's City) - *What Do You Do If It's Not in Noel Hume? Making Coarse Wares Into Useful Archaeological Tools.*
- 10:20-10:40 Break
- 10:40-11:00 * Mullins, Paul R. (University of Maryland, College Park) - *Traditional Pottery Adaptation in the Shenandoah Valley: The Diaries and Business Records of Emanuel Suter.*
- 11:00-11:20 Wurst, LouAnn (SUNY Binghamton) - *The Distorted Mirror: Ceramics, Status and Wealth.*
- 11:20-11:40 Award for best student paper, closing remarks.

AFTERNOON

POST-CONFERENCE TOURS
 Exhibit Opening - "Archaeology in the Garden", Historic Morven 1:00-4:00pm.
 Morristown National Historical Park - self-guided tours 12:00-5:00pm.

* Denotes paper in student paper competition.

ABSTRACTS

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
1989 Annual Meeting

Lawrence E. Babits
Armstrong State College

The Savannah Defenses (1861-1864), a Regional Approach to Military Sites Archaeology. (Session IV)

In the past, military sites archaeology has tended to take a site specific orientation. The analysis of a military region tends to provide a better understanding of the strategic and tactical orientation of the sites and allows a more accurate interpretation of those sites under investigation.

David C. Bachman and Wade P. Catts
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

Grave Concerns: Preliminary Analysis of the Lafferty Lane Cemetery, Kent County, Delaware. (Session II)

Recent excavations along the U.S 13 Relief Route near Dover, Delaware, have revealed an unmarked private cemetery containing the remains of approximately 120 individuals. The one-quarter acre burying ground was apparently in use between 1760 and 1840 and includes individuals from several related families. Previous analyses of cemeteries of this period have concentrated on osteological considerations and on headstone art as an expression of society's attitudes towards death. At the Lafferty Lane cemetery, no headstones of any type were found and none of the graves were excavated due to resource management considerations. Therefore, the analyses of the site have shifted to other directions. These include the cemetery as an expression of an extended family community in a rural setting, the layout of the cemetery as an architectural plan, the internal grave organization of this and other nearby rural family cemeteries, topographic considerations for cemetery placement on the individual farm, and a comparison of this cemetery with the public and private records regarding death and dying during this period. Although no graves were excavated, the analysis of the Lafferty Lane cemetery is useful as a tool for the inclusion of rural family cemeteries in future resource management plans.

Mary C. Beaudry and Sara F. Mascia
Boston University

Stability in Change: Archaeological Glimpses of an Agricultural Landscape Over Three Centuries. (Session III)

Results of the first full field season at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts suggest that its present-landscape, evocative of the past as it may be, is deceptive. Archaeological evidence reflects continual modification of the property both for agricultural and domestic purposes. This evidence, as well as the methods employed for its recovery, are discussed in detail. The ways in which occupants of the site increasingly combined traditional agricultural practices with innovations in farming technology and with new forms of social display are considered. Such expressions are, for instance, particularly manifest in the landscape alterations wrought by Edward H. Little, a life-long tenant farmer, upon his purchase of the property in the mid-19th century.

Marshall Joseph Becker
West Chester University

Cultural Boundaries Between the Lenape and the "Jerseys": The Use of Historical Documents in the Identification of Native American Groups. (Session I)

The several cultural groups commonly identified as "Delaware" after 1750, were recognized by Heckewelder as being from "three tribes". He equated the Unamis with the Turtle and the Unalachtigo with the Turkeys, and the "third tribe, the Wolf, commonly called the Minsi, which we have corrupted into Monseys...".

The historical documents clearly demonstrate that these 3 "tribes" were distinct social entities at contact, and that the movements of these people after 1700 were determined by social factors which enabled the group to maintain cultural integrity. The 3 animals used to identify membership within these distinct cultures can be used to trace descent within each of these cultures from records of the early 1600's until the present. The research program documenting these data is now beginning to generate considerable information, and should be important in the interpretation of archaeological data from the Late Woodland through the late 19th century.

Karen Bescherer, Judson Kratzer, and Anne Yentsch
Historic Morven/New Jersey State Museum

Methodology in Landscape Archaeology: Research Strategies in a Historic New Jersey Garden. (Session III)

Strategies developed and adapted for the recovery of past garden landscapes at Morven are discussed. These methods, the product of three field seasons, are used to visualize and distinguish some seven garden surfaces, often shallow, artifact-poor deposits - the result of intensive short-term landscape manipulation. The relevance of these methods to other landscape projects is considered.

Mark S. Cassell
SUNY-Binghamton

The Ideal and the Real: Thoughts on the Use of Popular Scientific Literature in Material Culture Studies of 19th Century Rural America. (Session I)

During the burgeoning industrialization of mid-19th century America, attitudes conducive to appropriate working-class behavior were actively being instilled in the minds of the urban populace to bring what E. P. Thompson called "a severe restructuring of work habits - new disciplines, new incentives, and a new human nature". These efforts in class instruction also had ramifications in rural and agricultural areas. The present paper discusses the nature and potential utility of a dominant form of rural and agricultural instruction in the 19th century, namely the popular 'scientific agriculture' publications and allied literature. Intended to bring a sense of order to a countryside of perceived chaos, these little-used data sources emphasize the material culture conditions of farm and home. Moving from the conceptually simple to the complex, this literature can be used in the archaeology of rural contexts: 1) to assist in the identification of unknown agricultural features; 2) to construct a predictive background for land use at the farm and homestead; and 3) to provide a framework with which to compare the 'real' material conditions of rural and agricultural life identified archaeologically with the 'ideal' conditions offered in 19th century literature.

*Monsey
wagon
pit
Cramp
Kerby
with barn*

Wade P. Catts

University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

The William Dickson Storehouse at Christiana Bridge: An Example of "Supply Side" Archaeology.
(Session I)

In recent years, historical archaeologists have been addressing the issues of consumerism and consumer choices as these are reflected in the archaeological record. The majority of these studies have focused on archaeological data collected from domestic sites or occupations. Sites of this type provide a view of what material goods were utilized and consumed by domestic households; ie., the "demand side" of consumerism. Generally lacking from these investigations, however, are the analyses of commercial sites, such as stores and storehouses, where glimpses of the broad range of material goods that were actually available to domestic households can be obtained. The excavation of the late 18th to early 19th century William Dickson Storehouse at Christiana Bridge, Delaware, has provided an opportunity to examine the "supply side" of the supply and demand economic equation. Contemporary storekeeper's inventories and account books are used to compare the archaeological assemblage with the historic record, thus providing a view of early 19th century consumerism in the Middle Atlantic.

Alan Cooper

National Park Service

Excavations at Conway's Brigade Encampment, Valley Forge National Historical Park. (Session IV)

Results of extensive testing and area excavation of a Continental Army Brigade area at Valley Forge, compared with other brigade encampments at Valley Forge and Morristown, indicate significant variation in physical detail. The variation in structure and organization reflect the experimental nature of the encampment at Valley Forge.

Lu Ann DeCunzo

CLIO Group, Inc. and University of Delaware

The Harmony Society Garden at Old Economy Village: Religious Landscape of a Millennial Community?
(Session III)

The Harmony Society, a millennialist religious group, emigrated from their native southern Germany to America in 1804. At each of three towns the Harmonists established a cultural landscape which included planned gardens. The principal garden at Economy, located on the Ohio River twenty miles north of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has recently been the subject of exploratory historical, comparative and archaeological research. Preliminary work suggests the garden reflects and informs on many aspects of Harmonist culture and thought - religious beliefs, philosophy, social organization, traditional cultural background, aesthetics, and world view - and the Society's ideas on its relationship both to nature and science and to man. A detailed understanding of the garden's design, organization and planting scheme is necessary for restoration and public interpretation. Archaeological testing and archaeobotanical and phytolith analysis contribute to our understanding of the historical record here and to an anthropological approach used for the study of this significant garden.

James Deetz

University of California, Berkeley

Comparative Archaeology of Frontier Settlement in 19th Century South Africa and the United States.

Keynote Address

Dena Doroszenko
Ontario Heritage Foundation.

A Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog. Archaeology at the Niagara Apothecary, Ontario. (Session I)

Ontario's commercial architecture is both a precious aspect of its architectural heritage and a fragile legacy easily destroyed by the changing directions of community development and economic prosperity. This is particularly true for the group of pharmacies and/or apothecaries that served colonial Upper Canada. In 19th century Ontario, the pharmacist supplied paints, candy, patent medicines, flavorings for cooking, aids for cleaning, tobaccos and snuff, dyes for processing home-spun fabrics, hair dyes, custom mixed prescriptions and even liquor by the barrel or bottle. The pharmacist himself was not just a shop keeper or dispenser but also a dentist, doctor, veterinarian, and beauty advisor. The history of the Niagara Apothecary dates back to 1819-20 when the first shop was opened. The Apothecary at 5 Queen Street dates from 1869-1964. This pharmaceutical practice had been operated for a total of 144 years by six pharmacists, five of whom had been apprenticed to predecessors. During 1988, as part of the research plan for the property, the Ontario Heritage Foundation conducted archaeological assessment work in the rear yard of the Apothecary. A synopsis of the results of the 1988 season will be discussed in conjunction with the extensive archival material available on the pharmaceutical practices during the 19th century.

Esther Doyle-Read
University of Maryland

Depth of Time: Another Look at the Nineteenth Century. (Session II)

The 19th century is considered the recent past. Because of this it has not received intensive archaeological investigation. In order to create archaeological interpretations that consider the recent past, the 19th century needs to be addressed. The current State Circle Archaeological Project is an example of approaching both the 19th and the 18th centuries. Research questions for this site address the evolution of landscape over a two century period, rather than looking at a single isolated episode within the history of State Circle.

James G. Gibb
State University of New York, Binghamton, New York.
Patricia J. McGuire
Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum

Technological Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Chesapeake Tidewater. (Session V)

Beginning in the mid-19th century, new varieties of tobacco and new methods of processing it were introduced into southern Maryland. Archaeological and architectural studies conducted at the Parran Barn site in Calvert County have revealed evidence of one such innovation, flue-curing. Artificial curing required substantial capital investment in equipment and barn construction. The goals were to exercise greater control over the curing process, thereby improving the quality of the product, and to reduce the very high labor costs of the standard air-drying method. Archaeological and architectural data are examined to determine the nature of the innovation: Census data are analyzed to determine who the innovators were and under what social and economic conditions they conducted their experiment.

Ed Hood

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Social Relations and Cultural Landscape. (Session III)

Social structure and the humanly created physical space where social action takes place are closely and interactively linked. This concept is illustrated through the comparison of two English villages, one in Devon and the other in Massachusetts, during Post Medieval/Early Modern periods. Social relations in England were more historically embedded in an extant cultural landscape and hence more traditionalized than in New England. Thus, despite the control over land exerted by a minority of powerful landowners in England, change in the cultural landscape and many of its attendant social relations was much more difficult than in New England.

Judson Kratzer

Historic Morven/New Jersey State Museum

Archaeology of the Landscape: Recommended Steps for Meaningful Interpretation. (Session III)

While landscape archaeology may be viewed as a pursuit of pleasure and amusement, this relatively new research approach is enormously important to historical archaeologists and needs continued refinement and analysis. This paper outlines the importance of and need for specific data recording methods prior to excavation. Several exercises which may provide possible solutions to archaeological problems are discussed, including site mapping and the development of accurate two-dimensional topographic and feature maps. Additionally, this paper will discuss the concept of landscape as icon and how this phenomenon may be addressed archaeologically. Sites from Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be used as examples.

Elizabeth Kryder-Reid

Brown University, Historic Annapolis

Political Landscapes and Landscape Politics: Contextual Archaeology and Myth at the Charles Carroll House, Annapolis, Maryland. (Session III)

In pursuit of contextual archaeology, it is pertinent to consider the context of past and present interpretations of a site. This paper is a self-reflective comparison of the 1937 and 1987 anniversary celebrations at the St. Mary's site, location of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's 18th-century house and formal garden. From the specifics of this analysis, a number of insights are drawn on the concept of landscape as myth and the potential of a contextual study of landscapes for the recovery of meaning in historical archaeology.

David P. Landon

Boston University

Tooth Increment Analysis: The Potential for Applications in Historical Archaeology. (Session VI)

The study of incremental structures in animal teeth is an analytical technique that is receiving increased attention from zooarchaeologists working in many parts of the world. The seasonal and annual cycles in the formation of tooth increments makes them ideal for determining the age of an animal when it was killed and the season of its death. This type of information can contribute significantly to interpretations of past animal husbandry practices. A sample of eight domestic animal teeth from the Wilkinson Backlot Site in downtown Boston were studied in this fashion. Microscopic examination of the increment pattern of the cement on the roots of the teeth allowed age and season of death to be estimated. The results suggest that this analytical technique has a great deal of promise

2.
Sharon Lynn Jones

Landon (cont'd)

for the analysis of historical faunal assemblages, particularly for determining seasonal patterns in animal slaughtering.

John P. McCarthy, William R. Henry, Jr., and Lauren J. Cook
John Milner Associates, Inc.

Recent Archaeological Investigations of the Urban Working Class in Paterson, New Jersey. (Session V)

Paterson, one of America's earliest industrial cities, has been the subject of considerable archaeological attention over the years. This paper will review the results of recent data recovery excavations which John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted in Paterson for the New Jersey Department of Transportation. These excavations focused on the rear lots of industrial worker's housing sites on two blocks dating from the mid-nineteenth century. The excavation strategy will be outlined, and the results of the investigation will be discussed in the context of other archaeological investigations in Patterson and in comparison with recent investigations of worker housing sites in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Gary McGowan, Nadia N. Shevchuk
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

To Conserve or Not To Conserve. The Stabilization and Conservation of Organic Materials. (Session VI)

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., in East Orange, NJ, was contracted to treat and stabilize waterlogged, organic, archaeological materials recovered from the I279/I579 Expressway Project, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Within the scope of this presentation, we will discuss the year-long process of treating the various perishable artifacts. Wood, leather, textile, and rubber materials were found to be bacterially active in a presumably stable environment. An originally simple task of pretreating for freeze-drying developed into a battle against an unknown bacterial organism. After extensive testing, a viable treatment program was ultimately undertaken.

We will then discuss our project within a broader context of the conservation and stabilization of organic, archaeological materials. The problem of field conservation is one which has not received sufficient attention in the past. Projects such as this one afford the opportunity to evaluate the general state of conservation within archaeological research.

Henry M. Miller, Silas D. Hurry
Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland.

What Do You Do if It's Not in Noel-Hume? Making Coarse Wares into Useful Archaeological Tools. (Session VII)

Ceramics are one of the most important tools for historical archaeologists. Due to the work of Noel-Hume and others, the major types of English and Continental pottery have become integral tools for both dating and analysis. However, up to half of the sherds on sites are not these widely recognized types but are undistinguished lead glazed fragments which are usually lumped together as "redwares" or "coarsewares". As such, they have virtually no analytic value. In this paper, we will report the preliminary results of efforts to identify coarse ware types from 17th and 18th century contexts in Maryland. Criteria used to define twelve new ceramic types are presented and the potential utility of coarsewares for both site dating and interpretation are discussed.

Paul R. Mullins
University of Maryland

Traditional Pottery Adaptation in the Shenandoah Valley: The Diaries and Business Records of Emanuel Suter. (Session VII)

Between 1800 and the Civil War, farmer-potters flourished in the southern Shenandoah Valley, using traditional handcraft technologies and exchanging ware in local barter networks. After the war, however, many potters in the region adapted their operations with industrial technologies and organizational strategies. One participant in this process was Emanuel Suter; Suter operated a typical farm pottery during the 1850s, but he embraced many industrial techniques after the war, and he eventually operated an industrial pottery. Suter's diaries, business ledgers, and correspondence provide an excellent opportunity to study the process by which one traditional potter adapted to industrialization.

Orloff Miller
University of Pennsylvania

Interim Report on Excavations at Salterstown, Northern Ireland. (Session VI)

An interim report immediately following the second field season at the seventeenth century English plantation village of Salterstown, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland. This report will focus on preliminary interpretations of house forms and ceramic sequences as they compare with known seventeenth century English North American examples. The ongoing investigations at Salterstown are seen as an initial step in establishing the range of variation in seventeenth century English plantation adaptations on a world-wide scale.

Marie-Lorraine Pipes
Hunter College; Louis Berger & Associates

Flesh, Fowl, and Fish. Feasting on New York City's Waterfront. (Session VI)

Two faunal assemblages from the Assay site in New York City were recovered from wooden boxes, dating 1798-1800, and were associated with John Elsworth's boarding house, and Courtlandt van Buren, a merchant. The material includes remains of large domestic mammals, domestic and wild fowl, fish, reptile, and non-diet related small mammals. The remains are unique in that the large mammals represent dressed carcasses, processed into cuts, cooked and consumed, and the bones subsequently thrown into the boxes. This is borne out by the fact that cut bones are mendable along saw lines, and entire quarters can be articulated. Bird skeletons are complete and various elements show cut marks indicating they were also part of the diet.

Attention will focus on the commercial acquisition of meat, fowl and fish, both on and off site, secondary butchering practices, and dining aspects.

Suzanne Spencer-Wood
Information Dynamics

Historical Archaeology and Non-Linear Systems Theory. (Session II)

This paper examines the implications of chaos theory for historical archaeology. First the author argues that culture is a complex system in which non-linear processes are common and often alter the path of cultural evolution. In non-linear processes small scale changes can lead to large scale processes. If culture is a non-linear system, then small scale changes are much more important than they have been traditionally considered in anthropological culture theory. Individual behavior and beliefs, instead

Spencer-Wood (cont'd)

of just being formed by cultural norms and institutions, can be instrumental in changing the construction of large scale social structures and beliefs. If this is true, then the emphasis of traditional systems theory on the importance of evolutionary scale processes over smaller scale changes is a theoretical error. In support of this contention, the author presents her research on domestic reform as an example of a grass roots cultural process. By reinstating the importance of small scale processes and historical context in archaeological theory, the status of the historical branch of archaeology may be improved.

David R. Starbuck
University of Vermont

Excavations and Mapping at a Major Revolutionary War Site: Mount Independence in the Champlain Valley of Vermont. (Session IV)

Mount Independence is an extensive Revolutionary War site located on Lake Champlain in the town of Orwell, Vermont. This 400-acre site was home to an American army in excess of 10,000 men throughout 1776, and it formed the principal deterrent to a British invasion from Canada during the early years of the American Revolution. After the destruction of Burgoyne's Army in 1777, the entire Mount returned to forest, permitting the survival of over 100 foundations from huts, barracks, batteries, artificers' shops, hospitals, and a star-shaped wooden fort.

The University of Vermont and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation have now completed their first season of mapping and excavation at the Mount, under the direction of the author. Work during the early stages of the project is focusing upon ordinary living areas so as to compile a profile of daily life on the Mount, and small-scale excavations in 1989 were conducted within some 24 huts and shelters. This paper presents some preliminary results, summarizing the Mount's history, architecture and artifacts.

Gary Wheeler Stone
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

The State of Historical Archaeology in New Jersey.

Invited Address

LouAnne Wurst
SUNY-Binghamton, New York.

The Distorted Mirror: Ceramics, Status and Wealth. (Session VII)

This paper addressed the assumption common in historical archaeology that ceramics are a mirror through which we can evaluate the wealth, and thus status of the individuals who deposited them. The equation of wealth and status is too simplistic and cannot allow consideration of prestige not based on wealth. The example used is John Burghardt's family of Upper Lisle, whose privy was excavated in 1988 by the SUNY-Binghamton Archaeological Field School. The privy contained 300 mostly complete ceramic vessels dating from 1850 to 1870, and represents a very 'wealthy' assemblage. The fact is that Burghardt was wealthy, but we cannot assume he had high prestige. It is argued that Burghardt's ceramics are only one aspect of an active and complex use of material culture and must be evaluated in terms of worker, community, class and ideological relations.

Rebecca Yamin

Ebasco International

Anne Yentsch

New Jersey State Museum

Symbols in the Garden - Interpretation at Morven. (Session II)

As archaeology gains more visibility as well as credibility in the public eye, we have the opportunity to communicate what we want to about the purposes of our discipline. But, if not watchful, we may also find our activities used to construct symbols with which we may or not identify. Drawing on the work of David Kertzer, this paper explores the process of creating symbols, the power of archaeology to validate events in the past, and to provide a legitimating mechanism for secular ceremonies involving the public as participants. The interpretive program developed at Morven during the 1988 season is used as an example.

