

Just

INDUSTRIAL ARCHEOLOGY

HERITAGE TOURISM



Council for
Northeast Historical
Archaeology

1997 Annual Conference and Meeting

October 17 - 19

Altoona, Pennsylvania

THE COUNCIL FOR
NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
(CNEHA)

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including Canada and the United States. Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historical sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historical period, from the beginning of European exploration in the New World to the recent past.

The Council invites professional and avocational archaeologists, historians, material culture specialists, historic preservationists, and students to become members. The regular CNEHA membership coincides with the calendar year. All members receive the journal *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, and a regular newsletter. Members also enjoy a special registration rate for the annual meeting and conference, held in October and located at various locations throughout eastern Canada and the northeastern United States.

For additional membership information and an application, stop at the Conference Registration Table.

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Sara Mascia, Vice Chair
Rebecca Yamin, Vice Chair
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary
Lysbeth Acuff, Treasurer
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1995-1997
Lysbeth Acuff
Sara Mascia
Karen Bescherer Metheny
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Pierre Beaudet
Mary Beaudry
Diana Wall
Rebecca Yamin
Susan Henry Renaud

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Charles Burke
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Silas Hurry
Julie King
Paula Zitzler

1997 Conference
Paula Zitzler, Local Arrangements
Karen Bescherer Metheny, Program Chair

INDUSTRIAL ARCHEOLOGY

HERITAGE TOURISM



Program and Abstracts



Council for
Northeast Historical
Archaeology

1997 Annual Conference and Meeting
October 17 - 19
Altoona, Pennsylvania

Welcome to Altoona!

It is my pleasure to welcome you to central Pennsylvania. This region is particularly appropriate to represent the dual conference themes of *Industrial Archeology* and *Heritage Tourism*.

The landscape presented opportunity and barrier. The Allegheny Front, the eastern continental divide (that's the mountain you see as you look west from Altoona) is the last "wrinkle" from the collision of North America and Africa about 300 million years ago. It is the boundary between the Ridge and Valley physiographic province to the east, and the Appalachian Plateau to the west.

West of the Allegheny Front, coal miners followed thick seams of that black mineral along the relatively flat-lying rocks. Canal builders struggled with connecting the canal terminals at Hollidaysburg, east of the Front, and Johnstown, west of the Front. One engineer even calculated that he could do it with more than 200 locks and a five-mile tunnel in that 36-mile stretch! He of course forgot to take into account that, since this was the continental divide, there's virtually no water on that mountain to put in those locks, even if he could build them. What the heck was he thinking! An overland route was the only solution that made sense, and the Allegheny Portage Railroad was the result. When it was built in the second quarter of the 19th century, there were only 23 miles of railroad in the country.

By the middle of the 19th century, the Pennsylvania Railroad came up with its own plan to move trains more efficiently over the Front with the construction of a broad, sweeping curve on the steeper east face, and a tunnel through the summit. The Horseshoe Curve and the Gallitzin Tunnels still carry the heavy traffic of the "Mainline," about 100 passenger and freight trains per day! The city of Altoona became the headquarters of the PRR, boasting the largest corporation in the world.

And let's not forget all those ironmasters! Was there a hollow, on either side of the Front, that they didn't use? By the middle of the century, keeping pace with the growing railroad industry, the Cambria Iron Works in Johnstown made great technological achievements in producing rail. By the second half of the century, Cambria produced about one out of every ten miles of rails in the United States.

In the midst of all this industrial development, thousands of immigrants came to make their fortunes. A few did; most made a good living, between strikes and layoffs. The story of the 1889 Johnstown Flood clearly demonstrates the gap between the owners and their workers. More than 2,200 people, mostly employees of the Cambria Iron Works and their families, died when a dam owned by the members of the South Fork Fishing & Hunting Club, a mountain resort where wealthy industrialists, bankers, and their families could escape the soot and grime of Pittsburgh, failed one rainy day in May.

It is impossible to travel anywhere in this region and not be confronted by its industrial archeology – iron furnaces, lime kilns, coal patch towns, railroads, bridges, canal remains, steel mills, coke ovens, glassworks, refractories, quarries, mills – I could go on and on! Millions of visitors each year discover the human stories of these sites. Like the heritage that it celebrates, with its history of innovations, the heritage tourism effort in this region is setting precedents that are now being replicated across America. The Path of Progress, a self-guided, signed, 500-mile long driving tour, connects the sites and attractions of the region. It is the first national heritage route. The heritage route was created by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, a federal commission. The Commission has been the catalyst for the sound and diversified heritage tourism industry that is bringing economic development to the region. Heritage tourism is on the verge of becoming a sustainable industry across the region.

I hope you enjoy your stay and the conference. Take some time to see the sites!

Paula Zitzler



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

1997 Annual Meeting and Conference

October 17 - 19

Altoona, PA

Program

Friday, October 17

9:00 to 12:00

Conference Rm ABC

Ramada Inn

Altoona

Pennsylvania Archaeological Council

Business Meeting

11:30 to 1:00

White Oak Hall

Fort Roberdeau

Sinking Valley

Lunch

Workshops

1:30 to 5:00

Ballroom A

Ramada Inn

Altoona

**Common Sense Conservation for Mixed
Archaeological Collections**

Judy Logan, Senior Conservator, Archaeology
Canadian Conservation Institute

1:30 to 5:00

Lower Trail

Williamsburg

**Talk and Stroll: The Industrial Archeology
of the Lower Trail**

Palmer Brown

Rails-to-Trails of Central Pennsylvania

1:30 to 5:00

White Oak Hall

Fort Roberdeau

Sinking Valley

The Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads

Terry Klein, George Miller, Mark Shaffer, Mary Beaudry, and Wade
Catts

1:30 to 3:30

Conference ABC

Ramada Inn

Altoona

Heritage Tourism for Archaeologists

Paula Zitzler (Allegheny Heritage Development Corporation) and
Susan Kalcik (Cambria County Community College)

Friday, October 17

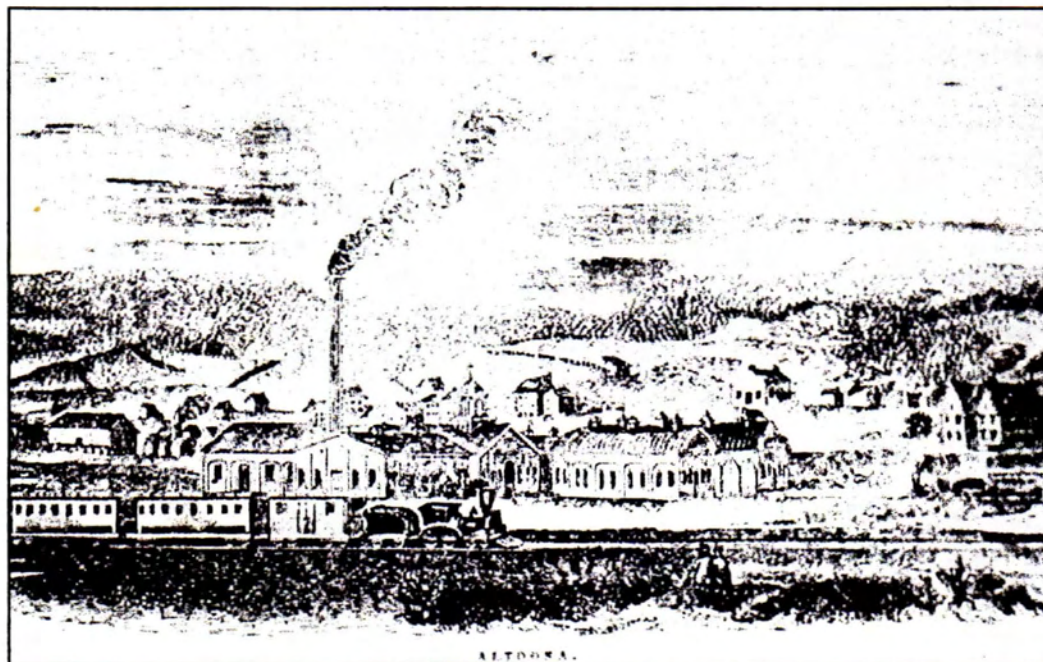
7 - 9 pm
Railroaders Memorial Reception
Museum
Altoona



The Pennsylvania Railroad was known as the "Standard of the World." Altoona was its headquarters, with more than 300 acres of office buildings, shops and yards, not to mention 85 churches, 126 bars, and as many as 80,000 people!

"All nationalities are represented in this great body of working men. Of the foreign elements the Italians lead in numbers, the Italian population of the city numbering about 5,000. There are large numbers of Germans and Irish; however, both of the latter named elements assimilate so rapidly that they soon lose their identity as foreigners. The so-called "foreigners" of the city are usually intelligent, largely due to the nature of their employment. Great numbers of them are skilled artisans in iron, steel, and wood working. This is especially true of the Germans . . . Many who have been educated in great industrial schools found abroad are here employed."

Twentieth Century History of Altoona and Blair County, Pennsylvania by Jesse C. Sell (Chicago: Richmond-Arnold Publishing Co., 1911, page 286).



Altoona, ca. 1852.

Pictorial Sketchbook of Pennsylvania by Eli Bowen (Philadelphia: W. P. Hazard, 1852).

Saturday, October 18

9:00 - 12:00
Ballroom AB

Archaeology and Tourism in Southwestern Pennsylvania

Benjamin Resnick and Edward M. Morin

9:00 - 9:20

Historical Base Maps as a Tool for Park Management and Land-Use Analysis

Michael Alterman and Alison Helms

9:20 - 9:40

Excavation, Preservation, and Interpretation: The Pennsylvania Canal in Saltsburg

Edward M. Morin

9:40 - 10:00

Archaeology and the Visitor Experience

Ron Leibow

10:00 - 10:20

Break

10:00 - 10:40

Industrial Archaeology and Railroad Shop Design: A View from Altoona

Benjamin Resnick

10:40 - 11:00

Marketing the Machine Age: Industrial Archaeology and Heritage Tourism in America's "Rust Belt"

Jed Levin

11:00 - 11:20

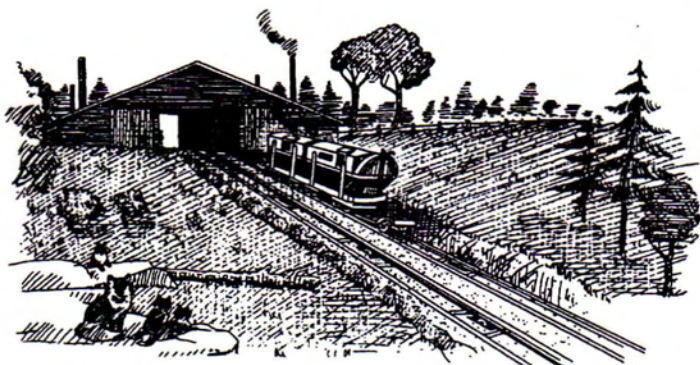
Archaeological Investigations at the Lemon House, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site

Karen L. Orrence and Benjamin Resnick

11:20 - 12:00

Discussion: After the Archaeologists Go Home . . .

Paula Zitzler



A canal boat, on a flatbed car, is pulled to the top of one of the 10 inclined planes of the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

Saturday, October 18

10:00 - 12:00
Ballroom C

**Appoquinimink North, a "Mansion Plantation":
Diversity in Material Culture**
Sharla C. Azizi

10:00 - 10:20

**Enigmatic Plates: Early Yellowwares/Local Creamwares from
the Lower Delaware Valley**
Meta F. Janowitz and Christy L. Roper

10:20 - 10:40

**Glass Bottles and Tablewares from Appoquinimink North: A
Delaware Farm Collection**
Mallory A. Gordon

10:40 - 11:00

**A Preliminary Analysis of the Faunal Assemblage from the Ap-
poquinimink North Site**
Marie-Lorraine Pipes

11:00 - 11:20

Small finds of the Appoquinimink North Site
Christy L. Roper and Gerard P. Scharfenberger

11:20 - 11:40

Where Are the Workers? Can You See Them in the Past?
Sharla C. Azizi

11:40 - 12:00

Discussion

12:00 - 1:30

Lunch Break

1:30 - 3:50
Ballroom C

**Outside the Five-Foot Square: Archaeology
and the Community**
David A. Poirier and Cece Saunders

1:30 - 1:50

Light Switches and Brass Buttons: Connecticut Case Studies
Betsy Kearns and Cece Saunders

1:50 - 2:10

Celebrating the USS *Olympia*
Robert Stewart

2:10 - 2:30

Brass Tacks: Perspectives of the Bereaved
Nicholas F. Bellantoni and David A. Poirier

2:30 - 2:50

Tomorrow's Constituents: BSA's Archaeology Merit Badge
Alan Skinner, Pam Wheat, and Douglas L. Krofina

2:50 - 3:10

Gethsemene Cemetery in Death and Life
Joan Geismar

3:10 - 3:30

Discussion

Saturday, October 18

1:30 - 3:30
Ballroom AB

Contributed Papers: Current Research in Historical Archaeology

George Miller

1:30 - 1:50

An Assemblage from a Late 1930s Work Shed

George L. Miller

1:50 - 2:10*

From Public to Private: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York, in the Nineteenth Century

Christopher Ricciardi

2:10 - 2:30*

"In Delaware the Millenium has Come:" Nineteenth-Century Farmstead Archaeology and the Methodist Discipline

Michael D. Scholl

2:30 - 2:50

Overlaying a Community: A Case Study of GIS Applications and the Lost Towns Project

Elizabeth R. West and C. Jane Cox

2:50 - 3:10

Determining Relevance: GIS Analysis and Land Management

William Keegan and David George

3:10 - 3:30

Hosting a Nation: The Niagara House Hotel in the Nineteenth Century

LouAnn Wurst

3:30 - 3:40

Discussion

3:50 - 5:50

Ballroom AB

Contributed Papers: The Archaeology of Industry and Worker Identity I

David Landon

3:50 - 4:10

Ancient Murder Mysteries and Modern Archaeology: Early Experiments in Manufacturing Delftware at Burlington, New Jersey

Brenda Springsted

4:10 - 4:30

The Smithy at Griffin Gables, Brockville, Ontario

Dena Doroszenko and John Light

4:30 - 4:50*

From the Warehouses to the Canal by Rail ca. 1830: The Lachine Canal, Montreal, Quebec

Pauline Desjardins

4:50 - 5:10*

Images and Memories: The Recording of Avenue Coking Works, Chesterfield, England

Anna Badcock

* Student paper

Saturday, October 18

~~5:10 - 5:30*~~

Millsands Steelworks: Exploring the Archaeology of Industry
Paul Belford

~~5:30 - 5:30*~~

The Industrial Archaeology of New Jersey's Terra Cotta Industry: Moving Beyond the Factory Gates
Richard Veit

5:50 - 6:00

Discussion

4:00 - 5:50
Ballroom C

Contributed Papers: Colonizing North America — Evidence of Early Contact and Settlement
Marshall Becker

~~3:20 3:40~~
~~3:50 - 4:10~~

The Underwater Excavation of a Ship from Sir William Phips' Expedition (1690)
Marc-Andre Bernier

~~3:40 4:00~~
4:10 - 4:30*

Fort Massachusetts: A Historical Evaluation
Michael DeBlois

~~4:00 - 4:30~~
4:30 - 4:50

The Printzhof Palisade of 1643: The Archaeology of an Early Swedish Colonial Site
Marshall J. Becker

~~4:50 - 4:40~~
4:50 - 5:10

Montreal Revisited
Jean-Guy Brossard and Brian Ross

~~4:40 - 5:00~~
5:10 - 5:30

Recreating the Jesuits' Brick Chapel in St. Mary's City, Maryland
Silas D. Hurry, Timothy B. Riordan, and Henry M. Miller

5:30 - 5:50

Discussion

* Student paper

Supper on the Summit

6:30 - 7:30 Tour the Visitor Center of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site in Cresson*.

7:30 Dinner at St. Patrick's Church, Gallitzin*. The buffet-style dinner will include a good sample of the many ethnic dishes the region is known for: chicken, pasta with meatballs, haluski, "pigs" (cabbage rolls), baked beans, potato and macaroni salad, string bean casserole, cheese and pepperoni tray, relish tray, fruit salad, rolls, rye bread, cake, coffee. Bar service will also be available.

After dinner, sit back and enjoy the program *Bosom Buddies to Bustles*, an entertaining and informative look at women's fashions and their social context in the 18th and 19th centuries, presented by the Blair County Historical Society.

* Directions to both places are included on a separate sheet, in your registration packet.

Sunday, October 19

8:30 - 9:00
Ballroom AB

CNEHA Business Meeting

In addition to an overview of the condition of the organization and other important matters, winners of the student paper competition will be announced.

9:00 - 12:00
Ballroom AB

Contributed Papers: The Role of Archaeology in Heritage Tourism

Diana Wall

9:00 - 9:20

New Brunswick's Rocks Provincial Park: Recent Archaeological and Historical Studies

Pat Allen

9:20 - 9:40

Archaeology's Role in the Restoration and Interpretation of the Neville House National Historical Landmark, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Ronald C. Carlisle

9:40 - 10:00

Revisiting the Requa Tenant Farmstead

Sara F. Mascia

◆ 10:00 - 10:20

Heritage Tourism at Fort William Henry: Presenting the French and Indian War to General Audiences

David R. Starbuck

10:20 - 10:40

Break

◆ 10:40 - 11:00

Archaeology as Performance Art: The Lost Towns Project and Heritage Tourism

James G. Gibb and Elizabeth R. West

◆ 11:00 - 11:20

The Past Meets the Present: Thomas Jefferson Encounters Archaeologists at his Favorite Williamsburg Tavern

Mary-Catherine Garden and Marley R. Brown III

◆ 11:20 - 11:40

Archaeology at Johnson Hall and the Search for Molly Brant

Lois M. Feister

11:40 - 12:00

Ancient and Modern United: Archaeological Exhibitions in Urban Places

Sherene Baugher and Diana Wall

12:00 - 12:20

Discussion

Sunday, October 19

9:00 - 12:00
Ballroom C

Contributed Papers: The Archaeology of Industry and Worker Identity II

Karen Bescherer Metheny

9:00 - 9:20

Archaeological Research at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec

Mario Savard

9:20 - 9:40

Ott & Brewer's Etruria Pottery: Production and Price-Fixing in Late Nineteenth-Century Trenton

Amy Earls

9:40 - 10:00

Where History Ends and Archaeology Begins: The Iron City Railroad

Linn Gassaway

10:00 - 10:30

The Gravity: The Story of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Gravity Railroad
Video

Terrence W. Epperson

10:30 - 10:50

Break

10:50 - 11:10

Crucibles: Not Just for Metalworkers Anymore

Susan Christie and Donna Sawyers

11:10 - 11:30

The Lachine Canal Development Project: Off and Running!

Gisele Piedalue

11:30 - 11:50

Working with Tools: Work, Identity, and Perception Communicated through the Material Culture of Work on the Rideau Canal Construction

Suzanne Plousos

11:50 - 12:10

The Landscape of Industry and the Creation of Environment: Worker Agency in a Coal Company Town

Karen Bescherer Metheny

~~11:50~~ ~~12:10~~
12:10 - 12:30

Interpreting the Social Relations of Production at Industrial Sites

David B. Landon

12:30 - 12:50

Discussion



Symposium Abstracts

Archaeology and Tourism in Southwestern Pennsylvania

Benjamin Resnick (GAI Consultants, Inc.) and Edward M. Morin (National Park Service), chairs

Saturday, 9:00 - 12:00, Ballroom AB

The mandate of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission is to develop partnerships between federal, state, and local governments, in cooperation with private entities that share an interest in the economic revitalization of a nine-county region in southwestern Pennsylvania through the preservation and interpretation of its unique industrial heritage. This ambitious initiative resulted in the development of facilities in the area for interpreting significant regional, cultural, and natural resources related to coal mining, iron and steel making, transportation, and allied industrial themes.

The Applied Archeology Center of the National Park Service has provided archaeological support to the Commission in connection with Section 106 compliance issues. Over the last several years, this work has included a full range of studies from informal site assessments to data recovery excavations. This symposium will examine several of these projects within the context of the overall themes of planning and archaeological tourism. Presenters will include archaeologists as well as managers and park directors.

Appoquinimink North, A "Mansion Plantation:" Diversity in Material Culture

Sharla C. Azizi (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.), chair

Saturday, 10:00 - 12:00, Ballroom C

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., conducted a Phase III archaeological excavation at the Appoquinimink North Site, 7NC-F-13, located within the State Route 1 corridor near the town of Odessa in southern New Castle County, Delaware for the Delaware Department of Transportation, Division of Highways. The historic site dates from ca. 1770-1830 and has been referred to as the McKean-Cochran Farm, after its historical owners. Excavation of the site uncovered two successive houses — one with very complex stone foundations; a dairy; a large post building that was probably a barn; two wells; the cellar of an as yet unidentified structure; and numerous smaller pits and postholes. More than 25,000 artifacts were recovered, representing an extremely diverse range of activities. The papers in this session will describe and discuss some of the different artifact groups recovered, and some of the implications of their presence at the site.

Outside the Five-Foot Square: Archaeology and the Community

David A. Poirier (Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office), and Cece Saunders (Historical Perspectives, Inc.), chairs

Saturday, 1:30 - 3:50, Ballroom C

Archaeologists are not only stewards of the past, but they are also storytellers for the future. The archaeologist's job is not done after the sherds are counted, boxes shelved, and forms filed. Interpreting patterns in the soil, associating recovered documents with names and places on the landscape, and photographing half-tumbled foundations are the tasks of an archaeological investigation, but presenting these results to the community is, increasingly, an additional challenge for the archaeologist. The interaction between the archaeologist and the various members of the community his or her project touches demands sensitivity, time, and ingenuity.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Allen, Patricia (Archaeological Services, Government of New Brunswick)

New Brunswick's Rocks Provincial Park: Recent Archaeological and Historical Studies

The Rocks Provincial Park, overlooking Shepody Bay, is one of the most popular natural attractions in New Brunswick, Canada. The Park offers visitors an excellent view of "flowerpot" rock formations created by the high tides and eroding forces of the Bay of Fundy. In 1994 a redevelopment plan for the Park included an Environmental Impact Assessment. An archaeological survey was conducted. The survey located several 19th century sites that could be affected by the redevelopment plans and that could also be used in an expanded Park interpretative program. Historical research proved very interesting as Micmac, Acadian, Planter, and Loyalist stories concerning the area began to unfold. The 19th-century sites are excellent local and provincial heritage sites. The lives of the early residents and the Rocks themselves were molded by the sea. It is this factor that makes the human and natural history of this place so compatible with future interpretative programming within the Park. *Sunday, 9:00, Ballroom AB*

Alterman, Michael and Alison Helms (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)

Historical Base Maps as a Tool for Park Management and Land-Use Analysis

Base map sequences have been developed for many of the historic sites operated by the National Park Service. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., has been involved in producing map series for the following sites: Salem Maritime National Historic Site in Salem, Massachusetts; Steamtown National Historic Site in Scranton, Pennsylvania; and two museum sites in southwestern Pennsylvania that received technical assistance from the National Park Service as part of the America's Industrial Heritage Project -- West Overton Village in Westmoreland County, and the Altoona Railroaders Museum in Altoona. This presentation will describe the methods used to research and develop these historical base maps, present examples of various uses for the maps, and discuss the value of these maps for illustrating and studying land-use history. *Saturday, 9:00, Ballroom AB*

Azizi, Sharla C. (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)

Where are the Workers? Can You See Them in the Past?

Appoquinimink North was a working farm/plantation and from the historical documents we know that the families who owned the property had free and enslaved African Americans. However, there are no records indicating what they did or where they lived on the property. This paper will take a look at the various different artifact assemblages from features on the site to determine if it is possible to identify activity areas that could possibly be associated with the African Americans. *Saturday, 11:20, Ballroom C*

Badcock, Anna (Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield)

Images and Memories: The Recording of Avenue Coking Works, Chesterfield, England

In 1997, ARCUS was commissioned to oversee the recording of the Avenue Coke and Chemical Works. The plant was built in the early 1950s to produce smokeless solid fuel (coke) for the industrial and domestic market, and innovative design meant that it could both produce its own power and process all its own waste products. The plant fell out of use in 1992 and is due to be demolished prior to open-cast coal extraction.

The archaeological recording of the plant has not focused solely on the fabric of the extant structures, but has aimed, through the integration of photographs, promotional documents, maps, and oral evidence, to produce a more socially-informed history of the site. Drawing upon current theoretical approaches to space, people, and their lived experience, this paper outlines how these varied types of evidence can enrich our archaeological (hi)stories, and the importance of recording sites that were in use in living memory. *Saturday, 4:50, Ballroom AB*

Baughter, Sherene (Cornell University) and Diana Wall (The City College of New York)

Ancient and Modern United: Archaeological Exhibitions in Urban Places

Since the early 1980s, numerous large and successful CRM projects have been undertaken in New York City. A few of these projects have culminated in public archaeological exhibitions in the plazas or lobbies of modern office towers. This paper tells the story of these exhibitions, which provide case studies demonstrating the challenges and rewards of moving archaeological projects from excavation to exhibition in a major urban center. *Sunday, 11:40, Ballroom AB*

Becker, Marshall J. (West Chester University of Pennsylvania)

The Printzhof Palisade of 1643: The Archaeology of an Early Swedish Colonial Site

The third season of modern excavations at the Printzhof, the home and trading post built in 1643 by Swedish colonial governor Johan Printz, unexpectedly revealed a section of the hitherto unknown palisade. A sharply cut trench with a line of palisade posts along one side provides a view of a small portion of the southernmost bastion of what must have been a typical two-bastion, diamond-shaped structure of that period. Drawings and photographs reveal the right angle turn in the palisade, certainly from the base of the bastion. Subsequent state-sponsored testing, by an amateur crew, confirmed the previous findings. A review of previous evidence identifying this site as that of the Printzhof, plus this new evidence, helps us to better understand the related historical documents as well as to understand early settlement patterns in the Delaware Valley. *Saturday, 4:30, Ballroom C*

Belford, Paul (Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield)

Millsands Steelworks: Exploring the Archaeology of Industry

In 1996-97 ARCUS excavated the site of one of the world's earliest integrated steel plants. Established in the early 1760s, the Millsands works incorporated cementation and

crucible furnaces in the same complex. The company prospered (becoming the largest single producer in Sheffield, making nearly 20 percent of the world's steel by 1802), but the original works gradually became absorbed into an expanded steelmaking factory during the 19th century. Following relocation in the 1870s, a brewery was built on the site. In 1994 the brewery was itself demolished, and the opportunity arose for archaeological investigation.

Using Sheffield steelmaking and the Millsands site as a case study, this paper will look at the investigation of industrial archaeology in an urban context. Discussion will examine the problems of site visibility, recognition and survival, field methodologies, and the difficulties encountered as a result of the UK archaeology-planning mechanism. The need to develop research agendas for the study of 18th- and 19th-century urban industrial archaeology will also be addressed. *Saturday 5:10, Ballroom AB*

Bellantoni, Nicholas F. (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Connecticut) and David A. Poirier (Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office)

Brass Tacks: Perspectives of the Bereaved

With increasing frequency, professional archaeologists have exercised their technical expertise with respect to the unforeseen and accidental disturbance of historical cemeteries. As scientists, the archaeological rescue, investigation, and analysis of osteological remains have generated important data on differential health and modality rates, disenfranchised cultural groups, family histories, burial accouterments, and so forth. However, archaeologists rarely encounter a disinterested public in these unfortunate situations. As humanists, the archaeological community must provide diplomacy, compassion, extreme professionalism, and function as an emotional bridge between past and present populations. *Saturday, 2:10, Ballroom C*

Bernier, Marc-Andre (Parks Canada, Underwater Archaeology Services)

The Underwater Excavation of a Ship from Sir William Phips' Expedition (1690)

In 1996, Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Services started the excavation in Baie-Trinite (Quebec) of a wreck identified as one of the vessels in Sir William Phips' expedition against Quebec City in 1690. The excavation, co-sponsored by the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication, continued in 1997 for a period of three months. The shallow wreck site has produced a surprising number of artifacts in excellent condition, many of them related to the military aspects of the expedition. Others are personal items used by individuals on board the ship, including a group of militiamen from Dorchester, Massachusetts. This paper describes the archaeological work done to date, including the latest information from the 1997 project. *Saturday, 3:50, Ballroom C*

Brossard, Jean-Guy (Pointe-a-Calliere, Musee d'archeologie et d'histoire de Montreal)

Montreal Revisited

On May 17, 1642, where the St. Lawrence River and a small river formed what would later be known as Pointe a Calliere (Calliere's Point), a city was founded by the French people. Exactly 350 years later, on May 17, 1992, Pointe-a-Calliere, Montreal Museum of Archaeology

and History, would open on this very site. Since 1979, archaeologists have been collecting masses of archaeological data all over Montreal, through intensive digs. In 1995, Pointe-a-Calliere undertook its first five-year archaeological research program, with the general goal of studying the emergence and development of Montreal society at the time of New France (1642-1760). The approach assumes that it is possible to reconstruct the daily life and values of the city's founders and their descendants, organizing and making innovative use of the archaeological and ethnohistorical documents associated with five generations between 1642 and 1760. The subject databases and research results are presented in relation to other colonial cities in North America. *Saturday, 4:50, Ballroom C*

Carlisle, Ronald C. (Brown Carlisle & Associates)

Archaeology's Role in the Restoration and Interpretation of the Neville House National Historical Landmark, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

The Neville House National Historic Landmark is one of southwestern Pennsylvania's oldest structures. Built ca. 1786, it was erected on a tract called "Woodville" that was owned by General John Neville, who came to western Pennsylvania from Winchester, Virginia, in 1775. "Woodville" became the home of Neville's son, Colonel Presley Neville. Both Nevilles commanded military units throughout the American Revolution and were prominent in early western Pennsylvania politics and land speculation in the post-Revolutionary period. They were also the two largest owners of slaves in Allegheny County in 1790. The burning of General Neville's home, "Bower Hill," was the central political and military event of the 1794 "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania. Archaeological work at "Woodville" has been conducted in four phases over the last 20 years in conjunction with the architectural study of the house as well as historical and genealogical research. Over the last decade, the results of the archaeological and historical research have been key to the restoration of the house and landscape and to the public interpretation of late 18th- and 19th-century life in this part of southwestern Pennsylvania. *Sunday, 9:20, Ballroom AB*

Christie, Susan and Donna Sawyers (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Crucibles: Not just for Metalworkers Anymore

In-depth analysis offers the archaeologist an opportunity to focus attention on the unique message of artifact use. Typically, a crucible is associated with industrial/ craft occupations. However, a multidisciplinary study suggests crucibles from 18th-century Williamsburg are associated with various occupations. Preliminary analysis, using archaeology, science, and written records, has revealed that the role of crucibles in colonial life is more widespread and complex than previously understood. This paper will describe the use of crucibles by apothecaries and farriers. In addition, crucible-related activities on tavern sites will be discussed. *Sunday, 10:50, Ballroom C*

De Blois, Michael (North Adams State College)

Fort Massachusetts: A Historical Evaluation

This presentation will evaluate documentary sources and archaeological information in the form of deed research and artifact placement evaluation to reconsider the currently accepted location of Fort Massachusetts and to convince the skeptic that the story of Fort Massachusetts is anything but closed. Primary and secondary sources will be evaluated for accurate historical content and inconsistencies. Data from archaeological excavations are utilized concerning the Fort's budding materials and possible location. Scanty archaeological evidence is available on Fort Massachusetts, yet the locations of various artifacts discovered throughout the years are suggestive and a case is made here that there might be two Fort Massachusetts in different locations. The archaeological information, taken with several significant inconsistencies found in the primary and secondary works, hopefully will convince listeners of the need to resolve the discrepancies in the story of Fort Massachusetts. *Saturday, 4:10, Ballroom C*

Desjardins, Pauline (University of Montreal)

From the Warehouses to the Canal by Rail ca. 1830: The Lachine Canal, Montreal, Quebec

During the archaeological monitoring of the lower entrance of the Lachine Canal, by the Corporation of the Old Port of Montreal, archaeologists obtained data spanning about 170 years of development of that area. Indeed, the canal, built between 1821-1825, has seen many transformations in its dimensions and in the spatial organization of the entire area. Our paper will focus on a particular finding related to the first period of the history of the canal. We will present the remains of pre-locomotive railways, such as "plateways," with iron rails, used for transporting goods from the warehouses along Common Street to the canal during the period 1825-1848. *Saturday, 4:30, Ballroom AB*

Doroszenko, Dena (Ontario Heritage Foundation) and John Light (Parks Canada, Ontario Regional Office)

The Smithy at Griffin Gables, Brockville, Ontario

During 1993, salvage excavations of the Dyer blacksmith shop at Griffin Gables (also known as Beley House) in the City of Brockville, Ontario, uncovered structural and artifactual information on smithy operations dating to the 1830s through 1840s. A discussion of the excavation and, more important, the smithy-related materials will be presented in this paper. *Saturday, 4:10, Ballroom AB*

Earls, Amy

Ott & Brewer's Etruria Pottery: Production and Price-Fixing in Late Nineteenth-Century Trenton

Ott & Brewer's Etruria Pottery operated in Trenton, New Jersey, from 1871-1894. A kiln book in the Ott & Brewer Papers at Winterthur Library documents decorated and undecorated toiletwares being produced in 1877-1878, while pattern drawings in the same

collection show patterns used on decorated wares. Invoices from the 1870s-1880s indicate wares being sold. John Hart Brewer's 1870s-1890s scrapbook provides glimpses of American potters' industrial espionage in the Staffordshire pottery district, political activities of the US Potters Association and other groups actively supporting tariff protection of domestic industries, and use of standard price lists. *Sunday, 9:20, Ballroom C*

Epperson, Terrence W. (Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.)

"The Gravity: The Story of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Gravity Railroad" (video)

As part of the mitigation program for the Lackawanna Valley Industrial Highway near Scranton, Pennsylvania, CHRS was commissioned to produce a 30-minute, popular audience educational video about the history and significance of the Delaware and Hudson Gravity Railroad. Production and initial distribution of the video and accompanying booklet were funded by the US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. In the face of mounting public skepticism about the value of some cultural resource projects, State Historic Preservation Offices have increasingly recommended highly visible, publicly-disseminated mitigation projects that supplement or replace the traditional, limited-distribution technical reports. PennDOT received a "Cultural Achievement Award" from the Upper Delaware Council for its funding of this mitigation package. The video and booklet are being used extensively by the Delaware and Hudson Site Managers Organization in their efforts to assess the potential for designation of a heritage corner. The mitigation package clearly demonstrates the link between archaeology and heritage tourism. *Sunday, 10:00, Ballroom C*

Feister, Lois M. (New York State Bureau of Historic Sites)

Archaeology at Johnson Hall and the Search for Molly Brant

Johnson Hall was built in 1763 by Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Colonies, as home for himself, Mohawk woman Molly Brant, and their eight children. The house and what remains of the once vast estate have been open to the public since 1906. Archaeological excavations conducted over a number of years have revealed information about the locations of former outbuildings and the type of material culture enjoyed here on the frontier. The archaeological information combined with documentary research has resulted in new approaches to interpreting the life of this unusual family, including the production of brochures, a new approach to furnishing the house, changes in the landscape around the house, and publication of a book about Molly Brant. *Sunday, 11:20, Ballroom AB*

Garden, Mary-Catherine and Marley R. Brown III (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

The Past Meets the Present: Thomas Jefferson Encounters Archaeologists at his Favorite Williamsburg Tavern

The potential of archaeological practice to put people in direct contact with the past has long been recognized and is, in fact, a basic premise of public programming in archaeology today. A major vehicle for taking advantage of this potential is the time-honored "exhibit dig,"

which has long been a key element in the interpretation of archaeology to the public at Colonial Williamsburg. This past summer, the annual Historic Area dig was expanded to include a first-person character interpreter, portraying Thomas Jefferson, who described his excavation efforts at the Indian mounds near his home at Monticello, and who described his experience with the Williamsburg site being excavated. The juxtaposition of an 18th-century perspective on the site and the conduct of archaeology, with a presentist one, made for a useful comparison of the most effective strategies for reaching the public in the context of exhibit excavation at historic sites. *Sunday, 11:00, Ballroom AB*

Gassaway, Linn (Yosemite National Park)

Where History Ends and Archaeology Begins: The Iron City Railroad

This is a study of the archaeological remains left by the lumber companies that built and used railroads in the headwater of Blue Jay Creek on the Allegheny National Forest in Northwestern Pennsylvania. While much has been written about the history of the lumber industry in the Northern Allegheny Plateau, the archaeological remains are revealing a more complex view of the railroad logging network's development and expansion. This study integrates archaeological field investigation, GIS technology, and historical records research to expand our understanding of the development of the Iron City Railroad System. *Sunday, 9:40, Ballroom C*

Geismar, Joan

Gethsemene Cemetery in Death and Life

A few surviving grave markers and an intensive record search identified almost 500 burials in an obscure, mid-19th to early 20th-century New Jersey cemetery. Perhaps more importantly, it also documented many aspects of a growing local African-American community, including mortuary practices and health issues. Ground penetrating radar, minimal excavation, and surface collection yielded additional information about the cemetery and the community at large. This basically non-intrusive investigation not only went beyond the five-foot square, it transcended its one-acre boundaries to provide the history of a living population. *Saturday, 2:50, Ballroom C*

Gibb, James G. and Elizabeth R. West (The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project)

Archaeology as Performance Art: The Lost Towns Project and Heritage Tourism

Ongoing, long-term archaeological research at a public museum and park in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, has attracted considerable attention through printed and broadcast media. The result: high profile archaeology, greatly enhanced visitation -- both local and interstate, and reliable funding. This paper relates the development of The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project and attributes the project's success to two principal factors: our mission to involve the public in original archaeological research, and a long-term commitment to working on one large, publicly accessible site. *Sunday, 10:40, Ballroom AB*

Gordon, Mallory A. (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)

Glass Bottles and Tablewares from Appoquinimink North: A Delaware Farm Collection

The various features excavated at the Appoquinimink North site yielded a variety of identifiable glassware, including wine and spirits bottles, case bottles, multi-function vials, and both plain and decorated tumblers and stemwares. This paper will describe and date the glass assemblage as a whole as well as consider the individual feature deposits in terms of their association with the possible occupants of the farm. The analysis to date suggests that the purchase and consumption patterns of these late 18th to early 19th-century farmers were similar to those of their urban counterparts of comparable, middle-class economic means. *Saturday, 10:20, Ballroom C*

Hurry, Silas D., Timothy B. Riordan, and Henry M. Miller (Historic St. Mary's City)

Recreating the Jesuits' Brick Chapel in St. Mary's City, Maryland

Since 1988, Historic St. Mary's City has intensively investigated the site of a mid-1660s brick Roman Catholic chapel located in St. Mary's City, Maryland's first capital. This large, cross-shaped building was one of the most massive masonry buildings in early English America. Built by members of the Society of Jesus, the building was demolished in the early 18th century and the material recycled for other construction. Evidence from the excavations and study of architectural analogies suggest that this building was based on continental European ideas tempered by on-site English colonial expertise. Working with Jesuit scholars and other architectural historians, HSMC has carefully analyzed all the archaeological remains and architectural precedents of this unique building to create conceptual drawings for a planned reconstruction. *Saturday, 5:10, Ballroom C*

Janowitz, Meta F. and Christy L. Roper (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)

Enigmatic Plates: Early Yellowwares /Local Creamwares from the Lower Delaware Valley

Among the vessels found at the Appoquinimink North site are at least six unusual plates with bodies that range in color from dark yellow to orange. They have been molded in edge patterns that are very similar to some English white salt-glazed and creamware vessels, and several have green around the rims. This paper will discuss the probable place and time of manufacture of these plates and the significance of their presence in this site's ceramic assemblage. *Saturday, 10:00, Ballroom C*

Kearns, Betsy and Cece Saunders (Historical Perspectives, Inc.)

Light Switches and Brass Buttons: Connecticut Case Studies

In this era of theme parks, costumed docents at historical sites, and multimedia presentation, can a few disassociated buildings subsumed into a shopping mall form a nexus between the present and the past? In the instance of the Scovill Brass Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, what is probably a paltry visual experience is being amplified by a booklet documenting the history and community significance of the firm through text and illustration. One problem in telling this story of the past is using the vantage point of the present, which

may be necessary to engage the interest of current readers. For example, would the brass casters of the 19th century relate to or even understand our rendition of their world that incorporates a description of the role of women, an assessment of company paternal working conditions, and a consideration of ethnic factors? *Saturday, 1:30, Ballroom C*

Keegan, William (University of Connecticut) and David George (University of Pennsylvania)
Determining Relevance: GIS Analysis and Land Management

This paper discusses the applicability, effectiveness, and efficiency of using Geographical Information Systems in a Cultural Resource Management context. We present data derived from an archaeological survey of National Guard lands in Connecticut as a case study. In this context, the Geographical Information System was envisioned, designed, and implemented as a tool to aid in determining the relevancy of archaeological deposits with respect to the guidelines put forth by the Connecticut Historical Commission and the National Register of Historic Places. Methods specific to the implementation, manipulation, and maintenance of the Geographical Information System are highlighted in this discussion in terms of their respective strengths and weaknesses. We conclude that, despite the initial investment of labor to design and implement the Geographical Information System, the application of GIS technology to Cultural Resource Management expedites the review process and reduces the need for numerous conventional paper maps and stand-alone software programs such as image editors and databases. *Saturday, 2:50, Ballroom AB*

Landon, David B. (Michigan Technological University)
Interpreting the Social Relations of Production at Industrial Sites

Historical archaeologists have frequently tried to interpret aspects of the social organization of production from domestic artifacts at industrial sites. These studies have encompassed a variety of issues: the role of skilled immigrants, the effects of deskilling work, and the ways workers resisted work discipline or used material culture to express their autonomy. At one extreme are recent studies like Shackel's analysis of Harper's Ferry, where the organization of production and the forces of industrialization are seen as the overarching determinants of domestic assemblage patterning. This interpretation misses many important potential factors influencing domestic artifact assemblages, such as household composition, household lifecycle, and the gender organization of labor. This paper reviews some of the studies of domestic assemblages from industrial sites, and suggests both the promise and potential pitfalls of trying to use these assemblages to understand the nature of industrial organization. *Sunday, 12:10, Ballroom C*

Leibow, Ron (Saltsburg Canal Park Project)
Archaeology and the Visitor Experience

Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, once a burgeoning commercial center focused on the transportation of goods along the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal, had become a struggling western Pennsylvania community in need of an economic development program. In 1990, the National Park Service, in partnership with the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage

Preservation Commission, selected Saltsburg to tell the story of a canal-era town as part of the then-named America's Industrial Heritage Project. The comprehensive plan developed by the National Park Service called for the interpretation of the resources of the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal and Saltsburg's canal-era vernacular architecture to create a heritage park and 19th-century -community visitor experience. Learn how a community of 990 endured a comprehensive planning and community revitalization initiative that began with the inventory, investigation, and analysis of archaeological resources. See how these resources impacted planning, design, and construction, and how they contributed to the overall visitor experience. And learn how a community learned to respect its archaeological resources and to understand their value in telling the story of Saltsburg's heritage. *Saturday, 9:40, Ballroom AB*

Levin, Jed (National Park Service)

Marketing the Machine Age: Industrial Archaeology and Heritage Tourism in America's "Rust Belt"

Pundits tell us that, sometime during the last several decades, the economies of North America and Western Europe crossed a critical Rubicon. The social and economic landscapes of these countries, fashioned in the crucible of the Industrial Revolution, have now entered a "post-industrial" era. Ironically, as this new economic order displaces the industrial infrastructure of older "rust belt" communities, we have witnessed a concomitant awakening of interest in our industrial past. In Europe and America, diverse groups of individuals and institutions, motivated by a multiplicity of interests, are grappling with the problems of preserving interpreting, and understanding the industrial past and its physical manifestations. Drawing on recent excavations at two industrial sites in Pennsylvania, this paper examines some of the problems and the prospects that arise when we consider how best to present those sites to the public. *Saturday, 10:40, Ballroom AB*

Mascia, Sara F. (Historical Perspectives, Inc., and the Historical Society of the Tarrytowns)
Revisiting the Requa Tenant Farmstead

Many small museums and historical societies have become the repositories for materials excavated from archaeological sites. Some of the recovered artifactual material has been used for exhibits on local history and/or archaeology in order to draw scholars, school groups, and tourists. Over a decade ago, the Requa farm site was excavated by a dedicated group of professional and avocational archaeologists. All materials relating to the excavation of this site are currently housed at the Historical Society of the Tarrytowns. Part of the Philipsburg Manor (1720-1830), the Requa site has been publicized as the only intact tenant farm of the early colonial period to be excavated in the Lower Hudson Valley. However, only limited information in the form of a small report and a few journal articles were produced. This paper will discuss the reexamination of the Requa excavation and briefly address the future of archaeological collections held in local repositories. *Sunday, 9:40, Ballroom AB*

Metheny, Karen Bescherer (Boston University)

The Landscape of Industry and the Creation of Environment: Worker Agency in a Coal Company Town

The town of Helvetia, located in the coal fields of western Pennsylvania, is now largely abandoned. Established and operated by the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company ca. 1892-1954, the company town provided housing and services for hundreds of miners, laborers, and their families. Excavations of a miner's doublehouse and backlot in 1995 produced evidence of general living conditions, subsistence and leisure activities, and the physical manipulation of the landscape by the residents of the doublehouse. Physical, material, written, and oral-historical evidence of living and working conditions in the town of Helvetia is being used to examine the issue of worker agency within a company town. In examining the intersection of the industrial landscape and the structures of corporate paternalism with the traditional lifeways of mining families, the evidence shows that Helvetia's residents actively shaped and negotiated their physical, social, and economic well-being through material culture, social action, and most notably, through the manipulation of the landscape. *Sunday, 11:50, Ballroom C*

Miller, George L. (URS Greiner, Inc.)

An Assemblage from a Late 1930s Work Shed

Phase III excavations at the King of Prussia Tavern recovered an interesting assemblage of household building hardware that was deposited between 1936 and 1939. The person maintaining this workshop was meticulous in breaking down hardware into parts for future use. This assemblage comes from a utility building with a brick floor and drainage channel that suggests it was a laundry or wash shed. Nothing in the artifact assemblage suggests a laundry, and nothing about the nature of the structure suggests that it was a repair shop. The assemblage provides an insight into conservation and recycling of materials just prior to the Second World War. *Saturday, 1:30, Ballroom AB*

Morin, Edward M. (National Park Service)

Excavation, Preservation, and Interpretation: The Pennsylvania Canal in Saltsburg

A canal heritage park has been established in Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, to preserve and interpret the remains of the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal and its related historical resources. An additional goal of the park is to explain the significance of the canal's Western Division in Saltsburg's history. As part of a program of technical assistance to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, the Applied Archeology Center of the National Park Service's Denver Service Center conducted archaeological investigations on sections of the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal's Western Division in Saltsburg. The Commission was established by Congress to develop and implement recommendations to preserve resources related to the history of iron and steel, coal, and transportation industries in nine counties of western Pennsylvania. In addition to preservation, the Commission has been charged with interpreting the social and labor history of these industries. The goals of the investigations were to furnish information on the nature and condition of the historic resource base to support the design and development program and to insure that site development complied

with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Most important, the investigations were to provide data that would aid in the interpretation of Saltsburg's canal heritage and the effects it had on the town's development. This paper will present an overview of the archeological work conducted over four field seasons. *Saturday, 9:20, Ballroom AB*

Orrance, Karen L. and Benjamin Resnick (GAI Consultants, Inc.)

Archaeological Investigations at the Lemon House, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site

The Lemon House, located near the head of Plane 6 of the Allegheny Portage Railroad in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, was constructed between 1831 and 1834 and served as a tavern, store, and occasional hotel. The 36-mile Portage Railroad was completed in 1833 as part of the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal System, a 394-mile transportation route connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. A number of archaeological and architectural studies have been conducted at the Lemon House to more completely determine the history of the structure and to provide data for the restoration of the Lemon House and the Summit Level area to their appearance during the 1840s. This paper will focus on the history of the site, the archaeological investigations of the south and east porch foundations, and their impact on the proposed restorations. *Saturday, 11:00, Ballroom AB*

Piedalue, Gisele (Parks Canada, Quebec Regional Office)

The Lachine Canal Development Project: Off and Running!

In 1996, the National Sites and Monuments Board of Canada officially designated the Lachine Canal corridor as a heritage site commemorating the birth and development of Canadian industry. Hot on the heels of this decision, Parks Canada and its partners are currently in the planning stages of a multi-faceted redevelopment project whose main undertakings include the refurbishment and reopening of the 13.4-km-long canal to navigation, the construction of various recreational and service-related facilities along the waterway, and the creation of interpretive units highlighting the relationship between the canal and industrial production from the mid-1800s up to the Second World War.

Archaeological research will play a major role in the project by providing vital information concerning many of the canal features, hydraulic installations, and industrial components that make up the corridor. An outline of the planned archaeological investigations (surveys, monitoring, thematic studies, and others) will be presented in juxtaposition with the technical, urban, proprietary, and environmental considerations that are an integral part of this high-profile and exceeding complex project. *Sunday, 11:10, Ballroom C*

Pipes, Marie-Lorraine (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)

A Preliminary Analysis of the Faunal Assemblage from the Appoquinimink North Site

This paper will summarize the preliminary results of the analysis of the faunal assemblage from the Appoquinimink North site, Odessa, Delaware. The various feature deposits will be considered in terms of their associations with site residents. This farmstead site yielded several deposits that were composed of a mix of domesticated livestock species and

wildlife species. It was observed that both domesticated and wild species were exploited as food resources over an extended period of time and by more than one site occupation. The range of species represented and their relative importance in the diet will be examined. *Saturday, 10:40, Ballroom C*

Plousos, Suzanne (Parks Canada, Ontario Regional Office)

Working with Tools: Work, Identity, and Perception Communicated through the Material Culture of Work on the Rideau Canal Construction

This paper compares the structure and meaning of "work" from the varied stances of four occupational groups involved in the 1826 to 1832 Rideau Canal construction. Rideau laborers and craftsmen used manual tools to accomplish physical results in canal building. Rideau contractors and Royal Engineers used symbolic, conceptual tools to plan and administer the canal works. The characteristic toolkit of each group reflected vocational membership and defined in-group status.

On a subliminal level, working with vocational tools to perform work duties structured thought in task-related patterns. In day after day experience, workers unconsciously assimilated perceptual systems formulated by task structures. The toolkits each worker employed, the physical or mental faculties developed during tool use, and the products fashioned, defined work learning and expression. Working with tools was an interactive communication between the worker and the material world. Repetitive job experiences influenced personal identity and channeled perceptions within occupationally defined parameters. *Sunday, 11:30, Ballroom C*

Resnick, Benjamin (GAI Consultants, Inc.)

Industrial Archaeology and Railroad Shop Design: A View from Altoona

By the first few decades of the 20th century, the extensive Altoona Shop Complex (1850s-1930s) of the Pennsylvania Railroad was the largest railroad construction facility in the nation. The success of this enterprise was due, in part, to the railroad's implementation of innovative designs and management practices that led to increased efficiency in production. Historical and archaeological investigations conducted in association with Erecting Shop No. 2, in advance of the development of the new Altoona Railroaders Memorial Museum, revealed structural details of this building including its construction and internal layout. This information will be compared to contemporary literature on railroad shop design to determine the extent of the railroad's conformance, or lack thereof, to industry standards. Implications of shop design and layout on the nature and efficiency of work will also be discussed. *Saturday, 10:00, Ballroom AB*

Ricciardi, Christopher (Syracuse University)

From Public to Private: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York, in the Nineteenth Century

The 19th century was a period of great change in America. The growing Industrial Revolution and changing landscape of the environment changed not only the social structure,

but the physical make-up of the country. This paper will focus on one aspect of change in the 19th century -- The Environmental Movement -- and how it can be seen in the archaeological record. This movement, which began in mid-century, was directly related to expanding urban centers, the influx of population, the development of sanitation, and the shrinking of the "green" environment of cities. Using the archaeological evidence from excavations in Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York, in conjunction with documentary evidence of the time, this paper presents a discussion of how this "idea" of the changing landscape from private to public occurred. *Saturday, 1:50, Ballroom AB*

Roper, Christy L. and Gerard P. Scharfenberger (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)

Small Finds of the Appoquinimink North Site

The small finds/architectural assemblage from the Appoquinimink North site reflects the activities of early Scots-Irish farming families during the late 18th/early 19th centuries. Tools and implements related to the operation of a working 18th-century grain and dairy farm, as well as the personal effects of the residents, suggest a diversified, self-sufficient production enclave that apparently enabled the landlords to enjoy a relatively comfortable lifestyle, while overseeing a multi-person staff. In addition, the presence of military artifacts associated with the Continental Army will be discussed. *Saturday, 11:00, Ballroom C*

Savard, Mario (Parks Canada, Quebec Regional Office)

Archaeological Research at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec

For the last three years, Parks Canada has been investigating a strategic sector of the former Dominion Arsenal, the first munitions factory established in Canada (1880) following the departure of the British military. Excavations, conducted in the context of the restoration of the adjoining defense works, have been centered principally on the shell factory, the brass foundry, and a steam production unit. Machinery foundation remains and artifacts relating to the various types and phases of manufacture have been uncovered. This paper provides a glimpse into the workings of this industrial site, which occupied a large sector of Old Quebec for nearly 80 years. *Sunday, 9:00, Ballroom C*

Scholl, Michael D. (Temple University and URS Greiner, Inc.)

In Delaware the Millennium has Come: Nineteenth-Century Farmstead Archaeology and the Methodist Discipline

The Methodist movement had gained so many converts in the state of Delaware that Francis Asbury had likened it to the coming of the new Millennium. The growth of Methodism in the state was a central social movement in rural 19th-century Delaware. Details of church administration and behavioral rules were published annually in a series entitled *The Discipline*. *The Discipline* provides a contextual backdrop for understanding 19th-century farming families. This case study examines George W. Buchanan and family, who established a farmstead in southern New Castle County in the mid-19th century. The Buchanan farm was prosperous until a dispute over a fence resulted in the death of a neighbor at Buchanan's hands. During his prison sentence the family disintegrated and the farm passed to another

branch of the family. The story behind the Buchanan farmstead demonstrates that social forces, rather than economics or agricultural practices, determined the success or failure of this farm. *Saturday, 2:10, Ballroom AB*

Skinner, Alan (AR Consultants), Pam Wheat (Texas Historical Commission), and Douglas L. Krofina (Fairfield County Council, Boy Scouts of America)

Tomorrow's Constituents: BSA's Archaeology Merit Badge

After a 30-year struggle to have an archaeological merit badge accepted by the Boy Scouts of America, the badge has been approved and the rigorous requirements have been circulated to thousands of scouts and their troop leaders. This new national directive is a unique opportunity for educational outreach. Individual scouts must assume many responsibilities to gain this badge, but they need the direct involvement of qualified archaeologists who will (1) expose them to the excitement of the archaeology of both prehistoric and historical periods; (2) convey the profession's perspective on scientific research goals and objectives; (3) advocate a conservation ethic; and, (4) provide leadership and guidance to future taxpayers and community leaders concerning the role of archaeology in the 21st century. *Saturday, 2:30, Ballroom C*

Springsted, Brenda

Ancient Murder Mysteries and Modern Archaeology: Early Experiments in Manufacturing Delftware at Burlington, New Jersey

Industry in the new colonies was sponsored by early entrepreneurs and venture capital from England. Dr. Daniel Coxe and the West Jersey Society imported London workers to Burlington to make tin-glazed wares for sale and export to other colonies. Discussion of the success of such early industrial ventures is explored historically and archaeologically. Limited archaeological work was done near one of the pothouses in Burlington in 1984 by Brenda Springsted and a volunteer crew under a grant from the New Jersey Historical Commission and the Burlington County Cultural and Heritage Commission. *Saturday, 3:50, Ballroom AB*

Starbuck, David R. (Plymouth State College)

Heritage Tourism at Fort William Henry: Presenting the French and Indian War to General Audiences

For the first time since the 1950s, a sizable research excavation was conducted at Fort William Henry in the summer of 1997. Located at the south end of Lake George in northern New York State, this fort is best known as the scene of much of the action in the novel *The Last of the Mohicans*. It was garrisoned by about two thousand British soldiers, accompanied by civilians, and it spanned only two years (1755-1757) before it was destroyed by a force of French and Indians from Canada. In the 1950s, it was the site of a large avocational dig, and then a replica fort was reconstructed on top of the ruins of the original.

In the summer of 1997, a six-week excavation was conducted in and around the reconstructed fort, sponsored by Adirondack Community College and directed by David Starbuck. In addition to the project's research goals, a primary thrust of the project was to

present archaeology to a diverse general audience of visitors, a predominance of whom were from Canada, New York City, and Long Island. This paper will describe what it was like to juggle the needs of archaeology with tourism, with an audience of hundreds of visitors each day. *Sunday, 10:00, Ballroom AB*

Stewart, Robert (Historical Technologies)

Celebrating the USS Olympia

The USS *Olympia* is the world's last remaining vessel from the first generation of steelhulled warships, having served as the Flagship during Admiral Dewey's 1898 victory over the Spanish fleet. By 1922 the decommissioned *Olympia* was abandoned in the backwaters of Philadelphia's Naval Reserve Basin. Starting in 1957 several civic organizations used *Olympia* for headquarters, renovating areas for ceremonial use, adding memorials and military displays related to wars post-dating her service. This "adaptive reuse" unquestionably preserved the ship but the addition of anachronistic war mementos from modern conflicts distorted her visual integrity and presented an idiosyncratic view of military history. In preparation for restoration, a Historic American Engineering Record survey figuratively stripped away the accumulated artifacts of post-World War I history to permit reinterpretation of her innovative design, portrayal of the enlisted man's life in the navy at the turn of the century, and depiction of the U.S.'s period of experimentation with imperialism. *Saturday, 1:50, Ballroom C*

Veit, Richard (University of Pennsylvania)

The Industrial Archaeology of New Jersey's Terra Cotta Industry: Moving Beyond the Factory Gates

Industrial archaeologists have often focused on documenting the processes and machinery employed by yesterday's industries. This paper advocates moving outside the factory gates, in effect broadening the scope of industrial archaeology, and looking at the workers, products, and communities tied to a particular industry. By casting a wider net, industrial archaeologists can more effectively address larger anthropological issues. This study focuses on New Jersey's terra cotta industry (ca. 1870-1930). It examines the colorful ceramic-clad architecture and terra cotta gravemarkers of New Jersey's Clay District as well as the ruined factories where terra cotta once was made. This holistic approach to industrial archaeology provides interesting insights into the ethnicities, skills, and ideologies of the terra cotta workers. *Saturday, 5:30, Ballroom AB*

West, Elizabeth R. and C. Jane Cox (The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project)

Overlaying a Community: A Case Study of GIS Applications and the Lost Towns Project

Computerized mapping has long been used in report production and in the final stage of archaeological recording. Uniting traditional field methods with computer technology has demonstrated that GIS can also be a useful field tool for integrating archival, archaeological, and cartographic information into one graphical image. The Lost Towns Project is a collaborative effort of the London Town Foundation and Anne Arundel County to identify and record the remains of two 17th-century towns: Providence (1649), and London Town (1684).

GIS applications and mapping software have enabled archaeologists to integrate archival and modern data such as the names of tenants, their occupations and owners, the names of kin, and the uses of the property over history in an attempt to recreate these plat maps. Most significant, GIS has enabled the Lost Towns archaeologists to integrate qualitative and quantitative data provided by the neighboring community about their properties. In this way GIS has accelerated and deepened the relationship between archaeology and the public. These comprehensive maps are useful for guiding excavations, hypothesizing about features, and developing a final master map of the town of London, settled in 1684. *Saturday, 2:30, Ballroom AB*

Wurst, LouAnn (Syracuse University)

Hosting A Nation: The Niagara House Hotel in the Nineteenth Century

H.G. Wells commented, "the real interest of Niagara for me was not the waterfall but in the human accumulations around it." Archaeological research provides the opportunity to examine everyday life in Niagara Falls through these "human accumulations." Niagara Falls was created through the combination of tourist, service, and industrial economies. Excavations of the Niagara House block, which included a fashionable hotel, boarding houses, saloons, restaurants, and private dwellings, show that this block was a microcosm of the larger community. This paper will focus on the Niagara House hotel and examine the transformations in the social relations of class, gender, and race that characterize tourism through the 19th century. Analysis of the artifact assemblages from two privies on the hotel property allows us to explore the material lives of those who came to visit the falls, and those who worked there, serving the tourists. *Saturday, 3:10, Ballroom AB*

ide by Oliver Evans,



Terrors of the Underworld

Standing in a historic shadow

303-1892
adapted by Canadian Forces

Two scouts

↳ form

application signed by you

- B. Scout to be a BS councillor

- must have credentials

-

Protection guidelines

- not one one one permit

on trips must have 2 adult parents

- so far only 2 in the nation

Abstract space

Human space - changing picture - of needs + desires

Images

insights into the et
Saturday, 5:30, Ballroom AB

↳ slow human element
slow discussion

why to take specific photos

**West, Elizabeth R. and C. Jane Cox (The
Overlaying a Community: A Case S**

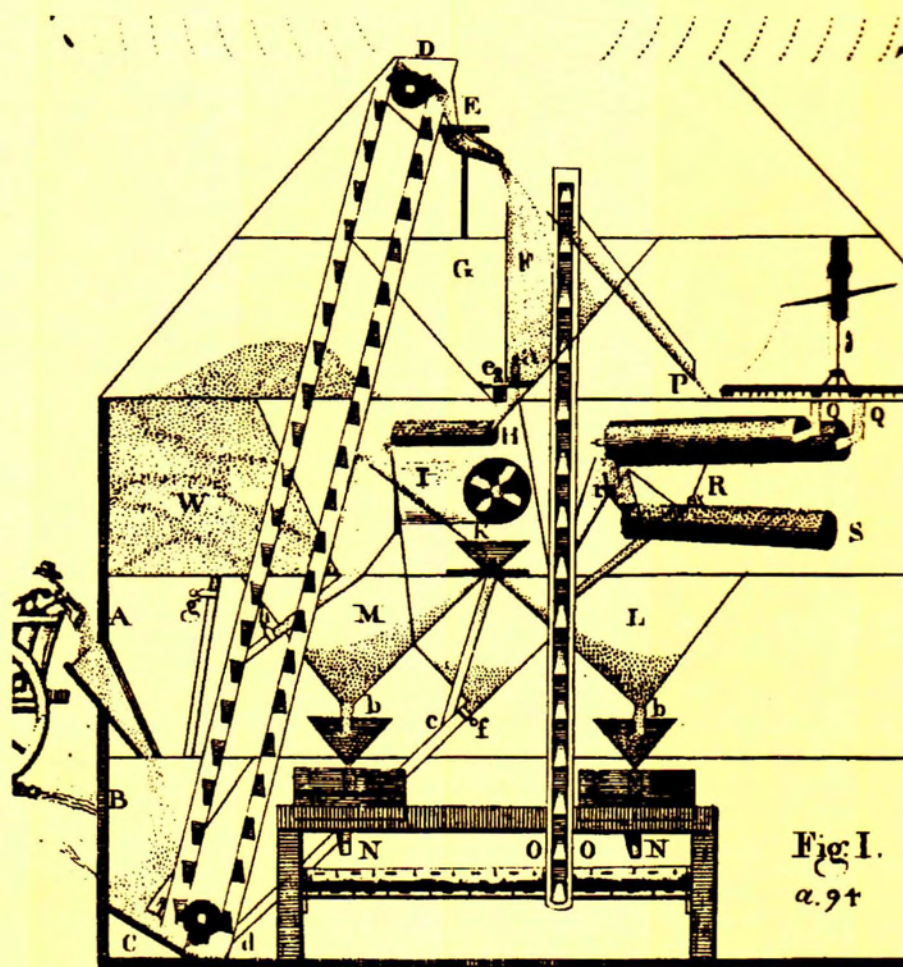
Computerized mapping has long been used for archaeological recording. Uniting traces of history and cartographic information into one collaborative effort of the London Town Foundation record the remains of two 17th-century towns.

- another way of telling

- muse of photo

→ ~~photo~~ photo

play of photo and memory



A cross-section of a fully automated grist mill from *The Young Mill-Wright and Miller's Guide* by Oliver Evans, 1795 (a Pennsylvanian, you know!)

CNEHA '97 — AT A GLANCE

Registration Desk Open — Saturday 8:30 — 3:00, Sunday 8:30 — 9:30
 Book Room Open (Conference Room DE) — Saturday 8:30 to 5; Sunday 9:00 to Noon

Saturday, October 18

**Archaeology and
Tourism in
Southwestern
Pennsylvania**

 9:00 - 12:00
 Ballroom AB
 (Break 10:00 - 10:20)

Appoquinimink North

 10:00 - 12:00
 Ballroom C

Lunch Break
 12:00 - 1:30
 (On your own)

**Current Research in
Historical
Archaeology**

 1:30 - 3:30
 Ballroom AB

**Outside the Five-
Foot Square:
Archaeology and the
Community**

 1:30 - 3:30
 Ballroom C

Break
 3:30 - 3:50

**Archaeology of
Industry & Worker
Identity I**

 3:50 - 6:00
 Ballroom AB

**Colonizing North
America — Evidence
of Early Contact and
Settlement**

 3:50 - 5:50
 Ballroom C

**Tour — Allegheny Portage Railroad
National Historic Site**
 6:30 - 7:30
 Cresson

Supper on the Summit
 7:30
St. Patrick's Church, Gallitzin
 Program: *Bosom Buddies to Bustles*

Sunday, October 19

CNEHA Business Meeting
 8:30 - 9:00
 Ballroom AB

**Role of Archaeology
in Heritage Tourism**

 9:00 - 12:20
 Ballroom AB
 (Break 10:20 - 10:40)

**Archaeology of
Industry and
Worker Identity II**

 9:00 - 12:30
 Ballroom C
 (Break 10:30 - 10:50)

EBT Rail excursion
 1 pm or 3 pm, Orbisonia

*Sightseeing on your own,
if you've got the time!*