

Stephen L. H.



**COUNCIL FOR  
NORTHEAST HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

Fortress of Louisbourg  
National Historic Site  
Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, '95

**PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

# COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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**The 1995 CNEHA Conference is hosted by:**  
Canadian Heritage, Parks Canada  
Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site  
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L.H.N. de la Fortresse-de-Louisbourg

### **With Assistance From:**

The Louisbourg Institute of University College of Cape Breton  
The Fortress of Louisbourg Volunteer Association  
The Louisbourg 1995 Commemoration Society

### **And With Grateful Acknowledgement to:**

William O'Shea  
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The Geological Survey of Canada, Convention Cape Breton, Eco-Nova Marketing,  
all Volunteers and to all Park Operations and Maintenance Staff working behind the  
scenes to ensure the success and enjoyment of this conference.

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## IMPORTANT NOTES

### ACCESS TO THE RECONSTRUCTED TOWNSITE

All paper sessions are held within the reconstructed townsite. The reconstruction is open to visitors from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm., and is accessed only via buses from the Visitor Centre. The conference registration includes the cost of a visitors pass valid for September 29 to October 1. Your conference name tag serves as your pass - use your name tag to board buses, etc.

Special bus services have been arranged to facilitate the 9:00 am session opening. The Visitor Centre will open at 8:00 am for registration, and bus service to the reconstruction will begin at 8:30 am. The morning bus service from the Delta hotel will take you directly to session venues. The Saturday and Sunday afternoon bus services to the Delta Hotel will leave from both the Visitor Centre and the Museum, check the program for details.

### LUNCH

There are several restaurants within the reconstruction serving 18th century style meals. If you would prefer to picnic on Saturday order a box lunch from the registration desk on Thursday or Friday. Lunches will be delivered to the Bookroom in the Rodrigue House. You could also exit the reconstruction via the bus loop and Visitor Centre and have lunch in the modern town of Louisbourg.

### FRIDAY RECEPTION

This reception at the Delta Sydney at 7:30 pm is open to all delegates and includes food, wine and a cash bar. Entertainment will be provided by "Les Habitants," whose music ranges from the 18th century to modern Acadia.

### SATURDAY RECEPTION AND BANQUET

For those not attending the reception and banquet, a bus will depart for Sydney at 5:15pm. A pre-purchased ticket is needed to attend the banquet and reception. Wine and cheese will be served between 5:15 pm and 6:30 pm in the upstairs exhibit space in the Bigot Building. Dinner will follow in the L'HOTEL DE LA MARINE and the L'EPEE ROYALE.

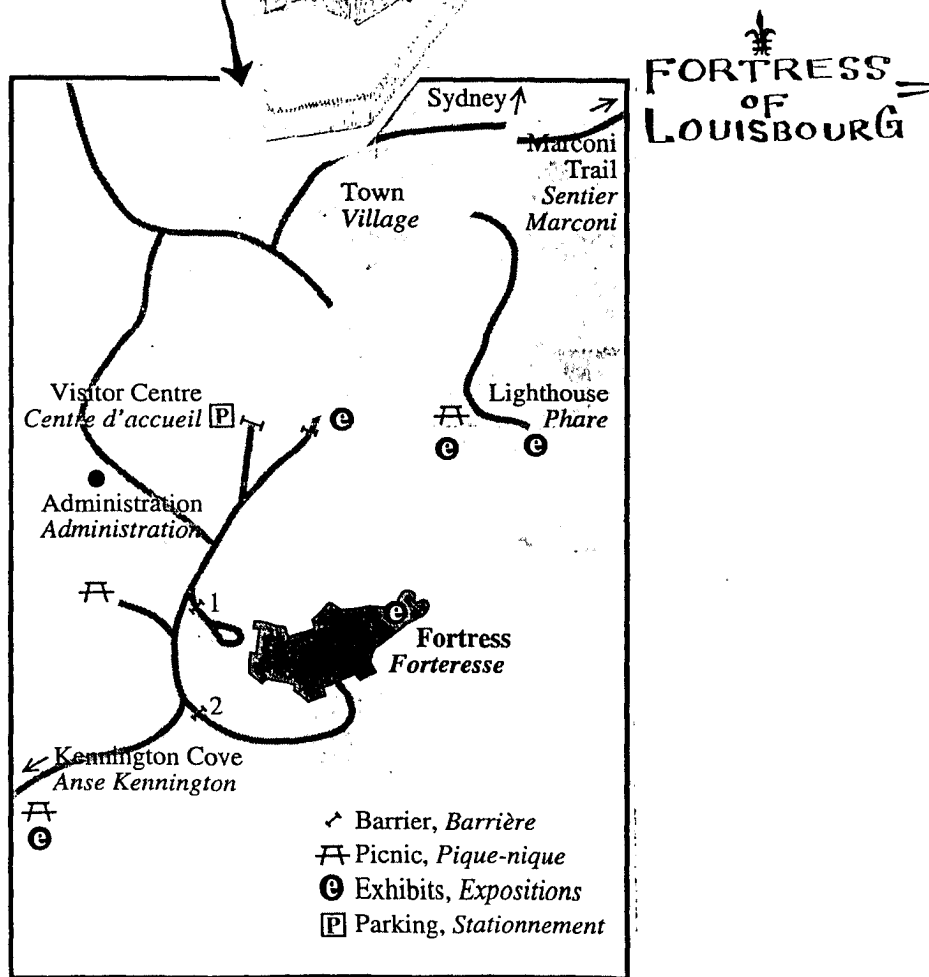
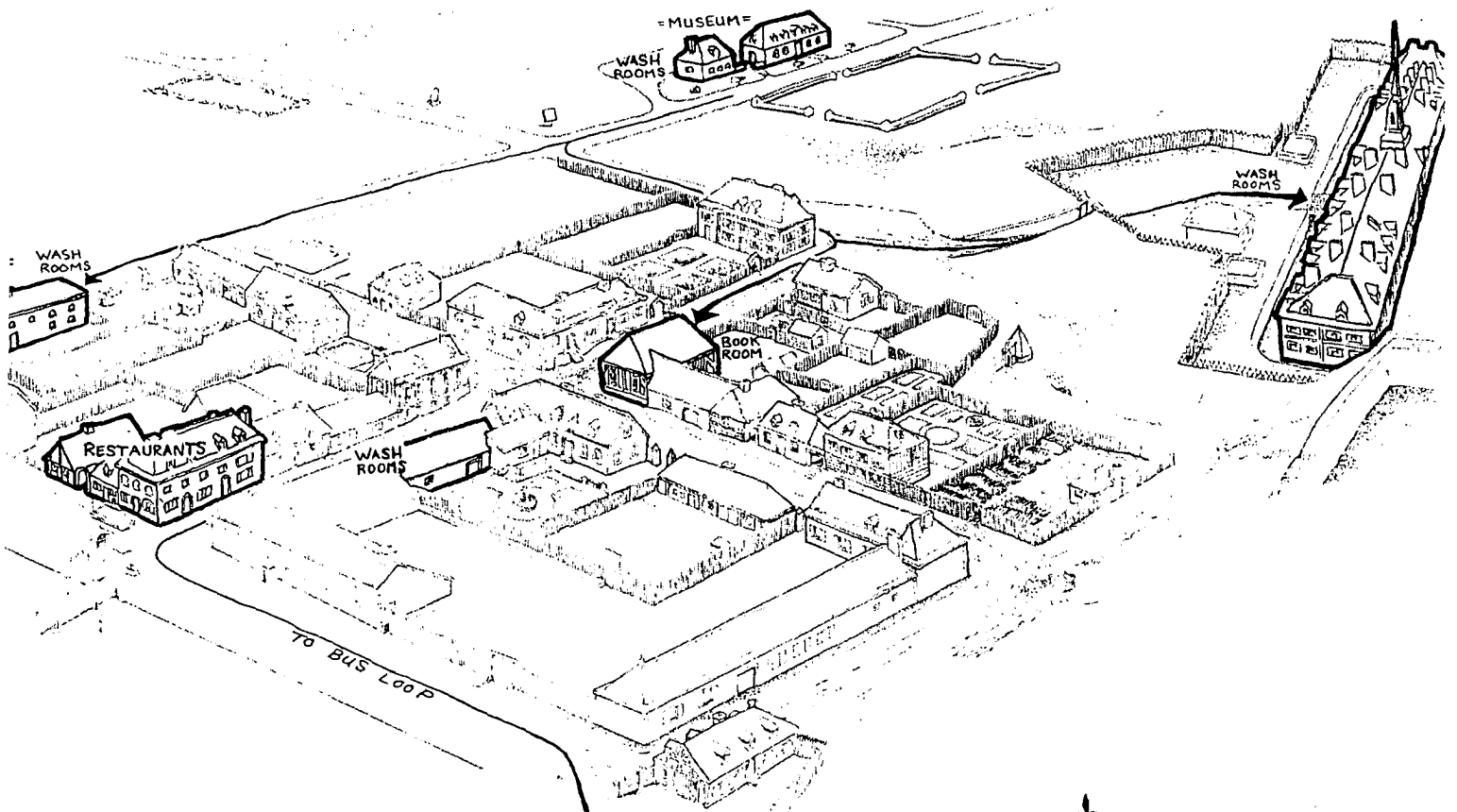
We will be escorted from our dinner by a fife and drum corps and weather permitting the evening will end with 18th century style fireworks. Buses will drop delegates in the modern town of Louisbourg and at the Delta Sydney.

### STUDENT BOX LUNCH

Meet Ann-Eliza Lewis at the Rodrigue House Saturday, at lunch, for a round table discussion. Don't forget to order a box lunch at the registration desk on Thursday or Friday.

### BOOK ROOM AND DISPLAY

Located in the Rodrigue House, the book room will be open Saturday from 9:30 am to 4:30 am and Sunday from 9:30 am to noon. A special display by the Geological Survey of Canada will be open from 3:00 pm Saturday through Sunday morning. It includes posters and video displays of digitally generated images illustrating coastal migration and drowned landscapes from Canada's Pacific and Atlantic coasts.



FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG AND AREA

**PROGRAM**  
**COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1995

Conference Registration, Main Lobby, Delta Hotel, Sydney

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1995

- 8:30am Buses depart from Sydney Delta for Louisbourg
- 8:30am Conference Registration at *Fortress of Louisbourg Visitor Reception Centre*
- 9:30am Louisbourg Tablewares Workshop at the *Archaeological Centre at Fortress Administration*
- 9:30am GIS in Archaeology Workshop, *Bigot Theatre, Fortress Reconstruction*
- 9:30am Manufacture ... of Ferrous Metals at Louisbourg Workshop, *Archaeological Centre at Fortress Administration*
- 10:00am Tour #1 - Domestic Building Construction Techniques. *Meet Eric Krause at the Museum, Fortress Reconstruction*

LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

- 1:00am Tour #2 - Louisbourg's Outer Defences and Siegeworks. *Meet Charles Burke at the Bus-loop, Fortress Reconstruction.*
- 5:15pm Buses depart for the Sydney Delta from the Visitors Centre
- 6:00pm Conference Registration at Lower Lobby, *Delta Hotel, Sydney*
- 6:00pm CNEHA BOARD MEETING, *Delta Sydney, Executive Board Room*
- 7:30pm Reception at *Delta Sydney, Mariner A and B* hosted by The Louisbourg Institute.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

- 7:45am Buses depart from the Sydney Delta for Louisbourg
- 8:30am Conference Registration. *Fortress Visitor Reception Centre*
- 9:30am Bookroom and Display, *Rodrique House, Fortress Reconstruction*

Session 1: *Museum* (9.00 am - 10:20 am)

THE FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG PROJECT William O'Shea, Chair

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Johnston, A.J.B.  | Commemorating Louisbourg; An Historical Overview                               |
| Fry, Bruce W.     | Vauban was not Here; Background to Louisbourg's Fortifications                 |
| Burke, Charles A. | Archaeological Evidence of the Invasion and Siege of Louisbourg, 1745 and 1758 |
| Stevens, Willis   | The Shipwrecks of 18th-Century Louisbourg                                      |

Session 2: *Bigot Theatre* (9.00 am - 12:00 am)

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: CURRENT RESEARCH IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY  
Rebecca Yamin, Chair

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Catts, Wade P.  | "Well,well, well... what a deep (and varied) subject," or "I'm not privy to that information:" Vernacular construction techniques for shaft features on the Delmarva Peninsula. |
| Mascia, Sara F. | Farms, Barns and other Rural Sites: A Review of Farm Studies in Historical Archaeology  |

Lichtenberger, Randy Macdonald, Eva M.	An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Middlesex County, Virginia The Root of the Scatter: Rural Site Formation Processes in 19th C. Ontario
Botwick, Brad	Environment and Water-Powdered Mill Design: An Example From the Great Valley of Virginia
Garden, Mary-Catherine and Kathleen Meatyard Yamin, Rebecca & Joseph Schuldenrein Baugher, Sherene	Why Do Eighteenth Century Garden Archaeology? Tanning on Pearl Street: Evidence from Historical Archaeology and Geomorphology A Landscape Archaeology Perspective on Site Designs for Charitable Institutions: two New York Examples

**Session 3: *Museum* (10.40 am - 12:00 pm; 1:20 pm - 4:00 pm)**  
**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS:EARLY EUROPEAN CONTACT AND SETTLEMENT**  
**Dr. Mima Kapches, Chair**

Barka, Norman and Edward Harris Guilfoyle, John Crane, Pamela Wallace, Birgitta Kapches, Dr. Mima Chartier, Craig S.	The Archaeology of Early 17th C. English Colonization: King's Castle, Bermuda The French at St. Croix Island: The Failure of de Mont's First Settlement. The Historical Archaeology of the Norridgewock Mission The First French Settlements in Acadia: An Old Lifestyle in a New Setting Kidd's "Chapel" at Ste Marie Among the Hurons Archaeology and the Myth of the Pilgrim Fathers: The Aptucxet Trading Post
Gilbert, William Faulkner, Alaric De Paoli, Neill	The Search for Cupers Cove, Conception Bay, Newfoundland Reconstructing St. Castin's Habitation The Eastern Frontier and the Atlantic Trade: A case study of Pemaquid, Maine, 1628- 1689
Beukens, Roelf P.	High Precision Radiocarbon Dates for the Viking Occupation of the L'Anse Aux Meadows Site
Pavlish, Larry A.	Analysis of Copper-Based Metals from the Ball and Warminster Sites, South-Central Ontario, Canada

**Session 4: *Bigot Theatre* (1:20 pm - 2:40 pm)**  
**CURRENT RESEARCH ON MILITARY SITES Pierre Beaudet, Chair**

Ferguson, Rob	Shore Duty: Evidence of the 1745 New England Militia at Grassy Island National Historic Site.
Mills, Steve Beaudet, Pierre Jacques Guimont and Mario Savard	Southern Shore Batteries Project, Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland From Defence to Offence: Archaeological Excavations at Quebec's Artillery Park
Starbuck, David R.	Excavations at a 1755 British Fort in Fort Edward, New York

**Session 5: *Bigot Theatre* (3:00 pm - 4:00 pm)**  
**CONTRIBUTED PAPERS Dena Doroszenko, Chair**

White, Carolyn Lewis, Ann-Eliza H. Reading, Joanna and Howard Savage	Volunteers and Archaeology: Harnessing the Potential Teaching Kids, Teaching Their Teachers: Public Education at Casey Farm "Extinct Sea Mink in the Quoddy Region"
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4:00pm Annual CNEHA Business Meeting in the Bigot Theatre  
5:15pm Reception and Banquet at Fortress, Bus leaves site at 9:30pm

Sunday, October 1, 1995

8:00am Buses leave Delta for Louisbourg  
9:30am Bookroom and Display, *Rodrique House, Fortress*, till noon

Session 6: *Museum* (9:00 am - 12:00 pm)  
CURRENT RESEARCH IN MATERIAL CULTURE ANALYSIS Olive Jones, Chair

Beaudry, Mary	Thoughts on Interpreting the Material Culture of Needlework and Sewing.
Brooks, Alasdair M.	Exploring the Fringe: Transfer-Printed Ceramics and 19th Century Celtic Myth
Dallal, Diane	The Tudor Rose and the Fleur de Lys: The Invisible Women of the Seventeenth Century Netherlands Pipemaking Industry
Davis, Stephen	One, Two, Buckle My Shoe ...
Webster, Dr. Jane	On Dressers ... Tradition, Modernity, and Ceramic Display on the Isle of South Uist
Dallal, Diane and Paul Reckner	Masons, Motifs, and Meanings: Contextualizing Masonic Pipes
De Varennes, Philippe	Observations and Comments on the so Called St. Denis sur Richelieu Slip Decorated Earthenware
Sterling, Bruce B.	"Pearl" Button Manufacture in Rural Maryland: The Clark Branch Button Site

Session 7: *Bigot Theatre* (9:00 am - 10:20 am)  
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: CURRENT RESEARCH ON 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY SITES Stephen Davis, Chair

Christopher Blair and David Black	Loyalist Subsistence in the Quoddy Region
Davis, Dr. Stephen	Birchtown: A Black Loyalist Community in Nova Scotia
Doroszenko, Dena	Life Along the St. Lawrence at Homewood, Beley and Fulford Place, c. 1800- 1900
Symonds, James	Raised on Oatmeal and Catechism: The Archaeology and History of An Outer Hebridean Township

Session 8: *Bigot Theatre* (10:40 am - 12:00 pm)  
UNDERWATER SITES IN THE NORTHEAST Willis Stevens, Chair

Bernier, Marc-André	The Corossol Site: An Example of Community Involvement in Wreck Protection
Moore, Charles	Underwater Survey of the Marco Polo
Switzer, David C.	The Salamander Point Wreck Site, New Castle, New Hampshire
Waddel, Peter	Raise, Record, and Rebury: The Excavation of a Sixteenth Century Basque Whaling Galleon in Red Bay, Labrador

12:00pm Buses leave Fortress Parade Square for Delta Sydney

LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

2:00pm - 3:00pm: Workshop in Bigot Theatre - No Admission. Sea Levels, Shorelines, and Artifacts. Time slices of Canadian Heritage from a Marine Geological Perspective. Presented by Bob Taylor and Heiner Josenhans, Geological Survey of Canada, Atlantic

5:15pm Buses leave Visitor Reception Centre for Delta Sydney

## PAPER ABSTRACTS

**Barka, Norman (College Of William & Mary) and Edward Harris (Bermuda Maritime Museum)**

*The Archaeology of Early 17th C. English Colonization: King's Castle, Bermuda*

Bermuda was first discovered by the Spanish in the 16th C. and later by English voyagers of the Sea Venture, which shipwrecked at Bermuda in 1609, on its way to the new colony at Jamestown, settled two years earlier. The eleven forts constructed in Bermuda during the first decade of settlement (1612-1622) are among the earliest English structures built in the New World. This paper will relate the results of recent archaeological excavations carried out at one of the early forts, King's Castle. The site yielded surprisingly intact structural remains, stratified deposits, and significant artifact and faunal assemblages.

**Baughner, Sherene (Cornell University)**

*Landscape Archaeological Perspectives on Site Design for Charitable Institutions: Two New York City Examples*

How can government agencies focus on the housing needs of the poor in revitalized cityscapes? Archaeology offers a unique perspective, revealing past successes - and also, on occasion, demonstrating what went wrong. This paper will focus on two specific New York City charitable institutions which were successful: Manhattan's first municipal almshouse (1736-1797) and a private Victorian institution on Staten island, Sailors' Snug Harbour (1830-1900). Both of these archaeological case studies offer insights into how site design successfully reflected the institutions' philosophies regarding the care of the homeless, which in turn reflected the ever-shifting eighteenth and nineteenth century debates over society's role and responsibility in the care of the homeless.

**Beaudet, Pierre, Jacques Guimont and Mario Savard (Parks Canada, Quebec Regional Office)**

*From Defence to Offence: Archaeological Excavations at Quebec's Artillery Park*

Archaeological excavations were undertaken on a segment of the Quebec City fortifications which bears witness to three centuries of military activity. Originally built by the French in the 18th century as part of a defence front, the *tenaille des Nouvelles-Casernes* later served British garrison life and, more recently still, saw the manufacture of a variety of military ordinance. This paper presents the results of the first season of a multi-year project with particular emphasis on the approach taken to establish the identity of archaeological remains in a complex overlay of functions and structures.

**Beaudry, Mary (Boston University)**

*Thoughts on Interpreting the Material Culture of Needlework and Sewing*

Interpreting artifacts of sewing and needlework is not perhaps as simple as it first might appear. Suggestions are offered for interpreting "sewing assemblages" based on social, cultural, and historical contexts of sites and phases within sites. Examples are drawn from case studies of historical sites in Virginia, Maryland, and Massachusetts, with emphasis on interpreting the types of sewing activities represented and relevance of this material culture complex to gender studies in historical archaeology.

**Bernier, Marc-André (Parks Canada, Ottawa)**

*The Corossol Site: An Example of Community Involvement in Wreck Protection*

In 1990, sport divers came upon the remains of the long-sought wreck of the 17th-century French "*Vaiseau du Roi*", the Corossol. The first events following the discovery threatened to turn the wreck into another souvenir hunter's site, like the nearby Walker's fleet. However a timely intervention and an archaeological approach favoring involvement of volunteer sport divers managed to turn things around. Numerous community groups in Sept-Iles have now taken to heart the protection of this rare 17th century wreck site. Not only is the Corossol site being protected, but archaeologists are now being alerted by the region's sport divers of other undisturbed wreck sites. This story has had a ripple effect on the whole "*Cote-Nord*" as submerged cultural resources protection groups are being formed all along that coast.

**Beukens, Roelf P. (University of Toronto)**

*High Precision Radiocarbon Dates for the Viking Occupation of the L'Anse Aux Meadows Site*

Northern Newfoundland has had a nearly continuous indigenous occupation and from ca. AD 1000 also possibly frequent occupation by Europeans. High precision Radiocarbon dating and careful selection of the samples is therefore necessary to establish the exact occupation of the L'Anse aux Meadows site. The variation of the C14 production with time ("wiggles") makes precision dating impossible for many time periods. However, for the period of early Viking occupation, these variations are extremely favorable as a rapid rise in C14 production at that time allows a historical date to be deduced with a smaller uncertainty than in the Radiocarbon dates themselves. In collaboration with Parks Canada, who are in charge of the site, several wood samples were selected for Radiocarbon dating to avoid systematic errors of previous analyses. The results confirm an early Viking occupation of this site.

**Blair, Christopher and David Black (University Of New Brunswick)**

*Loyalist Subsistence in the Quoddy Region*

During the summer of 1992, a University of New Brunswick field school excavated an early Loyalist habitation site on the Bliss Islands, Quoddy region, Charlotte County, New Brunswick. This virtually undisturbed site is apparently the homestead of Lieutenant Samuel Bliss, for whom the islands are named, and was occupied from 1783 to approximately 1803. The 19 square meter excavation yielded over 15,000 artifacts and ecofacts. In this paper we discuss early Loyalist subsistence strategies in the Quoddy region through an examination of the extensive and varied faunal assemblage recovered.

**Botwick, Brad (Gray & Pape, Inc.)**

*Environment and Water-Powdered Mill Design: An Example From the Great Valley of Virginia*

The Boyd's Mill Site, in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia encompasses a nineteenth to twentieth-century flour mill complex. The relatively intact headrace represents the most notable aspect of the site. Its alignment reflects a skillful design which capitalized on features of the local environment. The mill's designer extended the race along a floodplain/toeslope interface and the edge of an upland flat. This alignment enabled the designer to place the mill of the floodplain in a

position which was less susceptible to damage from fluvial activity. The site's layout suggests that the mill designers may have paid close attention to subtle attributes of the physical environment and that these features in turn significantly influenced mill design.

**Brooks, Alasdair M. (Jefferson's Poplar Forest)**

*Exploring the Fringe: Transfer-Printed Ceramics and 19th Century Celtic Myth*

During the Romantic period of the 19th century, a wholesale invention of cultural myth and tradition took place in what we now think of as the industrialized west. One of the more interesting aspects of this "invention of tradition" was the development of the mythic Celtic past in Scotland and Wales. This re-invention of the past is reflected in aspects of material culture and several ceramic transfer-print patterns containing scenes based on the themes of the mythic past. These patterns were in many cases made by British firms that catered largely to the North American market. This paper surveys some of the more common romantic Celtic patterns and attempts to place them in their correct cultural and historical context. Some of the broader implications for archaeological interpretation are also briefly examined.

**Burke, Charles A. (Fortress Of Louisbourg)**

*Archaeological Evidence of the Invasion and Siege of Louisbourg in 1745 and 1758*

The eighteenth century French Fortress town was twice besieged and captured. On both occasions, the attackers landed west of Louisbourg and marched troops and armaments overland to strategic positions. On both occasions, the besiegers erected redans, redoubts, blockhouses, earthworks, batteries, and entrenchments. Both William Shirley's New England army of 4000 men and Major-General Jeffrey Amherst's British assault force of 15,000 carved their regimental camps out of a forested wilderness beyond the Fortress. They built roads, breweries, bakeries, hospitals, housing, and powder magazines that were abandoned after 1758. Many of these were located during an archaeological survey of the 6000 ha park. This paper will provide an overview of this unique archaeological resource - the remains of several hundred military works and regimental quarters abandoned by France, New England, and Britain after two Military campaigns to reduce Louisbourg.

**Catts, Wade P. (John Milner Associates)**

*"Well, Well, Well... What a Deep (and varied) Subject," or "I'm Not Privy to That Information:" Vernacular Construction Techniques for Shaft Features on the Delmarva Peninsula.*

The need for a source of fresh, potable water is (and was) a basic necessity for householders, whether urban or rural. Receptacles for human waste are also (sometimes) considered as basic necessities. As is often the case with basic human needs, few people were farsighted enough (or historically-minded) to bother to document the construction techniques for wells, privies, and other shaft features until the second half of the nineteenth century. Archaeological evidence for these "below ground" architectural features constitutes the best evidence for providing clues into the how, what, where, when, and why of vernacular shaft construction, and can significantly supplement the meager documentary record. This paper focuses on the archaeological remains of wells, privies, and other shaft features on the Delmarva Peninsula, and combines this information with contemporary historical accounts. The remarkably broad range of vernacular construction options available to shaft-diggers on the coastal plain is addressed,

including barrel, brick, stone, and unlined features.

**Chartier, Craig S. (Plimoth Plantation)**

*Archaeology and the Myth of the Pilgrim Fathers: The Aptucxet Trading Post*

The English colonists of Plimoth Plantation resolved in 1626 to build a boat and a house to their south at a place called Manamet or Aptucxet, to go in search of trade to their west. Aside from a visit from an ambassador from New Netherlands, this was an obscure outpost which quickly faded from the colonists early writings. The house at Aptucxet gained new prominence in the 1920s when, in celebration of the tercentenary of the Pilgrims landing, it became the "Cradle of American Commerce" and was excavated. A recent reanalysis of the archaeological collection at the site have shown that it was not a 1627 structure, but was constructed over a half century later and misidentified. As a way of investigating how the "Myth" that this was the site was perpetuated for so many years, the site's previous interpretation was looked at within the context of the cultural mythology of the "Pilgrim Fathers". When later compared with other sites within the Plymouth area, an interesting pattern of local history and archaeology which was motivated by the almost deifying of those early colonists emerges.

**Crane, Pamela (University Of Maine)**

*The Historical Archaeology of the Norridgewock Mission*

The Norridgewock Mission Site was located on the Kennebec River, at the boundary of French and English territorial claims. Originally an Abnaki village infrequently visited by Jesuit missionaries, a permanent mission was established in the 1690s. Due to its location, the site was the focus of rival religious, commercial, and political aspirations of the French and English colonial empires, the mission was destroyed by the English in 1724. Subsequently, the French made sporadic attempts to reestablish the mission. After the close of the French and Indian wars the site was settled by English farmers, but continued as point of rendezvous-for the Abnaki who remained in the vicinity. Recent archaeological investigations have been conducted at the site by the University of Maine, Farmington. Data from the historical artifacts recovered from the site have been combined with archival research to trace changes in site use by both Native Americans and Europeans.

**Dallal, Diane (South Street Seaport Museum)**

*The Tudor Rose and the Fleur de Lys: The Invisible Women of the Seventeenth Century Netherlands Pipemaking Industry*

The primary relationship between the Old World and the New was mercantile and the invisibility of women has virtually excluded them from any serious economic study outside of the domestic sphere. This paper will demonstrate that women were participants in the emerging industries of the Old World which made a significant contribution to transatlantic trade. Seventeenth century women were involved in the pipemaking industry from its very inception. Women were also represented in and by the decorative symbols themselves, Floral icons, for example, provide familiar religious and historical associations with the Virgin Mary and the Virgin Queen. A study of the history, production and iconography of the Dutch clay tobacco pipe reveals a secret world which had previously been thought of as male.

**Dallal, Diane (South Street Seaport Museum) and Paul Reckner (John Milner Associates)**

*Masons, Motifs, and Meanings: Contextualizing Masonic Pipes*

A comparison of smoking pipes with Masonic motifs from two sites in New York City, the Assay and Five Points sites, suggests that the use of these motifs in the period preceding the anti-Masonic movement of the 1830s was different from that seen in the following period. Historical changes in the nature of Masonry are considered, and the relationship of these changes to variations in the design of Masonic pipes is explored. The later nineteenth century saw an expansion in the use of Masonic symbols onto an ever-widening range of objects, many of which had strong associations with the "male sphere." This paper addresses implications for archaeological interpretation of material bearing Masonic imagery through an examination of the changing social context in which Masonic symbols were used, and the meanings attached to these symbols.

**Davis, Stephen (Saint Mary's University)**

*Birchtown: A Black Loyalist Community in Nova Scotia*

The paper reports on the historic resources associated with the original Black Loyalist settlement of Birchtown, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia. It discusses the results of a survey which identified 20 features, ranging from shallow depressions to large stone cellars enclosed by complex rock walls. Test units have placed the occupation of the features from the last quarter of the 18th into the 20th centuries. The excavation results of one of the 18th century domestic features will be highlighted.

**Davis, Stephen (Parks Canada, Ottawa)**

*One, Two, Buckle My Shoe...*

Throughout the 18th century, shoe buckles were part of every man, woman and child's personal belongings since they were essential for fastening their shoes. The quantity of shoe buckle artifacts recovered during the excavations of 18th century sites confirm that they were a common item - though it is perhaps surprising that so many were lost or discarded. Louisbourg is not unique in this respect, and the clothing and shoe fasteners recovered during the archaeological excavations of this site are a rich assemblage to study. This talk places these fasteners from the middle ages to the close of the 18th century. The various parts of shoe buckles are identified and compared with similar buckle types - specifically knee, garter and spur buckles. Drawing from the wealth of material culture in our archaeological collections and museum and historical sources, the potential for using buckles for dating, assigning attribution and their evidence of personal wealth and status is reviewed.

**De Paoli, Neill (University Of New Hampshire)**

*The Eastern Frontier and the Atlantic Trade: A Case Study of Pemaquid, Maine, 1628- 1689*

This study explores early Maine's integration into the Atlantic trade through the experience of the 17th-century English plantation of Pemaquid. Examination of a wide range of 17th-century documents and artifacts recovered from Pemaquid's "village" and a nearby hamlet revealed a settlement that was more than an isolated frontier outpost as often portrayed by scholars. This small fishing and trading center was drawn into an emerging global economy through a complex network of

local, regional, and overseas commercial contacts. Pemaquid's absentee proprietors. Local merchants, fishermen, and planters utilized this network to ship out local goods in exchange for domestic and imported consumables. By the late 17th-century, Pemaquid had well developed trade ties with Acadia, New England, New York, the Caribbean, England and Europe. However, the plantation was unable to fully overcome its frontier location. That reality led in part to periodic shortages of goods and ultimately Pemaquid's economic and military demise.

**De Varennes, Philippe (CELAT Universite Laval)**

*Observations and Comments on the so Called St. Denis-sur-Richelieu Slip Decorated Earthenware*

While the number of potters practicing in the St. Lawrence valley did not exceed twenty during the French Regime, we witness a noticeable increase after 1760. The restrictions imposed by the British on French importation and the continuous growth of the population are pointed out as the reasons for the augmentation of the potters workshop. Many productions are known but a few only have been studied. One of them is the production of the St. Denis-sur-Richelieu area. Among all the earthenware (redware) produced in the Richelieu valley is a slip decorated earthenware. Over the last twenty years, the general tendency was to attribute every sherd of slip decorated earthenware found in lower Canada to St. Denis potters, or at least to link a direct influence. Although it could be true, we think that every possibilities should be examined. In this paper, we propose an examination of different sherds from different sites located in the Richelieu valley, Quebec city and the lower St. Lawrence valley by thin sections analysis, profiles and historical data. We do not intend to present final results but hope that our comments will open new discussions on the unexplored topic.

**Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Foundation)**

*Life Along the St. Lawrence at Homewood, Beley and Fulford Place, C. 1800 - 1900*

A comparative analysis of three heritage properties (Homewood C. 1800, Beley C. 1830 and Fulford Place C. 1900) owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation will be the focus of this paper. All three properties exhibit transition and transformation within a community between 1800 - 1900, and represent different economic levels (a doctor at Homewood, blacksmiths at Beley, and a senator/patent medicine baron at Fulford Place), as well as different architectural styles.

**Ferguson, Rob (Parks Canada, Atlantic Regional Office)**

*Shore Duty: Evidence of the 1745 New England Militia at Grassy Island National Historic Site.*

In the spring of 1745, over 4000 troops of New England militia arrived in Canso harbour. For one month they prepared for the siege of the Fortress of Louisbourg, drilling on Grassy Island and enduring "a Vast Deal More Drumming and Trumpiting than was needful." Grassy Island was the site of the former garrison and town of Canso, destroyed by a French force the previous year. On 29 April, 1745, the New Englanders sailed for Louisbourg and eventual victory over an apparently powerful adversary. The artifact distribution in one Canso merchant's residence suggests that the soldiers took advantage of the ruins to prepare for the coming conflict and perhaps to enjoy a respite from the conditions of accommodations on the ships. This paper looks at the architectural layout of Edward How's property and the distribution of artifacts associated with that layout, and suggests an

explanation for apparent contradictions between the two.

**Faulkner Alaric (University of Maine)**  
*Reconstructing St. Castin's Habitation*

For the last thirty years of the seventeenth century, Baron Jean Vincent de Saint Castin made a career of trade with the Abenaki of southwestern Acadia. During this time, he maintained a small habitation in the Penobscot River drainage which became the focus of French control in the region. This habitation site has been studied for six field seasons between 1983 and 1993, excavations which have shown the site to be virtually uncontaminated by later occupations, but nevertheless of a much simpler and more delicate footprint than that of the site's nearby predecessor, Fort Pentagoet. Here the plan of Saint Castin's dwelling, warehouse, and appurtenances is amplified and clarified through distribution analysis of structural materials, food remains, and various artifacts relating to specialized activities at the site. The resulting image shows a surprisingly modest establishment, which may have foreshadowed later Acadian constructions, but also shows distinctive characteristics of St. Castin's adaptation to life among the Abenaki.

**Garden, Mary-Catherine E. and Kathleen B. Meatyard (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**  
*Why Do Eighteenth Century Garden Archaeology?*

To date, garden archaeology has focused on power gardens of colonial elites in the eighteenth century. Often perceived as a gratuitous exercise and not exemplary of traditional archaeological research, increased interest in the "cultural landscape" and individual innovation has demanded a restructuring of archaeological models to accommodate a new set of data. These gardens provide the nexus for nineteenth and twentieth century environmental innovation. Excavations at the St. George Tucker garden in colonial Williamsburg have yielded data suggesting evolving trends in technology, horticulture and the effects of increasing urbanization can be localized in the course of recovering an eighteenth century bounded cultural landscape.

**Gilbert, William (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**  
*The Search for Cupers Cove*

In August 1610, the London and Bristol Company for the Plantation of Newfoundland established a colony at Cupers Cove (now Cupids) in Conception Bay, Newfoundland. The Cupers Cove colony was the first English colony established in Canada and the second English colony established in North America. Although never a commercial success the Plantation provided the basis for a permanent settlement in Newfoundland. Archaeological work was conducted at Cupids during 1973 and 1974 but the Plantation's location has never been determined. In the summer of 1995, a survey crew will attempt to locate the plantation using information contained in contemporary letters and journals. If the plantation is located and time permits, the site will be sampled to determine the state of preservation and potential for further excavation. Mr. Gilbert's paper will detail the techniques used to locate the site and describe the results of the survey.

**Guilfoyle, John (Parks Canada, Atlantic Regional Office)**

*The French at St. Croix Island: The Failure of de Mont's First Settlement.*

In 1604 Sieur de Monts sailed for Acadia, aiming to set up a post there to support his fur trade monopoly. De Monts, Samuel de Champlain and sixty other Frenchmen spent a disastrous winter at St. Croix Island, located between modern day Maine and New Brunswick. The company was thought to be well prepared and sufficiently provisioned, but poor planning and an especially severe winter saw half of the men die of scurvy. A number of explorers on this voyage had already traveled extensively in the New World. It was well known that hard winters had made year-round settlement along the St. Lawrence impossible in the 16th and early 17th centuries. If Champlain and the others knew about the harsh climate in northeastern North America, why were they taken by surprise? This paper will use climatological data and archaeological evidence to examine a number of political, environmental, and cultural factors behind the decisions made by de Monts and his company.

**Johnston, A.J.B. (Fortress of Louisbourg)**

*Commemorating Louisbourg; an Historical Overview*

The presentation looks at what happened to the Louisbourg site after the departure of the French in 1758, up until the Canadian government's decision to reconstruct during the 1960s. The focus is on the many - and varied - attempts to preserve the site and/or commemorate the colorful events to which it had been a witness. The progression of commemorative approaches moved from protecting ruins to putting up plaques, cairns, and monuments to the expropriation of the entire site to clear it of "unwanted" aspects to its current life as a reconstruction. Behind the changes lay evolving approaches and a progression from "enthusiasts" to private organizations to a federal agency. As the commemorative approaches to Louisbourg evolved, so too the nature of the historic site changed. Where once it had been seen as an evocative battlefield and a spot for philosophical ruminations on the meaning of the passage of time (*sic transit gloria mundi*), it eventually became a place of "living history," where the emphasis is more on bygone lifestyles and material culture.

**Kapches, Dr. Mima (Royal Ontario Museum)**

*Kidd's "Chapel" at Ste Marie Among the Hurons*

A re-examination of the archaeological data from the ROM's excavations of the "Chapel" by Ken Kidd at Ste Marie Among the Hurons are presented. The identification of the "Chapel" is not questioned. The architecture of the chapel from the Archaeological data is reviewed. The possibility of the "Chapel" being close in architectural and symbolic morphology to an Iroquoian longhouse is discussed. This approach follows on the presenter's research on Iroquoian architecture and Hanlon's 1992 paper in *Anthropologica* which discusses Spanish Mission churches and Pueblo Indian Kivas.

**Lewis, Ann-Eliza (Boston University)**

*Teaching Kids, Teaching Their Teachers: Public Education at Casey Farm*

One of the interpretive goals of Casey Farm in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, is to include the community in the farm's life in as many ways as possible; the main house is a museum, the farm is actively cultivated and sells organic produce, there is a community garden program, and the farm managers regularly run gardening

programs for students of all ages. When archaeological research was planned, public education was a necessary component. In addition to a traditional field school, a special program was offered for grade school teachers. It was designed to teach the basics of archaeological method to teachers so that they could incorporate archaeology into their curricula. Later in the summer, a one week "field school" for 9-12 year olds was offered, which introduced younger kids to archaeology through fun activities. The goal of all of the public education programs was to foster a respect and an excitement for the local historical archaeological record. A brief evaluation of each program is presented here.

**Lichtenberger, Randy (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

*An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Middlesex County, Virginia*

Cultural resource management for local governments in Virginia has taken on an air of urgency as the pace of late twentieth-century development continues to increase. Comprehensive resource assessments are an essential first step in protecting historical resources. Resource planning in Middlesex County was deemed necessary given the predicted increase in growth and development. The Archaeological Resource Assessment developed for Middlesex County, Virginia provides a database of known archaeological sites, presents a predictive model of site types and their locations, and offers recommendations for future planning. This assessment demonstrates the need to practice cultural resource management on a local level. This type of study also provides a compilation of known regional data for scholars.

**MacDonald, Eva (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*The Root of the Scatter: Rural Site Formation Processes in 19th Century Ontario*

In southern Ontario, the most common historic period site type encountered during CRM work is the small rural farmstead. The fact that these sites are most often located within a plow disturbed context has important implications for their interpretation, as little in the way of structural features remains. The salvage excavation of a number of these sites over the last ten years, however, has produced a body of data that demonstrates the variable arrangement of sub-surface features from on site to another. This paper will review the settlement pattern data, documentary evidence and material culture of a number of these farmsteads. In particular, it will be suggested that the presence or absence of a root cellar would appear to have important implications for the interpretation of site formation processes that occurred after the farmstead was abandoned.

**Mascia, Sara F. (Historical Perspectives Inc.)**

*Farms, Barns and other Rural Sites: A Review of Farm Studies in Historical Archaeology*

This paper examines the maturation of rural farm studies within the field of historical archaeology beginning with the early descriptive examinations of sites associated with a specific individual to the present diverse analyses conducted. These analyses are divided by the author into six areas of inquiry most often applied by historical archaeologists when investigating farm sites. Unfortunately, the author concludes that many of these studies have lost site of the underlying agricultural foundation of all rural sites. Concentrating on the Northeastern United States this paper examines the increase in archaeological investigations of rural farm sites over the past twenty years emphasizing the growing need to establish a

strong body of comparative data.

**Mills, Steve (Parks Canada, Ontario Regional Office)**  
*Southern Shore Batteries Project*

In 1993 and 1994 an archaeological survey was undertaken in several of the major harbours along southern shore of Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula. The object of the survey was a number of civil defenses constructed during the American Revolution for the defense against attacks by American privateers. Over a dozen sites were tested with varying results. Where possible, construction techniques were recorded and on one site a probable barracks was excavated. The masonry foundation for a gun platform was discovered at another site. Archival research indicated that most of these batteries were briefly manned by members of the Royal Artillery before being turned over to the local citizens for their own defense. The findings from the living site was particularly valuable as it provided for a tightly dated context from the year 1779. This paper will outline the discoveries from the two seasons of digging and includes a number of slides of Newfoundland's ruggedly beautiful coastline.

**Moore, Charles (Parks Canada, Ottawa)**  
*Underwater Survey of the Marco Polo*

In the prime of its career, the New Brunswick-built Marco Polo was proclaimed the "fastest ship in the world". It competed and more than held its own in the Australian trade with famous thoroughbred clippers of the age such as the British Thermopylae, and the American Lightning, although the Canadian ship sacrificed much less cargo capacity for its speed. When the Marco Polo was wrecked off Cavendish Beach, Prince Edward Island, in 1883, the event was recorded in the prize-winning essay by an aspiring young writer, Lucy Maud Montgomery. The "accomplishments" of the Marco Polo's 32 year career have been declared of national historic significance, but the shifting sands of Cavendish often mask the site itself. This year, a small team of Parks Canada archaeologists, supported by avocational divers from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick began mapping the Marco Polo's recently exposed remains.

**Pavlish, Larry A. (University of Toronto)**  
*Analysis of Copper-Based Metals from the Ball and Warminster Sites, South-Central Ontario, Canada*

European copper-based metal kettles became an increasingly sought after item in early European-Amerindian fur trade transactions with at least a small number of these vessels reaching Ontario Iroquoian groups by the beginning of the seventeenth century. Portability may have contributed to their increased popularity. Using INAA chemical analysis, the objective was to establish broad copper-based metal types and to assess the relative similarities and differences within the chemical sub-groups. Secondary goals included using the European copper and brass data to establish the distribution of different chemistries around the site. Eight hundred copper-based metal fragments, recovered from the Ball site in south-central Ontario, were sub-sampled at the Wilfred Laurier University Archaeology Lab. A further subsample of 300 [150 brass-150 copper] were analyzed by neutron activation to establish their chemical make-up and to sort them by their trace elemental chemistries. The data recovered showed that both indium-rich and indium-poor copper items were present at the site, and that the brass samples ranged in their zinc compositions from a few percent to 30%. The

seriation of the copper/brass ratio at these sites indicates that Ball is the earlier of these two sites. Radiocarbon results on copper preserved organics from these two sites area consistent with this interpretation.

**Reading, Joanna (College of William and Mary) and Dr. Howard G. Savage (University of Toronto)**

*Extinct Sea Mink in the Quoddy Region*

In 1994, a prehistoric site in the Bliss Islands, Quoddy Region, New Brunswick yielded the first bones of the extinct sea mink (*Mustela Marcodon*) be found in Canada. Analysis of the faunal material from a late 18th century site in the same islands suggests the possibility of further sea mink finds in the region, this time in a historic context. The sea mink became extinct late in the 19th century, and the last known specimen is traditionally said to have been captured on Campobello Island, NB. Its range was recorded as extending north to the Bay of Fundy, with most finds being from Maine prehistoric sites. The purpose of this paper is to alert Northeast archaeologists to the possible historic presence of this animal, which may be confused with the common mink (*mustela vison*). Proof of the existence of a sea mink population in the Maritime provinces will add to our knowledge of historic subsistence and trade.

**Starbuck, David (Plymouth State College)**

*Excavations at a 1755 British Fort in Fort Edward, New York*

Four years have been spent excavating French and Indian War sites on Rogers Island, a British military encampment located on the Hudson River of New York State. As of 1995, the focus of excavations has now shifted to the adjoining site of Fort Edward, a major frontier fort of the 1750s and 1760s. The fort complex began as a series of storehouses and evolved into a Vauban-style fort, complete with barracks buildings, corner bastions, and a surrounding moat. The field work in 1995 is attempting to locate the foundations of the East and West Barracks buildings, which are well-documented in primary sources; for example, it is known that the fort's main hospital was located inside the West barracks. This work is being sponsored by Adirondack Community College.

**Sterling, Bruce B. (Grenier Inc.)**

*"Pearl" Button Manufacture in Rural Maryland: The Clark Branch Button Site (18AN694)*

Recent excavations at Baltimore's BWI International Airport recovered an assemblage of cut shell and "pearl" button blanks. This assemblage is a waster by-product of a once flourishing fresh water shell button industry. The industry developed out of Iowa and the Mississippi drainage in the early 1890s and prospered in the early industrial age, spawned by the economic support of the Mckinley Tariff of 1890, a wealth of freshwater shell, an influx of immigrant craftsman, and the availability of tube saw machines necessary to cut shell. The decline of the industry by the 1930s resulted from several factors, including the Great depression, a steady rise of labor cost, the influx of cheaper imported Japanese buttons, and eventually the introduction of plastic buttons. By the early 1950s the shell button was all but gone. The buried waster button deposit is located on Clark Branch in Harmans, in eastern Maryland south of Baltimore. The shell button assemblage can provide a window into the rise and fall of a small craft industry which bridges the gap between local piece work craftsman, and industrial mass production in rural Maryland. This paper will draw on the research conducted

by Cheryl Classen in her excellent monograph on the Mississippi watershed shell button industry and relate it to this unrecorded example of the Eastern Maryland button industry.

**Stevens, Willis (Parks Canada, Ottawa)**  
*The Shipwrecks of 18th-Century Louisbourg*

In 1758, during the second siege of the Fortress of Louisbourg, four French ships-of-the-line were sunk within the harbour. Five smaller vessels were deliberately scuttled across the harbour entrance. Today, thanks to the protection these wrecks have received, through the Department of Transport, some of these wrecks have survived to provide us with a rare opportunity to witness a part of maritime history not often seen. A dive permit and monitoring system help ensure the preservation of these valued resources. In September, 1995, one of these shipwrecks, the *Célèbre*, will be the site of the first International Workshop of Field Techniques in Nautical Archaeology at Louisbourg. This presentation will discuss the history, archaeology and future management of the shipwrecks of 18th-century Louisbourg.

**Switzer, David C. (Institute For New Hampshire Studies)**  
*The Salamander Point Wreck Site, New Castle, New Hampshire*

Near the entrance of the Piscataqua River is a cave flanked by a US Coast Guard Station and a promontory named Salamander Point. Since 1993 the Institute for New Hampshire Studies has been surveying and documenting a wreck site near the point. Based on ceramic evidence the time frame of the sinking is within a span of years, 1690s - 1740s. This paper will speak to work carried out at the site in 1994 and 1995 and research undertaken to identify the vessel.

**Symonds, James (University of Sheffield)**  
*Raised on Oatmeal and Catechism: The Archaeology and History of an Outer Hebridean Township*

In the years following the '45 the growth of agrarian capitalism rapidly transformed traditional subsistence practices in the Hebrides. Landowners increased rents, common lands were enclosed, and crofters and cattle were displaced in favour of sheep ranges. A rapid growth in population, the demise of the kelp industry, and crop failures compounded the problems of the peasantry, leading to widespread emigration. Between 1770 and 1860 entire communities accepted voluntary banishment, to Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia; the so called "Highland Clearances." Our fieldwork concentrates on one such deserted township, Airigh Mhuillin (Milton), South Uist, the birthplace of Flora MacDonald. Flora's romantic role in ferrying the stricken Bonny Prince Charlie over the sea to Skye has entered Jacobite mythology. Here among the fallen crofts and close-bitten turf we re-examine the received historical narrative, and explore archaeological evidence for the grinding reality of life in a marginal island community.

**Waddel, Peter (Parks Canada, Ottawa)**  
*Raise, Record, and Rebury: The excavation of sixteenth century Basque Whaling Galleon in Red Bay Labrador*

The Spanish Basque are known as the pioneers of large scale whaling, having established the trade as early as the twelve century. The initial area of their exploits was concentrated in the Bay of Biscay along the coast of the Basque

country. By the middle of the sixteenth century the Basques were in Labrador, pursuing the ever decreasing numbers of baleen whales. This paper discusses the marine archaeological investigation of the submerged remains of the Basque whaling enterprise in Red Bay, Labrador. The methodology of excavation, recording and reburial will be discussed along with the monitoring program adopted to ensure the preservation and protection of these important cultural resources.

**Wallace, Birgitta (Parks Canada, Atlantic Regional Office)**

*The First French Settlements in Acadia: An Old Lifestyle in a New Setting*

The first stages of long-distance migrations follow a leapfrogging pattern. Merchants, trappers, mercenaries and craft specialists create an "island" form of settlement in suitable locations separated by large stretches of land. The first French settlements in Acadia are examples of such exploratory settlements. Exploitive in nature, they consisted of habitations in scattered coastal locations. Their primary economic base was the fur trade coupled to some extent with the fishery. The habitations were owned and operated by members of the French aristocracy sponsored by cartels which in turn possessed close ties with the French court. Competition between individual habitation owners resulted in conflict with each habitation being fortified and armed against the others. The social organization of the habitations reflected their exploitive and competitive nature. Instead of the family-based settlement pattern fostered by the British in New England, the habitations contained a transitory work and defensive force consisting of chiefly work-age males. Archaeological excavations in Nova Scotia, conducted by Parks Canada at Nicolas Denys' habitation, Fort Saint Pierre and the Port Royal habitation of Charles de Menou, Sieur D'Aulnay, have shown that, in the 17th century, habitation owners (governors) maintained the highly formalized lifestyle to which they were accustomed from home. High-status clothing and furnishing, formal dining, and the presence of servants and social hierarchal patterns were the rule. This is in sharp contrast to the architectural setting. Log or wattle-and-daub structures replaced stone mansions of the French elite, with only minor differences in scale and construction between the residence of the governor and the dwellings of his staff.

**Webster, Dr. Jane (University of Sheffield)**

*On Dressers Tradition, Modernity, and Ceramic Display on the Isle of South Uist*

The wooden dresser was a standard furnishing of the post-medieval blackhouses of South Uist (Outer Hebrides) and continues to be employed for the display of ceramics in many older Hebridean households. By combining a study of the content of Hebridean dressers with the oral testimonies of dresser-owning households on the inheritance and acquisition of their ceramics, this paper examines patterns of ceramic acquisition and display in South Uist households. What are the relationships (and the tensions) between consumerism, tradition, inheritance and Gaelic identity and nationalism encoded by Hebridean dressers? Can a study of such relationships, as suggested by the dressers of twentieth-century households, help us to understand the ceramic and social histories of blackhouses in earlier periods?

**White, Carolyn (Boston University)**

*Volunteers and Archaeology: Harnessing the Potential*

Harnessing the potential of volunteers in the field is an increasingly important goal in archaeology. The archaeologist gains inexpensive and conscientious workers and

archaeology gains people who are informed about the finite nature of the research base, who can spread accurate information about the nature of archaeology, and who can act as liaisons between professional archaeologists and the public. This paper presents the 1995 volunteer program that ran concurrently with the field school at Casey Farm in Saundertown, Rhode Island. The structured program provided a learning opportunity for volunteers and maximized their contributions to the research project. By teaching field methods and emphasizing ethics in archaeology, the volunteer program trained field assistants for future projects while raising consciousness about the importance of preserving the archaeological record.

**Yamin, Rebecca (John Milner Associates) and Joseph Schuldenrein (Geoarchaeology Research Associates)**

*Tanning on Pearl Street: Evidence from Historical Archaeology and Geomorphology*

Construction of a tunnel under Pearl Street in lower Manhattan uncovered remains of several features relating to an eighteenth century tannery complex. Although a maze of utility trenches had disturbed the area beneath the street, a method of monitoring construction that focused on one wall of the tunnel while extrapolating information from other areas within the alignment made it possible to record a vertical time capsule of changing occupation and land use over the past 500-700 years. The tanning remains were interpreted in relation to a complex sequence of Stream deposits indicative of changing flow patterns. The stream was part of a historic drainage feature known as the Collect Pond, a feature that became so polluted with industrial waste from tanning and other industries located in its vicinity that it was infilled at the beginning of the nineteenth century. This paper uses historical, cartographic, geomorphological, and archaeological tanning industry.

## NOTES