

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

1993 Conference and Annual Meeting



October 22-24
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

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 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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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 1993 Conference and Annual Meeting is hosted by Strawberry Banke Museum Archaeology Division. Facilities for the workshops, conference, and annual meeting are donated by Strawberry Banke and the Urban Forestry Center. Co-sponsors for this year's conference and annual meeting are the New Hampshire Archeological Society, Plymouth State College Heritage Studies Program, and the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources.

This year's conference presentations are grouped by topic. Commentators were invited to provide insight and perspectives on the use of archaeological research in areas of material culture, social anthropology, architecture, and landscape history. Strawberry Banke Museum is an appropriate site for this conference theme, as it in itself is a physical expression of this type of interdisciplinary approach. We thank Richard M. Candee, Edwin Churchill, Lucinda Brockway and CNEHA members Emerson W. Baker, Mary C. Beaudry, and Katherine C. Donahue for their insights.

The logistics and scheduling for this year's conference were arranged by the 1993 CNEHA Program Committee, whose members include: Emerson W. Baker, Marna Cowan, Alison Dwyer, Mary Dupré, Dennis Howe, Patricia Miller, Martha Pinello, Parker Potter, David Switzer, Peggy Wishart, and Kathleen Wheeler. Conference materials were designed and produced by Patricia Miller/PM Design.

We are grateful to Richard M. Candee, Greg Clancy, Jane Porter and the staff and volunteers of two Portsmouth landmarks, the MacPheadris-Warner house and the Portsmouth Atheneum, who generously hosted guided tours and tea. Our thanks also to Roselle Henn, who organized and managed the book room; to Tanya Jackson, site manager of the Urban Forestry Center, and to the many volunteers who gave their time to this conference.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Location

Papers will be presented at the Urban Forestry Center, a state-owned research and conference facility. Located on the south side of Portsmouth, the Center is surrounded by forest plantings and a pastoral setting along Sagamore Creek.

Registration

Friday:

8:30 am-3:00 pm: the Visitor Center at Strawberry Banke Museum.

Those attending workshops may register at them. The Ceramics Workshop is at the Visitor Center at Strawberry Banke Museum and the Glass Workshop is at the Urban Forestry Center on Elwyn Road.

7:30-8:30 pm: Jones House Archaeology Center, Strawberry Banke Museum.

Saturday:

8:30 am-4:00 pm: The Urban Forestry Center on Elwyn Road

Book Room and Posters

The book room and poster display for CNEHA is located in Rosemary Cottage at the Urban Forestry Center. The Cottage will be open throughout the conference.

Walking Tours

Self-guided walking tours of Portsmouth are offered. *Building Portsmouth: The Neighborhoods and Architecture*, by Richard Candee, can be used as a guide book.

Proceeds from the sale of this book at the conference will go directly to CNEHA.

The MacPheadris-Warner House will be open for guided tours. This structure, featuring its original painted murals, has been described as the finest example of an early eighteenth-century urban brick residence in the region.

Receptions

On Friday at 4:00, following the walking tours, enjoy tea at the Portsmouth Athenaeum located at Market Square. Like its model the Boston Athenaeum, this building was designed as a social center for the study of literature and the arts and sciences. Today it functions as specialized research library.

The William Pitt Tavern, a restored eighteenth-century inn at Strawberry Banke Museum, is the site of receptions on Friday and Saturday nights. The Jones House Archaeology Center will also be open Friday evening for tours of the exhibits and research laboratory space. On Friday, sandwiches will be served; on Saturday there will be desserts and live music. Beer, wine, soft drinks, coffee, tea, and hot cider will offered on both nights.

Dinner is "dutch treat" at Newicks in Hampton; a menu and directions are enclosed.

PROGRAM
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting
Portsmouth, New Hampshire
October 22-24, 1993

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22

- 8:30-3:00 Conference Registration at Strawberry Banke Visitor Center.
There will also be Conference Registration at Urban Forestry Center for those attending An Introduction to English Ceramics.
- 1:00-3:45 Walking Tours of Portsmouth
- 4:00 Tea at the Portsmouth Athenaeum
- 5:30 Board Meeting and Dinner at Strawberry Banke Museum
- 7:30 Opening Reception: the William Pitt Tavern and the Jones House
Archaeology Center, Strawberry Banke Museum

Workshops and Tours

- 9:00-3:00 *An Introduction to English Ceramics*, George Miller
This seminar is an introduction to English ceramics for students, archaeologists, and collectors. It provides in-depth exposure to the basic knowledge needed to work with English ceramics from archaeological assemblages, archival records, and museum collections.
- 9:00-3:00 *Glass for the Archaeologist*, Olive Jones
This seminar will help archaeologists to date glass bottles and tableware, and to identify their function and country of manufacture. Also to be discussed are how these objects can be used to understand beverage consumption and service, and the roles played by political affiliation and technology in changing glass assemblages.
- 1:00-4:00 *Walking Tours of Portsmouth*
The Portsmouth Advocates offer two free self-guided tours. Guides will be available at the MacPheadris-Warner House from 1:00 to 3:45. *Building Portsmouth: The Neighborhoods and Architecture*, by Richard Candee, will be used as a guide book. Proceeds from the sale of this book at the conference will go directly to CNEHA. Tours end at the Portsmouth Athenaeum with tea at 4:00 pm.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23

8:30-4:00 Conference Registration at Urban Forestry Center

8:45 Welcome: Carolyn Parsons Roy, Registrar and Interim Curator

9:00-10:45 Session I: Portsmouth Archaeology

9:00 Candee, Richard: *Commentary*

9:10 Pendery, Steven: *Waterfront Site Formation in Portsmouth, New Hampshire*

9:30 Wheeler, Kathleen: *The Effect of Widowhood on Lifestyle Choices: The Case of Sarah (Hall) Jones in Puddle Dock, Portsmouth*

9:50 Switzer, David: *Underwater Archaeology in Hart's Cove*

10:10-10:25 Coffee Break

10:25 Pinello, Martha: *Female Lineages and Archaeological Formation Processes*

10:45 Agnew, Aileen: *Domestic Space and Women's Work in Portsmouth, New Hampshire*

11:05-11:55 Session II : Archaeology and Ethnicity

11:05 Donahue, Katherine C.: *Commentary*

11:15 Berklan, Ellen P.: *Archaeological Testing at the Nantucket African Meeting House*

11:35 McKee, Larry: *Is it Futile to Try to Be Useful? Historical Archaeology and the African-American Experience*

12:00-1:15 Lunch on your own

1:30-2:40 Session III: Above-ground Archaeology

1:30 Brockway, Lucinda: *Commentary*

1:40 Turano, Frank: *An Architectural History of the Terry-Mulford House, Orient, New York.*

2:00 Bell, Edward: *Vestiges of Mortality and Remembrance: An Overview of the Historical Archaeology of Cemeteries*

2:40-2:55 Coffee Break

2:55-5:30 Session IV: Maine in the Seventeenth Century

2:55 Churchill, Edwin: *Commentary*

3:05 Cranmer, Leon: *Seventeenth-Century Fur Trading of the Kennebec River: An Archaeological Perspective*

3:25 Baker, Emerson W.: *English Settlement Patterns and Site Characteristics in Seventeenth-Century Maine*

3:45 DePaoli, Neil: *Self-Sufficiency on the Seventeenth-Century Maine Frontier: Gunsmithing, Shot Manufacture, and Flintknapping at the MC Lot, Pemaquid*

5:30 Dinner at Newicks, Hampton

7:30 Reception at the William Pitt Tavern

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24

8:00 Business Meeting

9:00-10:10 Session V: Research at Baron De Saint-Castin's Habitation

9:00 Baker, Emerson W.: *Commentary*

9:10 Manross, Brooke Ann: *"La Liberte Du Commerce": Trade Between Boston Merchants and the Baron de Saint-Castin During the Last Quarter of the Seventeenth Century*

9:30 Crane, Pamela B.: *A Jesuit Finger Ring from Baron de Saint Castin's Habitation*

9:50 Faulkner, Alaric: *Lead Working at Baron de Saint Castin's Habitation in Acadia Maine*

10:10-10:25 Coffee Break

10:25-12:30 Session VI: Contributed Papers

10:25 Beaudry, Mary C.: *Commentary*

10:35 Goodwin, Lorinda B.R.: *The Turner Family Through 100 years of Change in Salem, Massachusetts*

10:55 Starbuck, David R.: *Three Years of Archaeological Research on Rogers Island, an Encampment of the French and Indian War*

11:15 Currie, Douglas R.: *Native American Agriculture: A Stratigraphic View from the Laboratory*

11:35 Zitzler, Paula A.: *Who Are These People and Why Are They Here? The Public Archaeology of the America's Industrial Heritage Project*

11:55 Chabot, Nancy, et al.: *Heavy Metal, Leather, and a Tankard of Good Rum: Lab Work at Timelines of Boston*

12:15 Azizi, Sharla, et al.: *Integrated Approaches to Artifact Analysis*

12:30-1:30 Lunch on your own

1:30 Tour of the Strawberry Banke archaeological sites:
A special guided tour of the museum grounds with emphasis on archaeological research and interpretation.

ABSTRACTS

**Azizi, Sharla, Diane Dallal, Mallory Gordon, Met Janowitz, Nadia Macjaz,
and Marie-Lorraine Pipes**

Louis Berger & Associates

Integrated Approaches to Artifact Analysis

Artifact analyses must be considered an indispensable part of contract reports. This paper will discuss and evaluate the mechanics of artifact analyses within the contract environment. The authors specialize in the analysis of a variety of artifact types including ceramics, glass, pipes, small finds, and faunal materials. Over the years, they have developed standardized analytical techniques and computer coding systems that can be used for both large and small projects.

Agnew, Aileen B.

University of New Hampshire

Domestic Space and Women's Work in Portsmouth, New Hampshire

This paper examines the evolution of the domestic landscape in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Sites excavated on Deer Street provide archaeological information regarding the use of house and yardspace from the early eighteenth to the late nineteenth century. Archaeological remains reflect the changing nature of women's work over time. The impact of urban development and the effect of technological change affected the daily lives of women even as social change affected their place in society. This paper interprets the historical and archaeological information of Deer Street with a particular focus on the women who lived on the sites.

Baker, Emerson W.

York Institute Museum

English Settlement Patterns and Site Characteristics in Seventeenth-Century Maine

In the past three decades numerous seventeenth-century Maine sites have been excavated, and the locations of many more have been approximately located through documentary research. This body of work allows us to try to understand how English settlers chose their home sites. Home siting depended partially upon an individual's specific activities (generally fishing, farming, lumbering, or trading). Aside from this, other geographical and geological factors were at work, such as the proximity to navigable water and early road networks, availability of fresh water, and closeness to neighbors. The location of a house also appears to be related to the type of construction techniques utilized.

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Traditionally described as a scattering of homesteads, fronting on rivers and the ocean, in actuality the settlement pattern of Maine varied over time and place, depending upon land ownership, local economic resources, degree of urbanization, and the threat of war.

Bell, Edward L.

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Vestiges of Mortality and Remembrance: An Overview of the Historical Archaeology of Cemeteries

A book-length bibliography will soon be published to encourage comparative and complementary research in the archaeology of historical cemeteries. A multi-year research project collected and analyzed bibliographic references to the scholarship of historical cemetery research. Widely published requests for information, bibliographic research, contributions from researchers, and direct inquiries resulted in a comprehensive and up-to-date bibliography. *Vestiges of Mortality and Remembrance: A Bibliography on the Historical Archaeology of Cemeteries* (Scarecrow Press, Methuchen, NJ) will provide a guide to the literature on archaeological method and theory, survey and excavation reports, physical anthropology of historic populations, ethnography and history of funerary practice and ritual, material culture studies, and ethics and law regarding sepulture and repatriation. An overview of the scholarly literature with suggestions on applying the research findings will be presented.

**Chabot, Nancy, Martin Dudek, Harriet Hornblower, Susan LoGuidice,
Eileen O'Connor, Barbara Putnam, Leith Smith**

Timelines, Inc.

Heavy Metal, Leather, and a Tankard of Good Rum: Lab Work at Timelines of Boston

Archaeological investigation of the Paddy's Alley and Cross Street Back Lotsites represents the largest publicly-funded historical archaeology project in New England, and one of the most extensively excavated historic sites in Boston. This paper will summarize the historical and laboratory research undertaken to date, and will focus on the management of large collections of artifacts.

Phase III excavations commenced in August of 1992, and after the first season had yielded approximately 50,000 artifacts. Preliminary examinations—integrating historical research and artifact analysis—indicate that this is one of the oldest historic sites investigated within Boston Proper. Innovative conservation processes as well as computer analysis programs were designed specifically to deal with the large number of artifacts, which include ceramics, glass, metal, bone, shell, seeds, and wood. The procedures used in the Timelines laboratory may be useful for other historical projects of a similar magnitude.

Crane, Pamela B.

University of Maine

A Jesuit Finger Ring from Baron St. Castin's Habitation

During the 1992 field season, a Jesuit finger ring was found at Castin's Habitation, a trading post operated during the later part of the seventeenth century by Jean Vincent de St. Castin, a former officer of Fort Pentagoet. This is apparently the first such ring to be found in the state of Maine.

Historical records clearly document Jesuit activity in what is now Maine during the latter half of the seventeenth century. Three of the eleven Jesuit missions in Maine were located in the vicinity of St. Castin's outpost, and St. Castin maintained close relationships with the missionaries. However, Jesuit rings may have had secular as well as religious significance. The current research explores this possibility, attempting to identify the ring, to link it to the economic and religious milieu of seventeenth-century New France, and to place the ring in context with other trade goods associated with St. Castin.

Cranmer, Leon

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

Seventeenth-Century Fur Trading of the Kennebec River: An Archaeological Perspective

The major rivers to the north and south of New England, the Hudson and the St. Lawrence, were controlled by foreign powers for most of the seventeenth century. Thus, Maine's Kennebec River became an important source of furs for the English. This discussion concentrates on the archaeological evidence of the four major fur trading posts on the Kennebec River during the second and third quarters of the seventeenth century.

The first fur trading post on the Kennebec River was Cushnoc, built by the Plymouth Colony, probably in 1628. Thomas Lake and his partners built two posts around 1650, at Taconic, about 18 miles above Cushnoc and at Neumkeag, about 10 miles below Cushnoc. The fourth post to be considered was at the mouth of the Kennebec River on Arrowsic Island, built by Lake and his new partner, Thomas Clark, sometime after 1654.

Currie, Douglas R.

University of Massachusetts

Native American Agriculture: A Stratigraphic View From the Laboratory

This paper examines Native American agriculture in sixteenth and seventeenth century coastal New England through the analysis of soil micromorphology. The samples used for analysis are from an intact field of "cornhills" at a site on Cape Cod. A brief site report and the techniques used for making large scale (30x60cm)

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soil thin sections will be presented. The analysis of the thin sections will be both macro to determine overall stratigraphic changes in the site not evident in the field, and micro to examine sequential relationships of the stratigraphy. This analysis will be used to address such issues as seasonal changes and long-term reuse of the field, environmental impact of agriculture on the site as well as overall environmental changes of the site.

DePaoli, Neill

University of New Hampshire

Self-Sufficiency on the Seventeenth-Century Maine Frontier: Gunsmithing, Shot Manufacture, and Flintknapping at the MC Lot, Pemaquid

Excavations on the site of a second and third quarter seventeenth-century English-fortified hamlet on south-central Maine's Pemaquid River have exposed evidence of gunsmithing, shot production, and flintknapping. Early Industrial operations such as these are not confined to the MC Lot site. Additional evidence has been discovered at the second but larger Pemaquid River settlement, the trading post of Cushnoc on the Kennebec River, and the fortified French outpost of Pentagoet at the mouth of the Penobscot River. This paper provides an archaeological overview of the MC Lot Site, in comparison with these other sites. Preliminary analysis suggests the gunsmithing, shot manufacture, and flintknapping were just three of a number of production, repair, and maintenance activities carried out by the hamlet's seventeenth-century occupants to alleviate the periodic shortage of European manufactured goods.

Elie, Monique

Canadian Parks Service

Archaeology Above Ground and Below Ground at Grosse-Ile N.H.S. Quebec

Archaeological investigations conducted in 1993 at Grosse-Ile N.H.S., a former quarantine station located in the St. Lawrence River, east of Quebec City, focused on the barely-standing wharf-side Disinfection Building. Data recovery was designed to provide information on the evolution of the structure through time and its complex but, today, largely fragmented inner workings. The large number of objects, equipment parts, and other material strewn on the floor of several rooms as well as other physical remains of the former states and functions of the building were also viewed as archaeological evidence and thus taken into account. This paper examines the data recovered and briefly discusses the investigative and collections management dilemma presented by such structures where "litter" abounds.

Faulkner, Alaric

University of Maine

Lead Working at Baron St. Castin's Habitation in Acadian Maine

Analysis of lead working at St. Castin's Habitation suggests a growing responsiveness of the French in Acadia to their Etchemin trading partners toward the end of the seventeenth century. Powder and shot were the most important commodities offered by Baron de St. Castin to his Etchemin clientele. Scrap associated with lead musketball and rupert shot production, together with lead ingots, pincers, tongs, and recyclable lead items abound around St. Castin's warehouse.

With this industry came a sideline of cast lead items which catered as much to the social and spiritual needs of the Etchemins as to their subsistence and defense. Specimens include a lead cross, a beaver effigy, and related items produced for or by the resident Etchemins. This contrasts with the armorer's workshop at Fort Pentagoet, the Habitation's predecessor, which focused on repair and maintenance of firearms and other tools largely for the benefit of the European garrison.

Goodwin, Lorinda B.R.

Peabody and Essex Museum

The Turner Family Through 100 Years of Change in Salem, Massachusetts

Much of the change that Salem, Massachusetts underwent, from its inception as a fishing community to its role as one of the world's preeminent ports, can be seen as reflected in the history of the Turner house. The history and material culture of the Turners provides a unique window through which the effects of the world events helped shape the activities of an elite family through three generations.

This paper will discuss the conclusions based on the final analyses of the archaeological and documentary evidence from the Turner site investigation, observed as indications of the changes that Salem underwent through time.

Manross, Brooke Ann

University of Maine

"La Liberte du commerce": Trade between Boston Merchants and the Baron de Saint-Castin During the Last Quarter of the 17th Century

Castin's Habitation, a National Historic Landmark on the Bagaduce River near Castine, Maine, was a trading post owned and operated by the legendary Acadian Baron Jean-Vincent de Saint-Castin from c. 1675 to c. 1702. The recently excavated site is important in characterizing the nature of New England-Acadian trade during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Despite continuous wrangling by the governments of Massachusetts, New York, and New France for jurisdiction over the

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habitation, Castin maintained an economic relationship with Boston merchants that kept him and the Etchemin Indians he lived among, supplied with English goods. Three well-documented events, each involving Castin, Boston merchants, and a ship's cargo, show the nature of Castin's relationship with Massachusetts merchants and magistrates. Despite supposed sanctions to the contrary, close economic ties between this French outpost and New England are clearly borne out by the archaeological record.

McKee, Larry

Vanderbilt University

Is It Futile To Try To Be Useful? Historical Archaeology and the African-American Experience

Recent articles by Parker Potter and Paul Farnsworth have brought to the surface some long-standing concerns about the relationship between the contemporary African-American community and the archaeological study of slavery in the United States. The lively commentary presented by both these scholars should be of interest to all historical archaeologists, since their discussion gets to the heart of why any of us study the past at all. This paper presents some further ruminations on the subject, shaped by six summers of publicly-targeted research at the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson. Our goals as archaeologists are inevitably linked to the traditions and popular perceptions of our discipline, a fact which is both burdensome and opportune. Other scholars and the general public accept us as data collectors, but are not so supportive of our role in determining the "ultimate" meaning of excavated evidence. Broad communication of the complex messages coming out of the archaeological study of African-American life requires patience, endurance, and some cunning strategies.

Pendery, Steven R.

National Park Service

Waterfront Site Formation In Portsmouth, New Hampshire

During the past twenty-five years, Strawberry Banke in Portsmouth, New Hampshire has served as an important laboratory for the study of urban life in early New England. This outdoor museum, one of the few in New England that occupy the site of an entire historic neighborhood, is called Puddle Dock after an inlet that formerly existed there. Documentary, architectural, and archaeological research has been combined to provide one of the most detailed longitudinal portraits of any urban neighborhood in America.

This study examines a sample of Strawberry Banke sites to identify some of the archaeological symptoms of economic and social change at the Puddle Dock neighborhood during the nineteenth century. It examines both cultural and natural factors contributing to archaeological site formation and concludes that preservation of archaeological resources is itself a manifestation of the economic stagnation and environmental degradation which the district experienced between the 1850's and 1950's. Ironically, it was this advanced state of urban decay which identified the Puddle Dock neighborhood for urban renewal, and marked the first use of such federal funds for historic preservation in the United States.

Pinello, Martha E.

Strawberry Banke Museum

Changes in Female Lineages and Archaeological Formation Processes at the Deer Street Archaeological Site, 1730 to 1830

An anthropological analysis of four domestic lots in Portsmouth, New Hampshire has provided insights as to the social mechanisms responsible for the creation of dense deposits of house hold goods. The data were derived from eight archaeological features including artifacts and plant remains, and associated historical documents.

Highly visible domestic features identify that the archaeological record is a manifestation of large-scale social patterns. The social pattern identified in this paper is the concurrent transitions in property ownership, lineages of female residents, and decorative stylistic trends as social mechanisms that aided in the creation of the archaeological record. Study of probate law, kinship, and inheritance practices, combined with archaeological formation-processes analysis has identified changes in female lineages as a pivotal factor in initiating the disposal of household goods in dense deposits of ceramic and glass vessels.

Starbuck, David R.

Plymouth State College

Three Years of Archaeological Research on Rogers Island, an Encampment of the French and Indian War

Three field seasons (1991-1993) have now been completed on Rogers Island in Fort Edward, New York, the site of extensive barracks buildings, huts, storehouses, middens, and hospitals during the French and Indian War (1750s-1760s). Fort Edward was the principal base for British and Provincial soldiers as they pushed north up the Hudson River and Lake Champlain to attack French forces at Ticonderoga. Approximately 16,000 soldiers were camped in Fort Edward during 1757 and 1758, many of whom lived on Rogers Island in huts and barracks. Maps of that period show

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only a few of the principal constructions, built by military engineers, but archaeology is now being used to locate the lesser buildings constructed by the enlisted men and to document evidence for health care in the several hospitals on the island.

This settlement pattern study has been carried out under the auspices of Adirondack Community College and is part of a long-term effort to document military sites along the Hudson River/Lake George/Lake Champlain corridor.

Switzer, David C.

Plymouth State College

Underwater Archaeology in Hart's Cove

Since 1982 the Institute for New Hampshire Studies at Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire has been involved in an ongoing nautical archaeology project in Hart's Cove, an inlet at the mouth of the Piscataqua River. The focus of the work through 1988 was the excavation and documentation of the wreck site of a shallop type vessel dating from the colonial period.

During the past three summers Hart's Cove has been the scene of three different but interrelated underwater endeavors. The results have made it necessary to revise theories related to the material culture recovered from the shallop site as well as the approximate date of its sinking.

This report provides highlights of the work carried out over the three summers: a re-examination of the shallop site ('91); a seabed survey ('92); and the investigation of another wreck site ('93).

Turano, Frank

SUNY-Stony Brook

An Architectural History of the Terry-Mulford House, Orient, NY

The Terry-Mulford House is a White Oak timber and planked house, constructed in the second quarter of the seventeenth century. It served as a farmhouse until 1899 when it became a summer residence. The original portion of the house has a medieval English house with salt box and half house extensions. The original internal fabric of the house was covered with "beaverboard" about 1900, thus protecting the integrity of earliest modifications. The "beaverboard" covering was not removed until 1979. This protection has allowed evaluation and the sequencing of prior alterations extending to the first construction and original configuration of the structure.

Wheeler, Kathleen Louise

Independent consultant

The Effect of Widowhood on Lifestyle Choices: The Case of Sarah (Hall) Jones in Puddle Dock, Portsmouth

This paper examines the effects of becoming widowed in nineteenth century Puddle Dock. Using formation-process analysis, deposits are linked to individual households, as these have been reconstructed from primary documents. Characteristics of the deposits are compared over time, and in particular the focus is upon differences in deposits upon the transition from a male-headed household to a female-headed household. Such archaeological evidence of change can be used to interpret changes in lifestyle choices or socioeconomic status of widows.

The case examined here is that of Sarah Hall (Jones), wife of truckman Joshua Jones. She, her husband, and their ten children lived at the Jones House beginning in 1796. Sarah Jones was widowed in 1843 and resumed residence at the site until her death some time after 1851.

Zitzler, Paula A.

National Park Service

Who Are These People and Why They Here? The Public Archaeology Program of the America's Industrial Heritage Project

The America's Industrial Heritage Project is a federally-supported historic preservation and economic development project in a nine-county region of southwestern Pennsylvania. This paper will discuss why and how the Public Archaeology Program was developed, how it is maintained, and what has been learned about conducting an extensive public participation and education program. About 200 people have participated in excavation projects since 1991, donating over 5,000 hours. Public education is an equally important aspect, and a variety of slide programs, site tours, exhibits and workshops are offered to local historical and genealogical societies, chapters of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, schools and other organizations. About 5,000 people attend these events annually, including almost 2,000 school children. The program is having an impact, and appears to be improving the public's perception of archeology, and, more broadly, historic preservation. But is it for everyone? The pros and cons will be discussed.

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