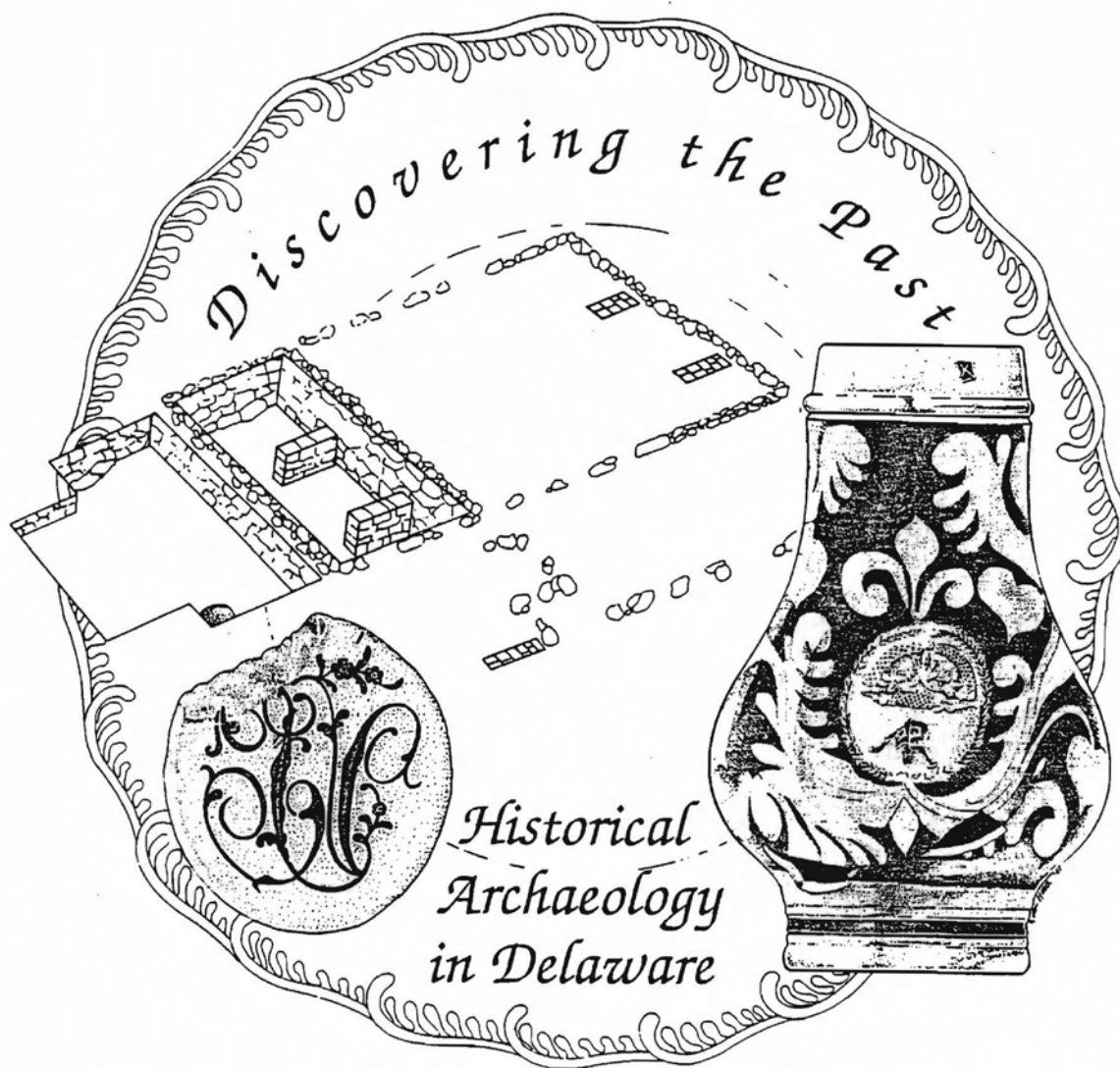


COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

1991 ANNUAL MEETING



OCTOBER 5-6

NEWARK, DELAWARE

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 calendar year and include subscription to the journal Northeast Historical Archaeology and the newsletter, 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.

OFFICERS FOR 1990-1991

Pierre Beaudet, Chair
Henry M. Miller, Vice-Chair
Elizabeth S. Pena, Secretary
Susan L. Henry, Treasurer
Mary C. Beaudry, Journal Editor
David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

BOARD MEMBERS 1988-1991

Mary C. Beaudry
Elizabeth S. Pena
John L. Seidel
David Starbuck
J. Mark Wittkofski

BOARD MEMBERS 1989-1992

Pierre Beaudet
Roselle Henn
Susan L. Henry
Henry M. Miller

BOARD MEMBERS 1990-1993

Lu Ann De Cunzo
Dena Doroszenko
Julia King
Evelyn M. Tidlow
John Worrell

1991 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Lu Ann De Cunzo, Chair
Charles Fithian

Wade P. Catts, Co-chair
Alice H. Guerrant

THE 1991 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE

"CITY, TOWN, COUNTRY: COMMUNITY AS CONTEXT"

IS HOSTED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

WITH SUPPORT FROM

THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, STATE OF DELAWARE

DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION, STATE OF DELAWARE

THE WINTERTHUR MUSEUM, LIBRARY AND GARDENS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Department of Anthropology of the University of Delaware is hosting the 1991 Annual Meeting of the Council in New Castle County, Delaware. This Meeting has been made possible, to a great extent, through the Department's generous support.

Wade Catts of the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Chuck Fithian of the Bureau of Historic Sites and Museums of the State of Delaware, and Alice Guerrant of the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation of the State of Delaware have served on the Annual Meeting Committee; without their assistance the innumerable details that planning such a Meeting entails would never have been attended to, and I owe them a particular debt of gratitude.

The Historical Society of Delaware is our host for Saturday evening's Walking Tour and Reception at the George Read II House and Gardens in New Castle. Special thanks are extended to Timothy Mullins and Julia Hofer of the George Read House staff for their efforts on behalf of the Council, and to Colleen D. Leithren and Lynn Riley of the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, chairs of the Reception committee.

The hosts of our Sunday afternoon tours are graciously welcoming Meeting participants, and their co-operation in accommodating our needs is greatly appreciated: the John Dickinson Plantation, owned and operated by the Bureau of Museums and Historic Sites, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, State of Delaware; Fort Delaware State Park, owned and operated by the Division of Parks and Recreation, State of Delaware; the Hagley Museum, and David Orr of the National Park Service and University of Delaware who will lead our tour at Hagley.

Once again, Roselle Henn is co-ordinating the Book Room, a special feature of each Annual Meeting. Staff of the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research and University students are volunteering in various capacities - registering Meeting participants, running the audio-visual equipment, driving to the tours, and setting up the reception. The University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, under the direction of Jay Custer, has also assisted with the preparation of Meeting registration materials and the provision of needed equipment.

This year's Annual Meeting has been co-ordinated with the annual Winterthur Conference, which selected "Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture" as its theme for 1991. I appreciate the co-operation of the Winterthur Conference committee members in adjusting the Conference schedule to better co-ordinate the two meetings, and for their assistance and support in other matters of co-ordination. It is also thanks to the support of The Winterthur Conference committee and Conference registrants that CNEHA meeting rooms at the Sheraton Inn are being made available at substantially reduced or no cost to the Council.

Many thanks to everyone who has contributed to making this Meeting a success!

Lu Ann De Cunzo
Lu Ann De Cunzo, Chair, 1991 Annual Meeting

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION

Sheraton Inn-Newark
Saturday 12:00-4:30 PM
Sunday 8:30 AM-12:00

ABSTRACTS

Abstracts of the papers presented at this Meeting are included in this copy of the program. Additional copies are available at a cost of \$3.00 U.S. per copy at the Registration Desk or may be ordered prepaid from CNEHA, c/o Lu Ann De Cunzo, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716. Make checks payable to the "Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology."

PAPER PRESENTATIONS

All papers for the Meeting will be presented in the adjoining New Castle and Sussex Rooms of the Sheraton Inn-Newark, located on the first floor, just past Adolpho's Restaurant. Both Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning there will be concurrent sessions; the room in which each session will be held is indicated in the program.

BOOK ROOM

Books, journals, current and back issues of Northeast Historical Archaeology, and other publications and materials of interest to historical archaeologists will be on display in the CNEHA Book Room. The Book Room will be located in the Kent Room of the Sheraton Inn-Newark, adjacent to the rooms in which the sessions are being held, and will be open Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. Roselle Henn, co-ordinator of the Book Room, can answer any questions regarding the displays.

COFFEE BREAKS

Coffee and tea will be provided during the Saturday afternoon break and Sunday morning as the sessions begin. As these refreshments represent a cost to the Council, we would greatly appreciate donations to help defray the costs. The suggested amount is \$1.50 per day.

MEALS

Breakfast, lunch and dinner are available at reasonable costs at the Sheraton Inn-Newark's Adolpho's Restaurant. Additional restaurants in the vicinity of the hotel, in New Castle, and in the area between Newark and New Castle are listed on a separate sheet enclosed in your Registration packet.

TWILIGHT WALKING TOUR OF NEW CASTLE AND
RECEPTION AT THE GEORGE READ II HOUSE AND GARDEN, NEW CASTLE
SATURDAY, 5:30-8:00 PM

Founded as a Dutch fort in 1651, conquered by the Swedes and English, and prominent as the capital of Delaware in the early Revolutionary War era and as a center of trade, New Castle survives today much as the colonial and federal-era generations knew it. Our evening will begin with a walking tour of the historic port and governmental seat led by Historical Society of Delaware guides. The tour will conclude at the Society-owned museum, the George Read II House, on New Castle's Strand overlooking the Delaware River. Built between 1797 and 1804, this beautiful late Georgian structure, with its garden designed in 1846 by Andrew Jackson Downing, will form the backdrop for a wine-and-cheese reception for Meeting participants, hosted by the Council and the Historical Society of Delaware.

All Meeting participants are invited to attend the Walking Tour and/or Reception either before or after enjoying a dinner with colleagues and friends. In the event of inclement weather, the Walking Tour will be cancelled and the Reception held at the George Read House between 6:30 and 8:00 PM. Should interest in the Tour and Reception exceed the capacity of the Historical Society to accommodate us (75 persons at a time in the House in the case of inclement weather, 150 in the House and Garden), preference will be given to Meeting participants who pre-registered for the Walking Tour and Reception (indicated by an R on your name tag). Announcements will be made at the Saturday afternoon sessions as appropriate. Check in at the Registration Table early Saturday afternoon if you require transportation from the Sheraton to New Castle and back.

TOURS

SUNDAY, 1:30-6:00 PM

All three tours will leave promptly at 1:30 PM Sunday from the parking lot of the Sheraton Inn. The tour for which you have signed up is indicated on your name tag by the numbers 1, 2, or 3 (see below).

TOUR 1: THE JOHN DICKINSON PLANTATION (1:30-6:00 PM)

TOUR LEADERS: Chuck Fithian and Alice Guerrant, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

The Plantation was the boyhood home of John Dickinson, one of Delaware's foremost Revolutionary War patriots and a framer of the United States Constitution. Archaeological research at the Plantation is enriching the interpretation of 18th and early 19th century life in Delaware. Your tour will include an orientation slide show and viewing of an exhibit on the archaeology in a reconstructed 19th century barn, and a tour of the mansion and its agricultural work yard, which contains earthfast outbuildings

reconstructed from surviving architectural examples, documents and archaeological evidence. A special feature of the tour will be the newly opened reconstruction of an earthfast "Log'd Dwelling" interpreted as an agricultural tenant house of the late 18th - early 19th centuries. The drive to the plantation will take you along Route 9, Delaware's Scenic Highway, through farmland and historic port towns.

TOUR 2: FORT DELAWARE STATE PARK (1:30-5:00 PM)

TOUR LEADERS: Wade P. Catts, University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research and Cara Blume, Delaware Division of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

Located on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River, Fort Delaware was completed in 1859. It served as a prison for Confederate soldiers during the Civil War, and as an active military installation through World War II. This tour of the granite and brick fortification will highlight the evolution of a military installation from the pre-Civil War era through World War II. Fort Delaware is also the site of the only surviving wooden casement carriages of the Civil War era; these were excavated in 1990 under the direction of Cara Blume. Fort Delaware is reached by boat from Delaware City; a \$3.00 boat fare will be charged.

TOUR 3: THE HAGLEY MUSEUM (1:30-5:00 PM)

TOUR LEADER: David Orr, National Park Service and University of Delaware

Located along the beautiful Brandywine River on the site of the first du Pont black powder works, the Hagley Museum is an internationally-known museum of early American industry, technology, and industrial life. Your tour will include a visit to Eleutherian Mills (1803), the first du Pont family home, with its French Renaissance-style garden and classically-inspired Italianate garden; Blacksmith Hill, a worker's housing area where David Orr has undertaken historical archaeological investigations; and the powder yard with its mill races, roll and graining mills, millwright and machine shops, engine house, steam plant and hydroelectric plant - many complete with operating equipment.

NOTE: It will be necessary to collect a \$6.50 admission fee from those attending the tour of the Hagley Museum.

For those extending their stay in the New Castle County vicinity, there are many historical and cultural museums, sites, and attractions to see. Information on several of these is included in your Registration Packet, or feel free to ask any of your colleagues here in Delaware for suggestions or other information.

PROGRAM
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
1991 ANNUAL MEETING

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1991

12:00-4:30 Registration, Sheraton Inn-Newark

1:30-1:45 Welcome and Introduction:
Lu Ann De Cunzo and Wade P. Catts

NEW CASTLE AND SUSSEX ROOMS

SESSION I: CITY, TOWN, COUNTRY: COMMUNITY AS CONTEXT
Co-ordinator: Lu Ann De Cunzo

NEW CASTLE ROOM

1:45-2:05 "Wee Took Great Store of Codfish": The Isles of
Shoals Fishing Community, 1623-1700

Faith Harrington, University of Southern Maine

2:05-2:25 Community as Context: The Search for Meanings in
Tidewater Maryland

Julie H. Ernstein, Boston University

2:25-2:45 The Land and Sea Together: The Study of a Raritan
Bay Fishing Community and its Built Environment

Eugene Reyes and Wendy Harris, Corps of Engineers,
New York District

2:45-3:05 BREAK

3:05-3:25 Rural to Urban Transition as Seen at the Ephraim
Skerry House Lot, Salem, Massachusetts

J. Edward Hood, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

3:25-3:45 The Trenton Barracks: A Military Landscape in an
Urban Setting

Ian Burrow, Hunter Research, Inc.

3:45-4:05 Community, Household, and Privy: Interpretive
Contexts of a Nineteenth Century Irish Neighborhood
in Philadelphia

John P. McCarthy and Thomas A. J. Crist, John Milner
Associates, Inc.

Saturday P.M. continued

SESSION II: THE CONTEXTS OF RESEARCH IN NORTHEASTERN HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY
Co-ordinator: Henry M. Miller

SUSSEX ROOM

PART I: THE SITE

- 1:45-2:05 Archaeology of the Great Brick Chapel (1667-1705),
St. Mary's City, Maryland
Henry M. Miller and Timothy Riordan, Historic St.
Mary's City
- 2:05-2:25 Current Research on Rogers Island: A Major British
Military Camp (1750s-1760s) in Fort Edward, New York
David R. Starbuck
- 2:25-2:45 Grosse-Ile: A Quarantine Station in the St. Lawrence
River
Monique Elie, Service Canadien des Parcs, Region du
Quebec
- 2:45-3:05 BREAK

PART II: THE MATERIAL CULTURE

- 3:05-3:25 "To indulge themselves in all the Luxuries as well
as Necessaries of Life": Comparison of Slave
Quarter and Kitchen Midden Assemblages from George
Washington's Mt. Vernon
Esther White, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association
- 3:25-3:45 The Origins of Trade Silver
Marshall J. Becker, West Chester University
- 3:45-4:05 The Identification and Dating of the Lightfarm
Pipes: A Progress Report
Lyle L. Rosenberger, Bucks County Community College
- 5:30-6:30 TWILIGHT WALKING TOUR OF HISTORIC NEW CASTLE
6:30-8:00 RECEPTION AND TOUR, GEORGE READ HOUSE AND GARDEN,
NEW CASTLE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1991

- 8:30-12:00 Registration, Sheraton Inn-Newark
8:30-9:00 Annual Business Meeting, Council for Northeast
Historical Archaeology
SUSSEX ROOM, Sheraton Inn-Newark

Sunday A.M. continued

SESSION III: SMALL WONDER THERE'S DIVERSITY!: DELAWARE
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Co-ordinators: Wade P. Catts and David J. Grettler

NEW CASTLE ROOM

9:00-9:10 Introduction, Wade P. Catts and David J. Grettler
9:10-9:30 Excavation of the Old Swedes Church Parsonage, Block
1184, Wilmington
Charles H. LeeDecker, The Cultural Resource Group,
Louis Berger & Associates
9:30-9:50 "Entertained... at ye tavern close by": Historical
Archaeological Inquiry at Thomas Ogle's Tavern,
Delaware
Angela Hoseth and Wade P. Catts, University of
Delaware Center for Archaeological Research
9:50-10:10 Landscape and Post-Occupational Changes at the
Patterson Tenant House (7NC-E-100), New Castle
County, Delaware
Douglas C. Kellogg, University of Delaware Center
for Archaeological Research
10:10-10:30 "Slovenliness will not be Tolerated": Government
Regulation and the Bombay Hook Light Station and
Keeper's House
Barbara Hsiao, University of Delaware Center for
Archaeological Research and Lu Ann De Cunzo,
University of Delaware
10:30-10:45 BREAK
10:45-11:05 Cause and (Adverse) Effect: Landscape Change at the
Buchanan-Savin Farm (c. 1840-1991)
Michael D. Scholl, University of Delaware Center
for Archaeological Research
11:05-11:25 From Tinsmith to Wage Slave: Phrenology in the Trash
Pile
Edward F. Heite, Heite Consulting
11:25-11:45 A Blast from the Past: Recovering the Fort Delaware
Gun Carriages
Cara Lee Blume, Delaware Division of Natural
Resources and Environmental Control
11:45-12:00 Commentary, David Orr

SESSION IV: THE CONTEXTS OF RESEARCH IN NORTHEASTERN HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY II

SUSSEX ROOM

III: CREATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

- Round table
complete
11:00-11:25
Boston, C*
- 9:00-9:05 Introduction
- 9:05-9:25 Deciphering the Formation Processes of Archaeological Features from the Colonial Chesapeake
Henry M. Miller and Silas D. Hurry, Historic St. Mary's City
- 9:25-9:45 Privies and Mass Disposal Practices: An Example from Perth, Ontario
Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Foundation, and Richard Gerrard, Toronto Historical Board
- 9:45-10:05 Phase II Testing of the Columbus Plaza Site (18BC67): Nineteenth Century Industrial Development on Filled Portions of Baltimore City's Inner Harbor
H. Henry Ward, Parsons, Brinkerhoff, Quade and Douglass
- 10:05-10:25 Excavations at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm: Interpretation of a Late Eighteenth Century Renovation
Sara F. Mascia, Boston University
- Break
10:25-10:45
Boston, C*

10:25-10:45

BREAK

IV: DOCUMENTS AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

- 10:45-11:05 The Market Basket of Ceramics Available to the American Consumer 1780-1880
George L. Miller, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
- 11:05-11:25 Multidisciplinary Investigations at the "House of the Seven Gables"
Lorinda Goodwin, University of Pennsylvania, and Christy Vogt, College of William and Mary
- 11:25-11:45 Reconstructing Pioneer Communities: The Fortuitous Conjunction of Nominative Documentary Data and Skeletal Evidence
Ann Herring, Shelley Saunders and Gerry Boyce, McMaster University

11:45-12:05

V: ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC

- Public Interpretation Techniques in Historical Archaeology
Charlene A. Bailey, Baltimore City Life Museums

12:15-1:30

LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

1:30-6:00

TOURS

- 1: John Dickinson Plantation
- 2: Fort Delaware State Park
- 3: Hagley Museum

ABSTRACTS
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
1991 ANNUAL MEETING

Bailey, Charlene A.
Baltimore City Life Museums

Public Interpretation Techniques in Historical Archaeology.
(Session IV)

Fourteen historic sites in the Eastern United States were evaluated for ways archaeological evidence was used in the development of living history, public education, and other interpretive programs. A wide range of sites, such as outdoor living history museum villages, active urban public archaeology programs, sites associated with well-known archaeologists, and sites where the author had personal experience, were studied.

Techniques used to interpret archaeological resources to the public were identified to ascertain which were found to be the most effective in spreading the word about preservation and conservation. Technological advances have expanded interpretive possibilities and allowed innovations not thought possible ten years ago. These advances will continue, and archaeologists will need to stay abreast of innovative techniques in public interpretation in spite of excitement or trepidation. This study may serve as guidelines for museums wishing to establish innovative, but low-budget, interpretive programs.

Becker, Marshall Joseph
West Chester University

The Origins of Trade Silver. (Session II)

A small pewter casting from a site in Pennsylvania dated to about 1720 together with several other pewter pieces of about that period appear to be transitional items leading to the development of the complex trade in silver items to the Indians after 1750.

Blume, Cara Lee
Delaware Division of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

A Blast from the Past: Recovering the Fort Delaware Gun Carriages.
(Session III)

On the eve of the American Civil War, the east coast of the United States bristled with cannons. It was the most heavily fortified coastline in the world, and Fort Delaware was the newest and most advanced fortification in the system. By the end of the

Civil War, masonry forts and the artillery systems which defended them had become obsolete. The wood carriages which had supported the old cannons disappeared. In 1987, erosion on Pea Patch Island, the site of Fort Delaware, exposed eight casemate carriages which had been discarded as late as World War I and had lain buried in mud through most of the 20th century. Efforts to recover the carriages, which were covered by tide twice a day, from an island largely surrounded by marsh proved to be a logistical challenge which required the combined effort of federal and state agencies, the Delaware National Guard, and a host of volunteers. Today, the carriages are stored in water at Fort duPont, successor to Fort Delaware as the defender of the Delaware River, awaiting the completion of conservation plans.

Burrow, Ian
Hunter Research, Inc.

The Trenton Barracks: A Military Landscape in an Urban Setting.
(Session I)

The Old Barracks in Trenton, New Jersey, is a unique survival of a French and Indian War military barracks constructed away from frontier military installations. It illustrates the complex interaction between the British military and the American provincials in the years before the Revolution, as expressed both within the standing structure, in the landscape modifications undertaken around it, and the general setting of the facility within the urban environment. The site therefore presents a number of themes: local 'vernacular' interpretation of Imperial architectural forms, landscaping as an expression of site function, and the use of space in urban settings. This paper will concentrate on the landscape and setting of the Barracks, as revealed through research undertaken in 1988-90.

Doroszenko, Dena and Richard Gerrard
Ontario Heritage Foundation and Toronto Historical Board

Privies and Mass Disposal Practices: an Example from Perth, Ontario. (Session IV)

From 1987 through 1989, archaeological excavations have been conducted at the Inge-va estate in Perth, Ontario under the auspices of The Ontario Heritage Foundation. Built in 1823, Inge-va represents one of the finest Neo-Classical Georgian houses in eastern Ontario. While only occupied by three families since its construction, the archaeological work has focused on the Radenurst family and in particular, the excavation of an abandoned privy pit deposit which uncovered over 15,000 artifacts in 1988. The large number of ceramic vessels recovered from this discrete feature and the high degree of vessel completeness allowed several analytical

and cultural questions to be addressed. Primary data analysis was accomplished with a 4GL relational database, ORACLE. A detailed stratigraphic analysis using a Harris matrix allowed the deposit to be organized into discrete depositional events. These were used as the basis for exploring post-depositional disturbance to the ceramic assemblage as a first step towards developing socioeconomic and behavioral inferences.

Elie, Monique

Service Canadien des Parcs, Region du Quebec, Quebec

Grosse-Ile: A Quarantine Station in the St. Lawrence River.
(Session II)

Grosse-Ile, 48 km down river from Quebec City, was the main Canadian quarantine station between 1832 and 1937. Recently designated as a National Historic Site to commemorate immigration to Canada, it has been the subject of intensive studies as part of the planning process for the development of the site. In the course of this project, Canadian Parks Service archaeologists have conducted a potential study as well as an inventory and evaluation of archaeological resources regarding their potential for knowledge and presentation, and their protection. Methodology and preliminary results are discussed.

Ernstein, Julie H.

Department of Archaeology, Boston University

Community as Context: The Search for Meanings in Tidewater Maryland. (Session I)

The term "context" has been much bandied about in the archaeological literature in recent years. With time and increasing use, the term has come to convey less specificity (some might even go so far as to say that the term implies more while perhaps in the end delivering less). A consideration and elucidation of this basic premise will be made in the course of discussing the archaeology of regional landscapes and the give-and-take of themes and approaches at work in the interpretation of past landscapes and their multiplicity of possible meanings. The author's research addressing a sample of 18th-century terraced gardens from Prince George's County, Maryland will be discussed as an example of the search for context and its relation to and rootedness in a sense of community. A theme to be explored in this paper is the relationship between archaeological and historical contexts as the warp and weft constituting the fabric of a distinct sense of "place."

Goodwin, Lorinda and Christy Vogt

University of Pennsylvania and College of William and Mary

Multidisciplinary Investigations at the "House of the Seven Gables". (Session IV)

Since its construction in 1668, the Turner House in Salem, Massachusetts has been the focus of public attention. Not only its notoriety as Hawthorne's House of the Seven Gables, but its reputation as the home of one of the wealthiest men in Massachusetts Bay Colony and more recently as a center of community philanthropy, has generated a body of information not ordinarily associated with archaeological sites. In addition to the traditional sources of documentary information (such as probate inventories, maps, diaries, and business records), we will explore the potential of using Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel and early 20th century interpretations of the house as "alternative" evidence.

Harrington, Faith

New England Studies, University of Southern Maine

"Wee Took Great Store of Codfish": The Isles of Shoals Fishing Community, 1623-1700. (Session I)

Current research at the Isles of Shoals sheds light on the incremental steps taken in the early 1600s towards the establishment of dry cod fisheries by the English on New England's coast. This cluster of nine islands located off the coast of southern Maine and New Hampshire, features prominently in the early history of New England because of its importance in the international cod fish trade. Unlike most of its counterparts, the Shoals fishery remained economically viable well into the 19th century. A micro-analysis of the available archaeological and archival resources on the Shoals is providing new information on the settlement process itself, the cultural experience of transplanted English fishermen, local innovations in the subsistence economy (especially in gardening and animal husbandry), and the degree of integration of fishing and farming within a mixed economy.

Archaeological investigations undertaken since the summer of 1986 have revealed extensive and well preserved deposits dating to the colonial occupation of the island. Recently, test excavations adjacent to the alleged foundation site of William Pepperrell, a fishing master during the 1675-80 period at the Shoals, revealed a rich kitchen midden deposit dating to the late 17th through early 18th century. The midden contains a variety of subsistence-related artifacts including both wild and domestic faunal remains as well as thousands of seeds which are currently being analyzed for their use as crops or as native plants. The midden deposit also yielded many ceramic sherds (North Devon gravel-free and gravel-tempered wares, English white salt-glazed stonewares,

English and possibly local redwares, and German Westerwald wares), lead shot, gun flints, sewing pins, and even a human baby tooth. This numerous and varied array of artifacts from the kitchen midden area provides our first detailed look at material life at the Isles of Shoals in the colonial period.

Heite, Edward F.
Heite Consulting

From Tinsmith to Wage Slave: Phrenology in the Trash Pile.
(Session III)

During the second half of the 19th century, the American canning industry evolved from a craft into a highly automated industry. A can-making site in central Delaware, occupied at the middle of this period, offered an opportunity to observe the industrialization process at a critical stage. Examination of waste products provided important insights into the attitudes of workers who were involved in the transition. Among the surprises were an undocumented commercial size of tinsplate sheet, survival of craft practices in an industrial setting, and a totally awesome recipe for making catsup.

Herring, Ann, Shelley Saunders, and Gerry Boyce
McMaster University

Reconstructing Pioneer Communities: The Fortuitous Conjunction of Nominative Documentary Data and Skeletal Evidence. (Session IV)

The 1989 excavation of a 19th century church cemetery in Belleville, Ontario offered the rare opportunity of comparing parish register and census data to biological observations taken from the skeletons buried in the cemetery. This study evaluates the consistencies and inconsistencies between the two types of data for the period 1821-1874.

Hood, J. Edward
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Rural to Urban Transition as seen at the Ephraim Skerry House Lot, Salem, Massachusetts. (Session I)

The Ephraim Skerry house lot in Salem, Massachusetts has been the site of continuous historic usage since the earliest settlement of the town in the 1620s. Through the late 17th and 18th centuries the lot and house (constructed ca. 1710) was the center of a family farm in a relatively rural part of Salem Town. During the early 19th century the house and its lot were transformed as its surrounding farmland became an urban landscape of closely packed

residences and factories. Both the house and the house lot contain evidence for the continuity of use and physical transformations that marked the rural to urban transition of this part of Salem.

Hoseth, Angela and Wade P. Catts
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

"Entertained...at ye tavern close by": Historical Archaeological Inquiry at Thomas Ogle's Tavern, Delaware. (Session III)

The excavation of the site of Thomas Ogle's tavern in Ogletown, Delaware, provided the opportunity to examine in some detail the material culture of an 18th-century Middle Atlantic tavern. A large collection of tavern-related artifacts, ranging in date from ca. 1730 to 1780, was recovered from the sealed stratigraphic context of an infilled cellar at the site, allowing in-depth artifact analysis and vessel reconstruction. The Ogletown tavern artifact assemblage can be compared to the contemporary historic record (in particular probate documents and tavernkeepers' account books) and also used as an independent data source, providing a fuller understanding of tavern life in colonial Delaware. Inter-site analyses of the Ogletown assemblage with other tavern sites from Massachusetts to South Carolina are presented, suggesting that there is no real 'Tavern Pattern', but that artifact assemblages recovered from tavern sites cross-cut regional boundaries.

Hsiao, Barbara and Lu Ann De Cunzo
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research and Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware

"Slovenliness Will Not Be Tolerated": Government Regulation and the Bombay Hook Light Station and Keeper's House. (Session III)

The Bombay Hook Light Station and Keeper's House was constructed in 1831 at the outlet of the Smyrna River Thoroughfare into Delaware Bay. Operated by the United States government, it functioned as a lighthouse and the home of three consecutive families of lightkeepers until 1912. In 1991, the site became the subject of documentary research and an intensive archaeological survey. One of the few lighthouse and keeper's houses in the United States to have been investigated by archaeologists, the goal of the project was to determine the significance of the archaeological site and hence its eligibility for the National Register.

Although many other 19th-century sites in Delaware are better preserved, the opportunity the site offers to compare the life of the lighthouse keeper in rural Delaware with the lives of his neighboring farmers, farm tenants, farm laborers, watermen, and craftsmen has potential, and it has been recommended the site be

considered National Register-eligible. In particular, the potential to investigate the impact of government regulation on the lives of the lighthouse keepers, as suggested in the quote from the Directions and Instructions to Lighthouse Keepers, "Slovenliness will not be tolerated...", will be explored in this paper. The documented concern of the U. S. government with "appearances" at the lighthouses will be contrasted with the reality of conditions at the Bombay Hook Station by analyzing the evidence for landscaping and the use of space and comparing the nature and distribution of artifacts recovered from the Station's yards with those recovered from other contemporary domestic sites in the vicinity of the Station.

Kellogg, Douglas C.

University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

Landscape and Post-occupational Changes at the Patterson Tenant House (7NC-E-100), New Castle County, Delaware. (Session III)

Excavation of the Patterson Tenant House and coring in the adjacent marsh revealed that the area of the site had been significantly altered since abandonment. Remains of the house consisted of a brick foundation situated on what appeared to be a terrace above the marsh adjacent to Eagle Run, a small tidal stream that empties into the Christina River. Eagle Run had been channelized when the "Great Bend" of the Christina was bypassed by a canal in 1821. The site had been abandoned by 1830. Subsequent agricultural activities led to the complete burial of the site and development of the "terrace." Coring in the marsh showed that Eagle Run had been moved 75 feet to the west of its location during the time of site occupation. Thus, interpretation based on the present setting of the Patterson Tenant House would be problematic. Landscape reconstruction based on paleoenvironmental data places the site in its proper context.

LeeDecker, Charles H.

Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.

Excavation of the Old Swedes Church Parsonage: Block 1184, Wilmington, Delaware. (Session III)

Excavations on a downtown block in Wilmington, Delaware have recovered well-preserved 18th-century deposits associated with the parsonage of Old Swedes Church. Located at the corner of Spring Alley and Walnut Street, the deposits were sealed in a cellar that was defined by two partially preserved masonry walls. The surviving structure is believed to be the remains of the first parsonage built by the Old Swedes Church congregation in 1701 and demolished in 1768. Material recovered from the cellar includes ceramics, bottle glass, architectural remains, dietary materials,

clay tobacco pipes, gunflints, buckles, etc. The site's historical significance derives from its association with Old Swedes Church, and it has provided information about a period of Wilmington's history for which there is very little surviving archaeological or historical information. Analysis of the collection was carried out according to a research design that focused on consumer behavior, particularly foodways.

McCarthy, John P. and Thomas A. J. Crist
John Milner Associates, Inc.

Community, Household, and Privy: Interpretive Contexts of a Nineteenth Century Irish Neighborhood in Philadelphia.
(Session I)

This paper will report on the analysis of artifact assemblages recovered from privy features located in a mid- to late-nineteenth century Irish immigrant community in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While the investigation sought to address what have become typical issues of consumer choice and diet, analysis also sought to assess the extent to which various interpretative frameworks or contexts are appropriate in urban archaeology. Central to such an assessment was the analysis of depositional processes at the site and the nature of associative links to the documentary record. These results will be discussed in relation to prior research on privy depositional processes in Philadelphia and elsewhere and in relation to ongoing consideration of interpretative frameworks in urban archaeology.

Mascia, Sara F.
Department of Archaeology, Boston University

Excavations at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm: Interpretation of a Late Eighteenth Century Renovation. (Session IV)

For the past five years archaeological testing has been conducted at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts chiefly to minimize possible harm to archaeological remains through restoration of the house. During the fall of 1989 excavations were conducted beneath the kitchen floor in order to prepare for restoration work to be conducted during the Winter of 1989/1990.

This paper will examine the material remains recovered from a filled stairwell. The stairwell was filled sometime during the last quarter of the eighteenth century when the house was undergoing renovations. This intact feature, filled over a short period of time, provides us with information concerning materials associated with foodways and renovation methods.

Miller, George L.
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

The Market Basket of Ceramics Available to the American Consumer, 1780-1880. (Session IV)

The concept of the "Market Basket" of goods is a tool economists use to track the rise and fall of prices and to establish the cost of living over time. This paper attempts to generate the market basket of ceramics commonly available to the American consumer between 1780 and 1880. Invoices for ceramics sold to stores have been used to establish the basic assemblages of ceramics stocked. These documents provide a good vehicle for this because they have good descriptive detail along with information on vessel sizes, prices, and the date of purchase. This study is the result of research conducted by the author while a Fellow at the Winterthur Museum and Library.

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

Deciphering the Formation Processes of Archaeological Features from the Colonial Chesapeake. (Session IV)

Understanding how archaeological deposits were created is an essential goal in investigating a site. However, historical archaeologists rarely define how or why deposits were created on sites they excavate. This can lead to serious analytic errors. In this paper, we provide a preliminary classification of the major processes responsible for filling features on 17th- and early 18th-century Chesapeake sites and the criteria by which we believe these processes may be recognized. We further discuss how the composition of the artifact assemblages associated with each can be used to obtain significant interpretive insights about the behavior of the site inhabitants.

Miller, Henry M. and Timothy R. Riordan
Historic St. Mary's City

Archaeology of the Great Brick Chapel (1667-1705), St. Mary's City, Maryland. (Session II)

Maryland was unique among the British colonies in Early America in that it was founded by Catholics and offered religious freedom as an official policy of government. Perhaps the greatest physical symbol of this notable social experiment with religion was the Great Brick Chapel, constructed in St. Mary's City about 1667. It was the first major brick building erected in the Maryland colony and stood until 1705. In this paper, the archeological evidence regarding this important early structure is presented.

Also discussed are the findings regarding mortuary activities within the building and in the associated cemetery. Among the discoveries at the site are three 17th-century lead coffins, the first found by archaeologists in North America. Plans for their investigation and opening are briefly outlined.

Reyes, Eugene and Wendy Harris
Corps of Engineers - New York District

The Land and Sea Together: The Study of a Raritan Bay Fishing Community and its Built Environment. (Session I)

Belford, New Jersey, in Raritan Bay, has been the site of a fishing community for over two hundred years. Baying, a pluralistic economy incorporating factory labor, crewing, clam dredging, pound netting, lobstering and eeling, has been a feature of Belford's harbor for over a century. Our study is an analysis of the landside focus of the baying way of life - the community's waterfront, its piers, walkways, work and storage areas - and traces processes by which cultural concepts associated with traditional lifeways cohere and are expressed in the landscape. Through documentary research, interviews with local informants and recordation of waterfront elements, we are exploring how the ethos "baying" is reproduced through time by individuals structuring and restructuring their physical worlds.

Rosenberger, Lyle L.
Bucks County Community College

The Identification and Dating of the Lightfarm Pipes: A Progress Report. (Session II)

Since 1985, the Lightfarm site in eastern Pennsylvania has yielded an assemblage of rare stub-stemmed smoking pipes. This presentation will review the methodology employed in their research and postulate tentative conclusions.

Scholl, Michael D.
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

Cause and (Adverse) Effect: Landscape Change at the Buchanan-Savin Farm (ca. 1840-1991). (Session III)

Construction of the Dupont Highway in the 1920s caused a realignment of a 19th century owner-occupied farm. As part of this movement new farm buildings were constructed away from the traditional farm yard. The Buchanan-Savin Farm Site offers a unique opportunity to compare and contrast a 19th century and a 20th century farm yard at the same location. Soil chemical

analysis and building use comparisons will be highlighted.

Starbuck, David R.

Current Research on Rogers Island: A Major British Military Camp (1750s-1760s) in Fort Edward, New York. (Session II)

In the 1750s a major British military installation was created on a large island in the Hudson River, now known as "Rogers Island." Major Robert Rogers and his Rangers camped here in huts, whereas thousands of British troops lived alongside them in barracks buildings. This was a base camp for attacks upon Fort Ticonderoga and other French and Indian outposts in the north, and the island was also covered with warehouses, hospitals and gardens.

Years of "pothunting" by collectors have revealed extensive remains from the 1750s, yet no professional archaeology was ever conducted here. Finally, systematic research began in the summer of 1991 with mapping and excavations focused upon the barracks, huts, and a smallpox hospital. Rogers Island promises to be one of the most intact sites to have survived from the period of the French and Indian War.

Ward, H. Henry

Parsons, Brinkerhoff, Quade and Douglass

Phase II Testing of the Columbus Plaza Site (18BC67): Nineteenth Century Industrial Development on Filled Portions of Baltimore City's Inner Harbor (Session IV)

During 1988, the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology conducted Phase II testing of the proposed site of the Columbus Plaza Apartment Complex. Located between Albemarle and President Streets adjacent to Baltimore City's Inner Harbor, the site yielded archaeological remains related to industrial utilization during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Originally developed on made-land resulting from the systematic filling of a shallow portion of the harbor, the site held a series of large industrial complexes. Most significant of these was the Wells and Miller Iron Foundry and Machine Manufactory (1842-1872). The mechanical trench testing uncovered well preserved structural remains and associated stratified deposits which provided detailed information on the construction and utilization history of the site. In addition, the testing provided interesting new data on the nature of the harbor filling operations and the identification and interpretation of fill deposits.

White, Esther

Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association

"To indulge themselves in all the Luxuries as well as Necessaries of Life": Comparison of Slave Quarter and Kitchen Midden Assemblages from George Washington's Mount Vernon. (Session II)

Analysis of artifacts from recent excavations at George Washington's Mount Vernon plantation is providing new insight into the interrelationships between masters and slaves on Colonial Virginia plantations. A rich material culture assemblage excavated from the "House for Families" slave quarter, in existence from ca. 1760-1793, and abundant domestic refuse associated with the Washington household has provided the opportunity to compare the foodways of those two groups. Both assemblages include similar percentages of ceramic types, and colonoware in significant quantities. The vessel forms recovered exhibit marked differences, however. While the dominant colonoware vessels are bowls, those from the slave quarter are smaller in diameter, while the kitchen midden bowls are significantly larger. In combination with the results of faunal analysis, this suggests that the bowls found at the quarter were used in food consumption, while those in the midden may have been used in food preparation. In addition, the percentage of drinking vessels and teawares in the midden is much greater than in the quarter.