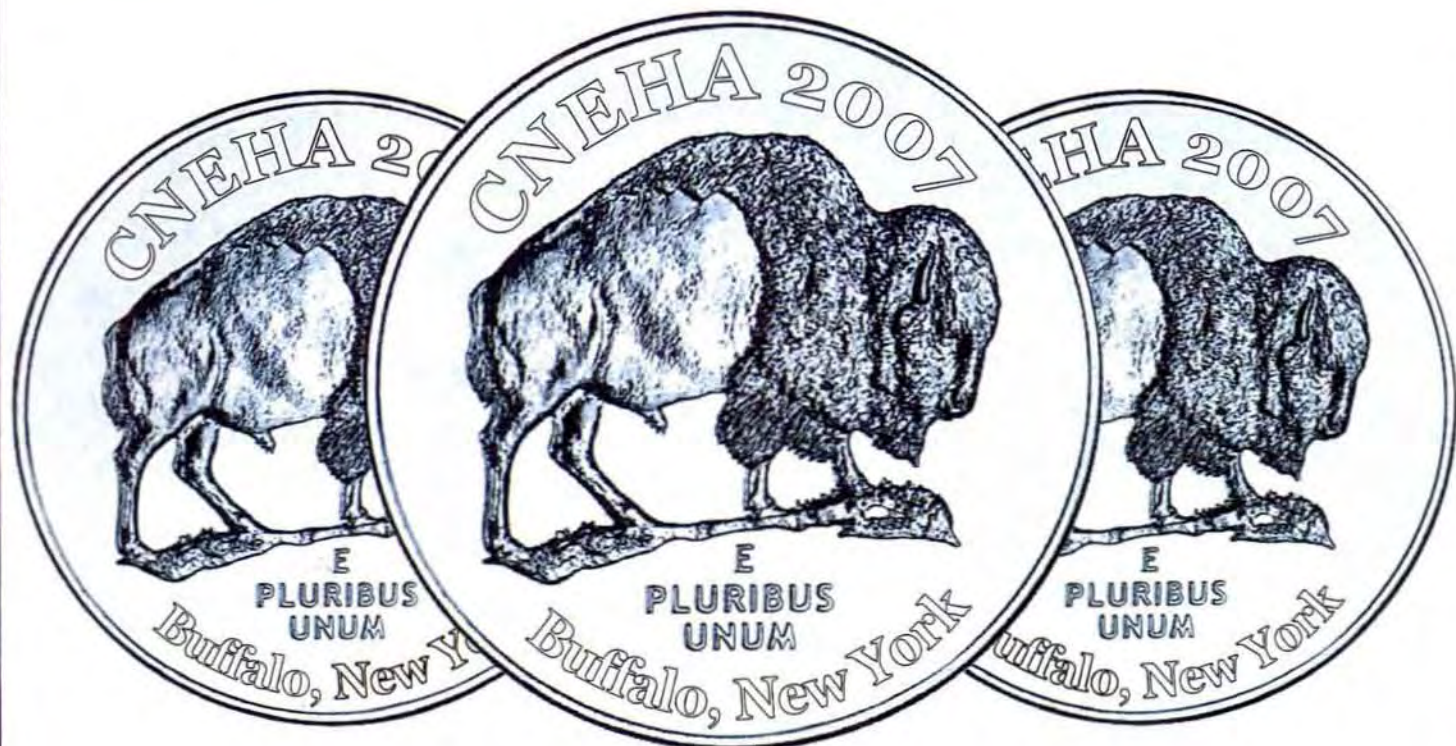


CNEHA

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY



ANNUAL CONFERENCE
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 26 - 28, 2007

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), founded in 1967, 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 historic sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historic time period from the beginnings 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. CNEHA memberships run for the calendar year and all members receive the journal and newsletter published by the Council, as well as a special registration rate at the annual meeting.

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

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Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology



2007 Annual Conference Buffalo, New York

Conference Program

Thursday, October 25, 2007

- 6:00-9:30 Board Meeting at the Hyatt Hotel, Board Room, 2nd Floor
5:00-8:00 Registration Desk, Hyatt Hotel, Mezzanine Level

Friday, October 26, 2007

- 8:00-11:00 Registration Desk, Hyatt Hotel, Mezzanine Level
9:00-4:00 Tour 1. Old Fort Niagara (leaves from Hyatt)
9:00-4:00 Tour 2. Lockport Locks (leaves from Hyatt)
1:00-4:00 Tour 3. Frank Lloyd Wright & Olmsted (meet at Darwin Martin House)
9:00-4:00 Hull House Workshop: *Developing a Context for Historic Homesteads, Part II*
(leaves from Hyatt)
4:00-6:00 Registration Desk, Hyatt Hotel, Mezzanine Level
6:00 - 8:00 Reception & Open House, Buffalo State College Art Conservation
Department, Rockwell Hall Lobby

Saturday, October 27, 2007

- 8:00-12:00 Registration Desk, Hyatt Hotel, Mezzanine Level
12:00-5:00 Registration Desk, Book Room, Niagara Room
9:00-5:00 Book Room, Niagara Room

SESSION IA: 8:30 – 10:10, REGENCY ROOM A

Gendered Landscapes

Moderator: *Sherene Baugher*

- 8:30 – 8:50 **Sherene Baugher**, *The Gendered Landscape of a 19th Century New York Charitable Institution*
Discussion
8:50 – 8:55
8:55 – 9:15 **Karen Metheny**, *Engendering the Corporate Landscape: A View from the Miners' Doublehouse*
Discussion
9:15 – 9:20
9:20 – 9:40 **James Delle and Mary Ann Levine**, *The Women of Vine Street: An Archaeology of Gendered Landscapes in Lancaster, Pennsylvania*
Discussion
9:40 – 9:45
9:45 – 10:05 **Paula Dennis and David Starbuck**, *Gendering a Shaker Landscape*
10:05 – 10:10 Discussion

10:10 – 10:30 BREAK

SESSION IB: 10:30-11:10, REGENCY ROOM A

Education in Archaeology

Moderator: *Karen Metheny*

- 10:30 – 10:40 **Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito**, *A Pot to Piss In: The McCeney Bucket Privy, Laurel, MD*
10:40-10:45 Discussion
10:45-11:05 **Kate Marino and Zachary Nelson**, *An Archaeology of Picnics and People: Investigations at the First Baptist Church in America, Providence RI*
11:05-11:10 Discussion

SESSION IC: 11:10-12:00, REGENCY ROOM A

Huts and History: the Archaeology of Revolutionary War Encampments in the Northeastern United States

Moderators: *Rich Veit and David Orr*

- 11:10-11:30 **David Starbuck**, *Excavations at Mount Independence on Lake Champlain: The Layout of an American Encampment Early in the Revolutionary War*
11:30-11:35 Discussion
11:35-11:55 **Richard Veit, Charles Bello, Robert Wiencek, and Sean McHugh**, *The Art of Castrametation: Tracing the Remains of the British Camps at Raritan Landing*
11:55-12:00 Discussion
(continued as Session III, afternoon)

SESSION II 8:30 – 11:55, REGENCY ROOM B

Research on Military Sites

Moderator: *Adrian Mandzy*

- 8:30 – 8:50 **Rebecca Duggan**, *Rescue Excavation at the Fortress of Louisbourg 2006-07*
8:50 – 8:55 Discussion
8:55 – 9:15 **Scott Stull and Michael Rogers**, *Finding Fort Hardy: Remote Sensing, Subsurface Testing, and Documentary Research Combine to Identify the Boundaries of a French and Indian War Fort*
9:15 – 9:20 Discussion
9:20 – 9:40 **Joseph Last**, *Protecting the Pink Bits: Martello Towers in Defence of the Empire*
9:40 – 9:45 Discussion
9:45 – 10:05 **John Triggs**, *Three Nations Together: The Mississauga, Iroquois and British at Burlington Heights During the War of 1812*
10:05 – 10:10 Discussion

10:10 - 10:30 BREAK

- 10:30 - 10:40 **Elizabeth Peña and Susan Maguire**, *Recent Excavations at Old Fort Niagara*
10:40-10:45 *Discussion*
10:45-11:05 **Bruce Sterling**, *The Flat Site, An 18th-Century King George's War Skirmish Line?*
11:05-11:10 *Discussion*
11:10-11:30 **Charles Bradley**, "... par les bouches de mes canons": A Report on a British Colonial Militia Assemblage from King William's War
11:30-11:35 *Discussion*
11:35-11:55 **Suzanne Plousois**, *Remains of a Day*
11:55-12:00 *Discussion*

12:00 - 1:30 LUNCH

SESSION III: 1:30-5:05, REGENCY ROOM A

Huts and History: the Archaeology of Revolutionary War Encampments in the Northeastern United States (continued from Session IC)

- 1:30-1:50 **Richard Hunter**, *The Middlebrook Encampments - Forgotten, Not Necessarily Gone*
1:50-1:55 *Discussion*
1:55 - 2:15 **Carin Bloom and Dan Sivilich**, *Recovering the Revolution: Investigating an Unknown Brigade at the Valley Forge Encampment*
2:15 - 2:20 *Discussion*
2:20-2:40 **Wade Catts and Joseph Balicki**, *Make Sure You Aim for One Shot Well Pointed is Worth a Dozen Thrown Away: Archaeological Evidence of a Musketry Range at Valley Forge National Park*
2:40 - 2:45 *Discussion*
2:45-3:05 **Mathew Grubel**, *Records, Reconstructions, Reality: Testing Interpretations of Log Hut Construction at Valley Forge and Morristown*
3:05-3:10 *Discussion*

3:10-3:30 BREAK

- 3:30-3:50 **Ian Burrow**, "A Respectable Body of Artillery Establish'd". The Pluckemin Artillery Cantonment of 1778-9: Retrospect, Prospect, and the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area
3:50-3:55 *Discussion*
3:55 - 4:15 **Daniel Cruson and Kathleen von Jena**, *Incidents of Regional Variation in Winter Encampment Hut Construction: Huts and History at Redding, Connecticut*
4:15 - 4:20 *Discussion*
4:20 - 4:40 **David Orr and Julia Steele**, *The Pennsylvania Brigade Excavations at Valley Forge: Breaking Away and Getting Down to Work*
4:40 - 4:45 *Discussion*
4:45-5:05 **David Orr**, Discussant

SESSION IV: 1:30-4:45, REGENCY ROOM B
Urban, Industrial, and Underwater Archaeology
Moderator: Ed Morin

- 1:30-1:50 **Sarah Henderson**, *Glass en Masse: Mass Disposal of Artifacts at Inge-va*
1:50-1:55 *Discussion*
1:55 - 2:15 **Laura Quirk**, *The Bridgeport Site: Small-Scale Manufacturing in Ontario*
2:15 - 2:20 *Discussion*
2:20-2:40 **David Babson and Randy Amici**, *The Case for Henry's Town: Documents and Artifacts*
2:40- 2:45 *Discussion*

"Huts are like Greek Temples. You don't go inside them to do anything, that is where the gods live." *Reconstruction of an artifact to the*

*Chaudière
Fields of Conflict Conference
4
2008 Belton*

- 2:45-3:05 **Douglas Mooney and Jed Levin**, *The Powerful and the Powerless: Archaeological Investigations of the President's House Site in Philadelphia*
- 3:05-3:10 Discussion
- 3:10-3:30 BREAK**
- 3:30-3:50 **Ed Morin and Doug Mooney**, *Update on the Excavations at the Spring Street Church Cemetery Site, New York, NY*
- 3:50-3:55 Discussion
- 3:55 - 4:15 **Maria O'Donovan**, *Urban Archaeology and Methods at the Binghamton Mall Site*
- 4:15 - 4:20 Discussion
- 4:20 - 4:40 **David Staley**, *The Construction, Use, and Dissolution of the Adirondack Iron and Steel Company's "New Furnace"*
- 4:40 - 4:45 Discussion
- 4:45 - 5:05 **Phil Dunning**, *Material Culture from the Elizabeth and Mary*
- 6:30-9:30 BANQUET, Pearl Street Grill & Brewery**

Sunday, October 28, 2007

- 7:30-9:00 Business Breakfast Meeting, Regency Room A & B
Announcement of Student Paper competition winner
Raffle Draw
- 9:00-11:00 Book Room, Niagara Room

SESSION V: 9:05-11:30, REGENCY ROOM A **Recent Research by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.** Moderator: *Michael Cinquino*

- 9:05-9:25 **Donald Smith**, *A Look into Nineteenth Century Medicine on the Niagara Frontier: Frank Schieppati, Panamerican Consultants' Excavations at the First Niagara Bank Mark Steinback project site in Lewiston, New York*
- 9:25-9:30 Discussion
- 9:30-9:50 **Mark Steinback and Frank Schieppati**, *Running into a Brick Wall: Panamerican Consultants' Investigations at a Turn of the Nineteenth-Century Brickyard and Ferry Landing in Haverstraw, New York*
- 9:50 - 9:55 Discussion
- 9:55 - 10:15 **Robert Hanley**, *Addressing Local Tradition using Historical Archaeology: Investigation of the [Robert E.] Lee House, Ft. Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York*
- 10:15 - 10:20 Discussion
- 10:20 - 10:40 BREAK**
- 10:40-11:00 **Rebecca Emans**, *Buttons and Pipes: How Personal Items Reflect Male Gender Identity at West Point Military Academy During the First Half of the Nineteenth Century*
- 11:00-11:05 Discussion
- 11:05-11:25 **Ed Button**, *Knapped-glass technology in New York State: Evidence from three nineteenth-century sites*
- 11:25-11:30 Discussion

SESSION VI: 9:05-11:30, REGENCY ROOM B
Farms and Landscapes

Moderator: *Ryan Austin*

- 9:05-9:25 **Jack Gary**, *Understanding Landscape Alterations at Jefferson's Poplar Forest: A Report on the Excavation of Site B*
9:25-9:30 *Discussion*
9:30-9:50 **Dena Doroszenko and Meagan Brooks**, *Ice and Fire? The Evolution of Outbuildings at the MacDonell-Williamson House, Ontario*
9:50 - 9:55 *Discussion*
9:55 - 10:15 **Mike Roets**, *The Archaeology of a Hudson River School Landscape, Recent Excavations at Olana Historic Site*
10:15 - 10:20 *Discussion*

10:20 - 10:40 BREAK

- 10:40-11:00 **Lou Ann Wurst**, *Upland Farms and the Transformation of American Agriculture*
11:00-11:05 *Discussion*
11:05-11:25 **Ryan Austin**, *"Success and Competence will have Crowned their Efforts": The Farmstead Archaeology of Western New York, c.1810-1910*
11:25-11:30 *Discussion*

Conference Abstracts

Randy Amici, see David Babson

The Case for Henry's Town: Documents and Artifacts

Session IV (Saturday 2:20-2:40)

Ryan Austin

"Success and Competence will have Crowned their Efforts": The 19th Century Agrarian Revolution in Western New York

Session VI (Sunday 11:05-11:25)

This paper presents an analysis of the social, economic and material effects of the 19th century agricultural revolution on three rural domestic sites located in Erie County, NY as compared with three similar sites in Chenango and Delaware Counties (NY). The development of commercial agriculture and the persistence and/or disappearance of mixed subsistence farmsteads can be attributed to the differential effects of geography, transportation and market access. Although each site's development was influenced by particulars of household composition, family life cycle and traditional ethno-cultural behavior patterns of their occupants, it is demonstrated that their material and historical characteristics, as evinced primarily by domestic ceramic assemblages, were influenced not only by the economic conditions of each household, but by the types of agricultural systems that historically developed in each region coupled with each individual family's subsistence needs.

David Babson and Randy Amici

The Case for Henry's Town: Documents and Artifacts

Session IV (Saturday 2:20-2:40)

Recent research in primary documents has uncovered six accounts dating between 1609 and 1612 that refer to "Henry's Town", a small outlier settlement of Jamestown located on Cape Henry in Virginia. In 2007, the First Landing Foundation of Virginia Beach, VA funded an analysis of artifacts recovered in 1955 from the Chesapian/Lake Joyce Site on Lynnhaven Inlet at Cape Henry, to investigate a possible relationship between the Chesapian/Lake Joyce Site and the early settlement at Henry's Town. This paper presents the results of that investigation.

Joseph F. Balicki, see Wade Catts

Make Sure You Aim for One Shot Well Pointed is Worth a Dozen Thrown Away: Archaeological Evidence of a Musketry Range at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

Session III (Saturday 2:20-2:40)

Sherene Baugher

The Gendered Landscape of a 19th Century New York Charitable Institution

Session IA (Saturday 8:30-8:50)

Sailors' Snug Harbor, located on Staten Island, was established in 1831 as a charitable institution for retired seamen. Snug Harbor was well endowed with incomes from Manhattan real estate, and so its buildings were grand and its grounds were park-like. The yearly attendance was between four and six hundred seamen, supported by a staff of administrators, cooks, carpenters, gardeners, farmers, seamstresses, and washerwomen. The women were often Irish immigrants. The design of the buildings and the grounds and the archaeological material reveal the power, class, and gender dynamics that existed at this 19th century site. In 1976, the institution moved to North Carolina and New York City became the property owner. The landmarked buildings and the 80-acres surrounding them are being developed as a cultural center with museums, a botanical garden and public park. The preservation challenge is how to reveal this rich history.

Charles Bello, see Richard Veit

The Art of Castrametation: Tracing the Remains of the British Camps at Raritan Landing.

Session IC (Saturday 11:35-11:55)

Carin Bloom and Dan Sivilich

Recovering the Revolution: Investigating an Unknown Brigade at the Valley Forge Encampment

Session III (Saturday 1:55-2:15)

This July and August 2007, university students from Temple and other visiting institutions will participate in a field school excavation at Valley Forge, specifically on the land between Washington Memorial Chapel and Defender's Gate. In cooperation with BRAVO, five potential areas for excavation have been identified through controlled metal detecting surveys; three near the Chapel, and two near Defender's Gate. These areas are expected to yield hut and midden features, as well as large deposits of artifacts to accompany the almost three hundred metal pieces already collected. Using the GIS analysis performed by BRAVO, we hope to be able to determine the orientation of the brigade that occupied this landscape, as well as to potentially identify it by name, through the analysis of the artifacts uncovered. This paper will discuss the findings from the six-week excavation, as well as initial conclusions that can be drawn from their analyses.

Charles Bradley

Session II (Saturday 11:10-11:30)

"... par les bouches de mes canons" A Report on a British Colonial Militia Assemblage from King William's War

From 1995 to 1997 Parks Canada Underwater Archaeological Services, in conjunction with provincial and local subaquatic preservation associations conducted archaeological investigations on a wreck at L'Anse aux Bouleaux in Baie Trinite on Quebec's north shore. The weapons and accouterments recovered, in accordance with other elements of the assemblage indicated the vessel was one of Admiral Phips' missing transports returning from Quebec in the fall of 1690 and carrying a contingent of British colonial militia. This paper relates to a second stage of excavation – the extraction of material locked within the numerous concretions recovered from the site. The painstaking work by Parks Canada and Centre de conservation du Quebec conservation teams has contributed yet another chapter to this fascinating story. Examination of this rich and diverse martial assemblage has proved instrumental in shedding light on the people who possessed these weapons and the environment in which they lived. In-depth examination of the large collection of firearms also contributes insight into the early colonial gunsmithing industry.

Meagan Brooks, see Dena Doroszenko

Session VI (Sunday 9:30-9:50)

Ice and Fire? The Evolution of Outbuildings at the Macdonell-Williamson House

Ian Burrow

Session III (Saturday 3:30-3:50)

Finding the Dutch of Bergen Village: Excavations at the Van Wagenen House and Dutch and Dutch-American Culture in a Planned New Jersey Community

The little-studied 1660, planned, defended village of Bergen is a Dutch settlement (a *brinkdorp* – a village with a central square) that contrasts with the sophisticated urban communities of New York or Albany on the one hand, and with the scattered farmsteads of New Jersey and the Hudson Valley on the other. Its original street pattern survives intact within in the modern townscape, although only one Colonial-era building, the Van Wagenen House, survives as a standing structure. Research on the settlement undertaken as part of investigations at the Van Wagenen House has identified patterning in the layout of the settlement, and located 17th century property lines, and has drawn initial conclusions about the vernacular architecture of the settlement. At the Van Wagenen House itself rich earlier 18th century midden deposits, including faunal materials, have been identified.

Edwin W. Button

Session V (Sunday 11:05-11:25)

Knapped-glass technology in New York State: evidence from three nineteenth century sites

This paper discusses knapped-glass tools found at three historical archaeological sites within New York State. The artifacts were recovered from cultural resource investigations by Panamerican Consultants conducted in 2004 and 2005. The fragmentary glass tools, crafted from the bases of tumblers and bottles, exhibit crude to excellent flaking attributes that form sharp cutting edges - demonstrating similar tool production processes employed by indigenous groups working with lithic materials. Although the existence of glass tools created by indigenous groups in the historic period is fairly well documented, published accounts on the expedient modification and secondary use of glass by non-indigenous populations in North America are limited. Analytical processes associated with the identification and description of lithic cultural materials was applied in the analysis of the glass artifacts in order to demonstrate that these objects represent purposely-crafted tools, and to provide insight into possible tool function based upon comparative morphological properties.

Wade Catts and Joseph F. Balicki

Session III (Saturday 2:20-2:40)

Make Sure You Aim for One Shot Well Pointed is Worth a Dozen Thrown Away: Archaeological Evidence of a Musketry Range at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

In the winter of 1777-78, the main body of the Continental Army established winter quarters at Valley Forge about 18 miles northwest of Philadelphia. The arrival of Friedrich Wilhelm Baron von Steuben marked a significant shift in American troop training. Under Baron von Steuben's tutelage troops acquired tactical skills, discipline, and organization that resulted in an army whose companies, battalions, and brigades were increasingly on par with the professionalism of their opponents. In 2005 archeologists with John Milner Associates, Inc. completed investigations within Valley Forge National Park in advance of entry road reconfiguration, when the archeological signature of a target or musket range was identified. The field methods we used to identify this indistinct feature – including metal detecting, shovel testing, unit excavation, and GPR survey – and the historical research that places this feature within its broader military context will be discussed.

Daniel Cruson and Kathleen von Jena

Session III (Saturday 3:55-4:15)

Incidents of Regional Variation in Winter Encampment Hut Construction: Huts and History at Redding Connecticut

Excavation at two enlisted men's huts in Putnam Memorial State Park, Redding Connecticut has revealed substantial differences in hut site preparation. This park commemorates the Revolutionary War winter encampment of 1778-79 where regiments of the New Hampshire line and Canadian volunteers spent the winter months between December and April. These huts were located in an area that we suspected marked the boundary between the New Hampshire and Canadian regiments. The differences that we discovered tend to confirm this supposition. Further, these differences strongly suggest regional variation in the approach to hut construction. This leads to the question of consistency vs. hut variation as the winter camps evolved over the course of the war and indicates areas that need further attention as Revolutionary War archeology proceeds.

James A. Delle and Mary Ann Levine

Session II (Saturday 9:20-9:40)

The Women of Vine Street: An Archaeology of Gendered Landscapes in Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Often neglected in studies of archaeological landscapes, urban house lots were arenas for the negotiation of gendered social relations. In this paper we examine Lot 134 in Lancaster, PA which in the mid- to late 19th century contained as many as four households headed by women, including Lydia Hamilton Smith, a single African-America woman employed by Thaddeus Stevens, a leading congressman of the Civil War period. Following Stevens' death, Smith purchased the lot transforming the buildings into boarding houses, inhabited primarily by widows and their children. The urban landscape of Lot 134 is currently being incorporated into a \$165 million dollar convention center/hotel/museum complex. Through a consideration of archaeological data collected in 2002-03, we examine how the cultural landscape of this lot was transformed into a female-dominated space, and how the stories of the women of Vine St. will be preserved and interpreted by the newly formed museum.

Paula Dennis and David Starbuck

Session II (Saturday 9:45-10:05)

Gendering a Shaker Landscape

The Shakers have been one of America's most successful communal societies since the late 18th century. Of the nineteen communities that once spanned the eastern United States, the landscape is perhaps the most intact at Canterbury Shaker Village in central New Hampshire, where the last Shaker Sister died in 1992. Now operated as a museum village, Canterbury survives today in the form of two dozen Shaker-designed buildings, a Shaker-modified landscape of several thousand acres, many thousands of objects of Shaker manufacture, and dumps and archaeological sites that reveal insights into past Shaker practices. Because of the primacy of worship and the desire to achieve separation from worldly concerns, there was originally a strict spatial division between the sexes that appears to have broken down some in later years. Ideology, expressed as behavior deemed appropriate to either men or women, carefully governed life within this closed society, where beliefs were translated into tightly ordered, well-manicured buildings, orchards and fields where every design or act reflected their devotion to God.

Dena Doroszenko and Meagan Brooks

Session VI (Sunday 9:30-9:50)

Ice and Fire? The Evolution of Outbuildings at the Macdonell-Williamson House

Located on the Ottawa River near the small village of Pointe Fortune, retired fur trader, John Macdonell attempted to set up a freight forwarding business as well as live out his retirement in style. Built in 1817, the large Georgian mansion still stands proudly on the river. However, poor planning, both financially and unfortunate historical circumstances, led to his business plans failing. Nonetheless, he forged ahead by building a complex of buildings during the early 1820s. Archaeological investigations over a number of seasons will be highlighted with particular reference to the discoveries in 2006 and 2007 that led us to a discussion over why would anyone choose to build a smokehouse and ice house under the same roof.

Rebecca Duggan

Session III (Saturday 8:30-8:50)

Rescue Excavation at the Fortress of Louisbourg 2006-07

Coastal erosion has long been a threat to the preservation of in-situ 18th-century cultural resources at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada. However, the exposure of archaeological sites along Louisbourg shores has been both a blessing and a curse. Although recent storm erosion events have revealed tangible aspects of 18th century life and death at Louisbourg that have

not been previously identified through historical or archaeological research, archaeological sites exposed by erosion are usually damaged, difficult to protect, and fieldwork is often conducted in less than ideal circumstances. This paper will discuss the recent discovery and rescue excavation of an eroding mass burial site that appears to be associated with the 1745 siege of Louisbourg. This field project demonstrates the benefits and losses dealt with while working on an eroding, fragile, and fascinating archaeological site.

Phil Dunning

Session IV (Saturday 4:45-5:05)

Material Culture from the Elizabeth and Mary

At the annual CNEHA conference in Montreal in 1998, the Material Culture Research Unit of the Parks Canada Underwater Archaeology Section conducted a workshop on material recovered from the Elizabeth and Mary, a vessel that was part of Sir William Phips's ill-fated expedition against Quebec in 1690. The ship was transporting militia from Dorchester, Massachusetts when it sank in the St Lawrence River, on the North shore near Baie Trinity, Quebec. Since the 1998 presentation, much additional material has excavated from concretions, documented and identified. This paper will update the recent findings, including clothing -related and personal artifacts and food-preparation and service artifacts. A variety of artifacts suggest that civilian status, as well as military rank, was important on the expedition. The implications of this will be discussed.

Rebecca J. Emans

Session VI (Sunday 10:40-11:00)

Buttons and Pipes: How Personal Items Reflect Male Gender Identity at West Point Military Academy during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century

Recent archaeological investigations undertaken by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point revealed an expansive midden dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. Phase I through Phase III cultural resources investigations, and monitoring of the construction of the new library, called Thomas Jefferson Hall, have revealed a temporally narrow picture of life at the Point for cadets and officers. This paper presents the interpretation of personal items, including buttons, smoking pipes and hygiene items, in relation to the teacher/student and officer/cadet dichotomy as reflective of male gender identity formation within a military context.

Jack Gary

Session VI (Sunday 9:05 – 9:25)

Understanding Landscape Alterations at Jefferson's Poplar Forest: A Report on Excavation of Site B

The Department of Archaeology and Landscapes at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's plantation and retreat home in Bedford County, Virginia, continues to explore an intensely modified landscape southeast of the main dwelling. Four years of excavation along the boundary between the plantation's ornamental core and the more utilitarian "cartilage" landscape have revealed intriguing features such as filled in erosion gullies, stone lined drains, unmortared brick pads, and large quantities of architectural and domestic debris. These excavations have also yielded a growing number of questions about the function of this area during Jefferson's time at Poplar Forest. Initial analysis has begun to reveal intimate connections between this large site, Jefferson's ornamental plantings, the domestic activities taking place around the house, and the plantation's enslaved community. This paper will explore these connections in the context of Jefferson's attempt to transform a vernacular piedmont plantation into a planned villa retreat.

Mathew Grubel

Session III (Saturday 2:45-3:05)

Records, Reconstructions, Reality: Testing Interpretations of Log Hut Construction at Valley Forge and Morristown.

At two key winter campsites, Valley Forge & Morristown, experiments are testing and challenging interpretations of how the huts were built. These differ from popular TV history shows that have created 'reality' experiments primarily for entertainment value. With no extant structures, well designed and controlled experiments provide a means to test plausibility and to open new ways of thinking about the archival and archaeological records. As we will show, the process of hut building at these two camps was a non-trivial task, and how the process effects the outcome. It suggests how the Continental Army's winter camps evolved. These in turn impact our views of the interior and exterior spatial relationships, the actual challenges to the army, and the role of the Continental Army in the adoption and spread of log hut building.

Robert J. Hanley

Addressing Local Tradition using Historic Archaeology: Investigation of the [Robert E.] Lee House, Ft. Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York

The "Lee House", now known as Building 117, is the oldest remaining non-defensive structure on Ft. Hamilton in Brooklyn, New York. Local tradition suggests Robert E. Lee once occupied the structure during his tenure at the fort to institute repairs. For years this belief was considered specious due to the architectural style of the existing structure being characteristic of a later design. In 1998, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. of Buffalo, New York was contracted to answer the question of Robert E. Lee's purported occupation in Building 117 as part of a larger-scale cultural resources management investigation. The existing building and its surrounding property were investigated using archaeology, magnetometry, historical research and architectural assessments. The investigators ultimately determined that the existing structure narrowly post-dates Robert E. Lee's stay and no archaeological remains were present to indicate the presence of an earlier structure at or adjacent to the location in question.

Session VI (Sunday 9:55-10:15)**Sarah Henderson**

Glass en Masse: Mass Disposal of Artifacts at Inge-Va

The site of Inge-va, built in 1823, is located in the Town of Perth in Lanark County. The house, owned by the Ontario Heritage Trust, is significant due to the fact that it is one of the earliest stone structures of early Perth, Ontario. In the summer of 2006, Heritage Masonry Students from Algonquin College continued their work on the restoration of the stone garden boundary wall located along the northeastern end of the property. An analysis and interpretation of the artifacts from this excavation were completed based on the class, type and variety of the artifacts found in this Operation. Various conclusions about the site were made such as the family associated with this layer, their status, and the possible purpose of the deposit.

Session IV (Saturday 1:30-1:50)**Richard Hunter**

The Middlebrook Encampments - Forgotten, Not Necessarily Gone

For six weeks in the late spring and early summer of 1777, and then for six months over the winter of 1778 - 79, the Continental Army encamped at Middlebrook in central New Jersey, waiting as the British wavered in New York. One might think that the actions of several thousand American troops billeted for weeks and months at a time would leave ample archaeological traces in the landscape. Yet, today, this area lies subsumed beneath the suburban sprawl of metropolitan New York and the below-ground Revolutionary War record is extraordinarily difficult to recover. Using the ephemeral evidence of General Anthony Wayne's brigade encampment of 1777 as a focus of study, this paper touches on the challenges presented by modern day land ownership, suburban land use, pervasive metal detecting, misinterpreted features in the cultural landscape and sporadic archival information as archaeologists strive to understand the archaeological potential of the Middlebrook occupations.

Session III (Saturday 1:30 - 1:50)**Mechelle L. Kerns-Nocerito**

A Pot to Piss In: The McCeney Bucket Privy, Laurel, Maryland

In the summer 2007, the Anne Arundel Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Maryland undertook a privy excavation in Laurel, Maryland at the 1866 home of Jim and Bobbi McCeney. The objective, a training exercise for members of the Certified Archeological Technician Program and to contribute to the history of Laurel, Maryland. The original superstructure (a two hole-er) was removed from its foundation for repairs revealing the deposits below. Excavations suggest a 19th century bucket privy with post-use domestic fill consisting of ceramics, vessel glass, significant amounts of animal bone, a 1937 penny, a 1934 political campaign button and complex stratigraphy.

Session IB (Saturday 10:30-10:40)**Joseph Last**

Protecting the Pink Bits: Martello Towers in Defence of the Empire

The 2007 excavations of Cathcart Tower on Cedar Island, Kingston, Ontario, complete the latest archaeological investigation of the city's Victorian tower defences. Being the last of a long tradition, the towers are considered the most sophisticated examples of Martello construction to be found in Canada or elsewhere. As such, they present a means to appreciate the lineage of tower development that once graced the shores of the British Empire. Given their varied state of preservation; their differing historic landscape treatment; and range of occupational use; the Martellos of Kingston are once again working in concert to tell the story of their defensive function, their innovative design, their past occupants, and their present role in the Kingston community.

Session III (Saturday 9:20-9:40)

Jed Levin, see Douglas Mooney

The Powerful and the Powerless: Archaeological Investigations of the President's House Site in Philadelphia

Session IV (Saturday 2:45-3:05)

Mary Ann Levine, see James A. Delle

The Women of Vine Street: An Archaeology of Gendered Landscapes in Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Session II (Saturday 9:20-9:40)

Susan Maguire, see Elizabeth Peña

Recent Excavations at Old Fort Niagara

Session III (Saturday 10:30-10:40)

Katherine Marino and Zachary Nelson

An Archaeology of Picnics and People: Investigations at the First Baptist Church in America, Providence RI.

Session IB (Saturday 10:45-11:05)

This field report details the methodologies and results of the investigations at the First Baptist Church in America, Providence, RI. Brown University students carried out the work during fall 2006 in a field school run by the Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World and the Anthropology department. The excavations had three goals: to teach archaeological methods, to expand upon the church members' knowledge of their property, and to engage the public in the research via innovative media. The first part of the report presents the results of the field work in the churchyard, where evidence points to utilization of the space for picnicking and social events. The second part details the original way in which a wiki was developed to present both data about the dig, and personal accounts of experiences on site, in order to humanize the research and create a platform which better engages the community at large.

Sean McHugh, see Richard Veit

The Art of Castrametation: Tracing the Remains of the British Camps at Raritan Landing.

Session IC (Saturday 11:35-11:55)

Karen Metheny

Engendering the Corporate Landscape: A View from the Miners' Doublehouse

America's mining landscapes are instinctively viewed as male-dominated spaces—landscapes that have been cut out, created, shaped, operated, altered, and often abandoned through the actions of men. Helvetia Mine, a bituminous coal mine operated in western Pennsylvania from the late 19th to the mid-20th century, is no exception. Its history encompasses the stories of hundreds of miners and their sons—stories often spanning several generations. Yet the cultural landscape of the company town of Helvetia is not a male-dominated space but rather expresses a wide spectrum of social and economic relationships among the miners and their families, as well as the coal company; further, these relationships varied on basis of age, gender, religion, ethnicity, and economic status. A closer look at this community shows that family and community relationships provided much of the supporting structure for work and daily life in this coal company town, despite the company's paternalistic practices.

Session IA (Saturday 8:55 – 9:15)

Douglas Mooney and Jed Levin

The Powerful and the Powerless: Archaeological Investigations of the President's House Site in Philadelphia

Session IV (Saturday 2:45-3:05)

In 2007, the City of Philadelphia and the National Park Service commissioned archaeological investigations of the site of the former Executive Mansion occupied by President's Washington and Adams when Philadelphia served as the temporary capital of the United States, from 1790 to 1800. Conducted as a research-driven, publicly oriented investigation, this project preceded the construction of a congressionally mandated memorial on the site, and sought to find evidence of the house itself and artifact deposits related to members of the Presidential households who lived there—including at least nine enslaved Africans brought by Washington from Mount Vernon during his administration, two of whom escaped to freedom from this house. Recently completed fieldwork produced archaeological remains associated directly with both the Presidents and the enslaved individuals who toiled on these grounds, and drew an estimated 300,000 visitors to the site over a four-month period.

Douglas Mooney, see Ed Morin

Update on the Excavations at the Spring Street Church Cemetery Site, New York, New York

Session IV (Saturday 3:30 – 3:50)

Ed Morin and Douglas Mooney**Session IV (Saturday 3:30 – 3:50)***Update on the Excavations at the Spring Street Church Cemetery Site, New York, New York*

Human remains were discovered by construction crews while excavating the foundations for a planned condominium hotel complex. The construction staff subsequently ceased excavation and notified the NYPD and the ME's office. Project officials also notified the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission who requested all excavation be stopped in the vicinity of the remains. Archaeologists from AKRF and URS Corporation were contacted by the developer to inspect the remains. Preliminary background information indicated that the remains may be associated with the former Spring Street Presbyterian Church, which once existed on the present construction site between ca. 1810-1960. Ultimately, the New York City Department of Buildings determined that all further mechanized excavation within the project area be suspended pending the receipt and approval of an integrated work plan for archaeological investigation of the site and the recovery and documentation of any attendant human remains. This paper presents the results of the field investigations.

Zachary Nelson, see Katherine Marino**Session IB (Saturday 10:45-11:05)***An Archaeology of Picnics and People: Investigations at the First Baptist Church in America, Providence RI.***Maria O'Donovan****Session IV (Saturday 3:55-4:15)***Urban Archaeology and Methods at the Binghamton Mall Site.*

The Binghamton Mall site comprises most of a 19th century residential block in the regional urban center of Binghamton, New York. Archaeologists from the Public Archaeology Facility have excavated at the site for four field seasons. During this process, we have gained some insight into the implications of methods that are commonly used in urban settings. Urban archaeology frequently relies on backhoe trenches to determine research potential and focuses on shaft features during excavation. Both strategies have limitations; trenches often fail to sample the horizontal complexity of urban contexts and focusing on shaft features eliminates sheet midden deposits from consideration. Archaeologists are aware of these limitations and the use of these strategies is often justified by the complexity and richness of urban settings. However, we should consider how these methods influence the decisions that we make and the questions that we can answer.

David Orr and Julia Steele**Session III (Saturday 4:20-4:40)***The Pennsylvania Brigade Excavations at Valley Forge: Breaking Away and Getting Down to Work*

Recent excavations conducted by the National Park Service at the site of the Pennsylvania Brigade encampment of 1777-78 have raised new questions as well as answering old ones. The material evidence eloquently argues that the historical actors were willing to ignore some established regimens of social, political, and military behavior in order to align themselves in revolutionary new ways. By concentrating on that rare archaeological survivor at Valley Forge, the ground surface between huts and earthworks, a good sample of what the army was all about emerged. Clusters of objects revealed work areas, as the army struggled to keep itself viable. In this citizen's army, pockets of artificing were found scattered throughout the camp and not in specialized locations. This paper will show evidence of all the above and suggest ways in which the encampment at Valley Forge began to lead to a new national identity.

Elizabeth Peña and Susan Maguire**Session III (Saturday 10:30-10:40)***Recent Excavations at Old Fort Niagara*

During the summer of 2007, the Buffalo State College Archaeological Field School conducted excavations at Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY. The research in 2007 continued with previous research conducted in 2005 and considers trade relationships between Native Americans and Europeans (both French & British). This paper will review the preliminary findings from the 2007 field season.

Suzanne Plousois**Session III (Saturday 11:35-11:55)***Remains of a Day*

On the eve of the War of 1812, seven officers at Fort George sat down to dinner. Events that evening somehow resulted in the breakage of the tableware and its deposition in a shallow pit. Excavation of the debris, and a later re-discovery and analysis of the dinner assemblage, offers a rare opportunity to explore the lifestyle, privilege, and duty governing the lives of British officers in the early 19th century.

Laura Quirk**Session IV (Saturday 1:55-2:15)***The Bridgeport Site: Small-Scale Manufacturing in Ontario*

This project was initially begun as an archaeological salvage operation in present-day Kitchener, Ontario. During the preliminary historical investigation it was ascertained that the owner, Henry Wahl, had been a shoemaker, and later a farmer, in the mid 1800s. He had carried out both activities on his property. Through analysis of the assemblage I have been able to demonstrate that although it was Henry Wahl who had been credited with the business of making shoes in historic documents, there was both historical precedent and archaeological evidence that his wife Sarah had participated in, and may have even conducted, the work in later years. It is my hope to present a paper based on this work which combines both archaeological and historical methods which allowed me to incorporate important evidence from both disciplines in bringing to light the otherwise historically invisible contributions of Sarah Wahl.

Michael Roets**Session VI (Sunday 9:55-10:15)***The Archaeology of a Hudson River School Landscape, Recent Excavations at Olana State Historic Site*

Located on the Hudson River about 20 miles south of Albany, Olana was the 250-acre estate of the Hudson River School painter Frederic Church. Olana, designed by Church between 1860 and 1900, was perhaps his finest artistic achievement that consisted of a Persian-style house, a working farm, a sculpted landscape, over five miles of carriage drives, and picturesque views. Presently efforts are underway to restore the estate to its appearance during Church's lifetime. This paper presents a summary of the recent archeological work conducted at Olana to inform as well as mitigate the impact of this restoration program. The primary focus is on excavations undertaken in the farm complex of the site that uncovered substantial foundations of an 1860's farm structure as well as artifacts from Church's lifetime and beyond. The results have been informative about how Church designed and constructed this building as well as what the family used it for.

Michael Rogers, see Scott D. Stull**Session II (Saturday 8:55-9:15)***Finding Fort Hardy: Remote Sensing, Subsurface Testing, and Documentary Research Combine to Identify the Boundaries of a French and Indian War Fort***Frank Schieppati, see Donald Smith****Session VI (Sunday 9:05-9:25)***A Look into Nineteenth Century Medicine on the Niagara Frontier: Panamerican Consultants' Excavations at the First Niagara Bank project site in Lewiston, New York***Frank Schieppati, see Mark Steinback****Session V (Sunday 9:30-9:50)***Running into a Brick Wall: Panamerican Consultants' Investigations at a Turn of the Nineteenth-Century Brickyard and Ferry Landing in Haverstraw, New York***Dan Sivilich, see Carin Bloom****Session III (Saturday 1:55-2:15)***Recovering the Revolution: Investigating an Unknown Brigade at the Valley Forge Encampment***Donald Smith, Frank Schieppati and Mark Steinback****Session VI (Sunday 9:05-9:25)***A Look into Nineteenth Century Medicine on the Niagara Frontier: Panamerican Consultants' Excavations at the First Niagara Bank project site in Lewiston, New York*

The paper summarizes the results of Panamerican Consultants' Phase III investigations at the First Niagara Bank project site in Lewiston, New York. The site comprised a nineteenth century house and the remains of several related structures, including a filled privy, a small business building, and a demolished structure attached to the house. The business building was constructed as an office for a physician, Ambrose Thomas, who owned the property in the mid-nineteenth century. It also served as an office for a subsequent owner, Dr. Edward Smith, and was later rented to a shoemaker. Unfortunately, excavation of the structure failed to yield information concerning how the shoemaker interacted with the land's owner(s). However, the investigations did result in some less-expected findings. Evidence from both the office/shoemaker's shop and the privy suggests Smith was likely involved in the manufacture of an elixir called "Dr. Frost's Pain Relief."

David Staley**Session IV (Saturday 4:20-4:40)***The Construction, Use, and Dissolution of the Adirondack Iron and Steel Company's "New Furnace".*

New York State Museum excavations at this well preserved mid 19th century iron blast furnace revealed an extensive masonry sub floor platform. Deposits on this preparatory surface illustrate the construction sequence and finishing touches prior to the first firing. The brief use life of the furnace is marked by a mottled blend of charcoal, slag, clay and artifacts. Details of the anorthracite, sandstone, and brick masonry supports of the hot blast system's bustle pipes and tuyeres are presented in this paper. Excavations revealed a cast iron runner in the blast arch along with runner supports and vertical iron guide rods suggesting the chute was moved periodically to deliver molten iron to different parts of the casting house. The content and character of the uppermost levels, notably a sequence of brick fragments, fire clay, and sandstone, document the abandonment and post-abandonment processes subsequent to the last furnace firing in 1856.

David Starbuck**Session IC (Saturday 11:10-11:30)***Excavations at Mount Independence on Lake Champlain: The Layout of an American Encampment Early in the Revolutionary War*

Mount Independence is a forested mountaintop, an easily-fortified peninsula, on the Vermont side of Lake Champlain, and it is located at one of the narrowest points on the lake, directly across from Fort Ticonderoga. In mid-1776 it was cleared by American forces in order to prevent British armies from using the lake as a passageway between Canada and Albany, New York. For the space of a year, an enormous camp of American Continental soldiers and militia occupied "The Mount," erecting rows of huts, tents, and barracks buildings that were later abandoned during a British attack in July of 1777. The site was subsequently never built upon, and excavations led by the author in the 1990s sampled the remains of many of the huts. This is an overview of what excavations have revealed about the daily lives and dwellings of soldiers living on "The Mount."

David Starbuck, see Paula Dennis
Gendering a Shaker Landscape

Session II (Saturday 9:45-10:05)

Julia Steele, see David Orr

Session III (Saturday 4:20-4:40)*The Pennsylvania Brigade Excavations at Valley Forge: Breaking Away and Getting Down to Work***Mark Steinback and Frank Schieppati****Session V (Sunday 9:30-9:50)***Running into a Brick Wall: Panamerican Consultants' Investigations at a Turn of the Nineteenth-Century Brickyard and Ferry Landing in Haverstraw, New York*

In the nineteenth century, Haverstraw was the capital of the Hudson River brickmaking industry. By 1884, near the height of brick manufacture, 42 area brickyards produced more than 302 million bricks and employed 2,400 workers. This paper summarizes the results of Panamerican Consultants' Phase IA investigation at the location of proposed waterfront development project, a former industrial area, along the Hudson River in the village of Haverstraw, New York. Although the results were not unexpected, map analysis identified clusters of MDSs associated with a coal and brickyard (later a refinery) and a former ferry landing within the low-lying area adjacent to the river, as well as suspected shipwrecks in proximity to the proposed ferry channel.

Mark Steinback, see Donald Smith

Session VI (Sunday 9:05-9:25)*A Look into Nineteenth Century Medicine on the Niagara Frontier: Panamerican Consultants' Excavations at the First Niagara Bank project site in Lewiston, New York***Bruce B. Sterling****Session II (Saturday 10:45-11:05)***The Flat Site, An 18th-Century King George's War Skirmish Line?*

The Flat Site, a small 18th Century military site originally identified in 1999, was reexamined by Hartgen Associates in 2006 for a new house construction. The site is located on the west shore of Lake Champlain south of the Fort St. Frederic/Fort Crown Point, Essex County, New York. The site was investigated within a systematic survey which resulted in the retrieval of a low density linear concentration of 18th-century military artifacts. This military feature may represent a portion of an 18th-century skirmish line. As a result of the survey, the site has been protected from development. The presentation will discuss the interpretation of the Flat Site and its potential relevance with the French and English conflict during the 1740's King George's War. The issues of metal detectors and their importance in conducting surveys on military sites will also be discussed.

Scott D. Stull and Michael Rogers

Session II (Saturday 8:55-9:15)

Finding Fort Hardy: Remote Sensing, Subsurface Testing, and Documentary Research Combine to Identify the Boundaries of a French and Indian War Fort

The site of Fort Hardy in Schuylerville, New York has been generally known for decades, but the actual boundaries of the fort had been lost with the passage of time. This location is doubly important, as the ruins of Fort Hardy were the location of the Field of Grounded Arms, where the British Army deposited their weaponry after their surrender at the Battle of Saratoga. Traditional shovel testing was inconclusive, so remote sensing, tied to detailed map and documentary research, was used to place a precise excavation unit. This testing located the earthworks of the fort without disturbing this important site in any significant manner. This paper will discuss the documentary and field procedures used to find the site of Fort Hardy.

John Triggs

Session II (Saturday 9:45-10:05)

Three Nations Together: The Mississauga, Iroquois and British at Burlington Heights During the War of 1812

Since 1994 archaeological investigations at Dundurn Castle National Historic Site in Hamilton, Ontario have recovered substantial evidence of native occupation during the fur trade period and the War of 1812. The latest excavations in 2005 revealed a pit house situated only a few metres away from the British officers' quarters. The evidence suggests that the feature, clearly non-domestic in nature, was built after June 1813 and filled in between spring 1814 and fall 1815. Artifacts found within the pit are attributed to the Iroquois allies, hundreds of whom were camped at the fortified British position known as Burlington Heights. Comparisons with archaeological materials recovered from a contemporary Mississauga encampment at the Heights presents the opportunity to examine the role that each group played as British allies. Specifically, the archaeological evidence can be used as a basis for hypothesizing about the social and political relationships that may have existed between the two native groups and the British military.

Richard Veit, Charles Bello, Robert Wienczek, and Sean McHugh

Session IC (Saturday 11:35-11:55)

The Art of Castrametation: Tracing the Remains of the British Camps at Raritan Landing.

From December 1776 through June of 1777 elements of the Crown Forces were stationed at Raritan Landing in Piscataway Township, New Jersey. Some of the troops were quartered in private homes; others were cantoned in tent camps. This paper examines the ephemeral remains of the tent camps at Raritan Landing. Using a conjunctive approach employing metal detectors, GPS, GPR, and GIS, as well as intensive historical research, and traditional field survey methods, the remains of these camps were identified and studied. Their remains illustrate an important aspect of military behavior, castrametation, the laying out and arrangement of camps, and provide insights into the scale of the camps and the activities of the Crown forces during their occupation of New Jersey.

Kathleen von Jena, see Daniel Cruson

Session III (Saturday 3:55-4:15)

Incidents of Regional Variation in Winter Encampment Hut Construction: Huts and History at Redding Connecticut.

Robert Wienczek, see Richard Veit

Session IC (Saturday 11:35-11:55)

The Art of Castrametation: Tracing the Remains of the British Camps at Raritan Landing.

LouAnn Wurst

Session VI (Sunday 10:40 - 11:00)

Upland Farms and the Transformation of American Agriculture

During the Depression, the Resettlement Administration purchased impoverished upland farms in the Finger Lakes, creating the only Federal Forest in New York. Supposedly, this drastic buy-out signaled the end of a long history of economic collapse for these farms, a narrative in keeping with the story of the slow but inevitable decline in farming in the Northeastern United States presented by many historians. SUNY Brockport's archaeological field program has worked in the forest for five seasons. We have surveyed, documented and excavated at 12 farms in addition to a saw mill complex and school house. Our richly textured archaeological and historic data challenges the common historical narratives of farming in New York. This paper will present some of our preliminary findings and demonstrate how a fine-grained analysis of one locale can provide significant insights into the transformations of agricultural production and capitalism in the United States

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Randy Amici (see David Babson)

Ryan Austin
University at Buffalo Archaeological Survey
rystin@aol.com

David Babson
First Landing Foundation
dbabson@maxwell.syr.edu

Joseph F. Balicki
John Milner Associates, Inc.
jbalicki@johnmilnerassociates.com

Sherene Baugher
Cornell University
sbb8@cornell.edu

Charles Bello
Cultural Resource Consulting Group
cbello@crcg.net

Carin Bloom
Temple University
bloomc@temple.edu

Charles Bradley
Parks Canada
charles.bradley@pc.gc.ca

Meagan Brooks
Ontario Heritage Trust
meagan.brooks@heritagetrust.on.ca

Ian Burrow
Hunter Research Inc.
iburrow@hunterresearch.com

Edwin W. Button
Panamerican Consultants, Inc
ewbutton@yahoo.com

Wade P. Catts
John Milner Associates, Inc.
wcatts@johnmilnerassociates.com

Mike Cinquino
Panamerican Consultants Inc.
mcinquino@panamericanconsultants.com

Daniel Cruson
Archaeological Society of Connecticut
dcruson@charter.net

James Delle
Kutztown University
delle@kutztown.edu

Paula Dennis
In the Field Consulting
pdnns@netzero.net

Dena Doroszenko
Ontario Heritage Trust
dena.d@sympatico.ca

Rebecca Duggan
Parks Canada
Rebecca.Duggan@pc.gc.ca

Phil Dunning
Parks Canada
Phil.Dunning@pc.gc.ca

Rebecca Emans
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
rjemans@panamconsultants.com

Jack Gary
Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest
jack@poplarforest.org

Matthew Grubel
Temple University
mattewg@erols.com

Robert J. Hanley
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
rhanley@panamconsultants.com

Sarah Henderson
Wilfred Laurier University
sarah.m.hend@gmail.com

Richard Hunter
Hunter Research, Inc.
rwhunter@hunterresearch.com

Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito
URS Corporation
Mechelle_Kerns-Nocerito@urscorp.com

Joseph Last
Parks Canada
joseph.last@pc.gc.ca

Jed Levin
National Park Service
jedlevin@erols.com

Mary Ann Levine
Franklin and Marshall College
mlevine@fandm.edu

Adrian Mandzy
Morehead State University
a.mandzy@moreheadstate.edu

Susan Maguire
Buffalo State College
maguirse@buffalostate.edu

Katherine Marino
Brown University
katherine_Marino@brown.edu

Sean McHugh
Cultural Resource Consulting Group
smchugh@crcg.net

Karen Metheny
Boston University
kbmetheny@aol.com

Douglas Mooney
URS Corporation
douglas_mooney@urscorp.com

Edward M. Morin
URS Corporation
Ed_Morin@URSCorp.com

Zachary Nelson
Entrix, Inc.
zachary73@gmail.com

Maria O'Donovan
Public Archaeology Facility
odonovan@binghamton.edu

David Orr
Temple University
daveorr@temple.edu

Elizabeth S. Peña
Buffalo State College
penaes@buffalostate.edu

Suzanne Plousos
Parks Canada
suzanne.plousos@pc.gc.ca

Laura Quirk
Wilfred Laurier University
laura.quirk@sympatico.ca

Michael Roets
NYS Office of Parks, Rec., & Hist.
Preservation
Bureau of Historic Sites
michael.roets@oprhp.state.ny.us

Michael Rogers
Ithaca College
mrogers@ithaca.edu

Frank Schieppati
Panamerican Consultants, Inc
schieppati@panconsultants.com

Dan Sivilich
BRAVO (Battlefield Restoration & Arch'l
Volunteer Org)
digbattles@optonline.net

Donald Smith
Panamerican Consultants, Inc
dsmith@panamconsultants.com

David Staley
New York State Museum
Cultural Resource Survey Program
dstaley@mail.nysed.gov

David Starbuck
Plymouth State University
dstarbuck@frontiernet.net

Mark Steinback
Panamerican Consultants, Inc
msteinback@panamconsultants.com

Julia Steele
National Park Service
Julia_steele@nps.gov

Bruce Sterling
Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.
bsterling@hartgen.com

Scott D. Stull
Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.
sstull@hartgen.com

John Triggs
Wilfred Laurier University
jtriggs@wlu.ca

Richard Veit
Monmouth University
rveit@monmouth.edu

Kathleen von Jena (See Daniel Cruson)

Robert Wiencek
URS Corporation
wiencek@comcast.net

LouAnn Wurst
SUNY College at Brockport
lwurst@brockport.edu

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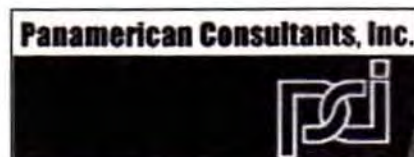
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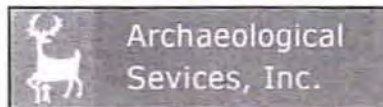
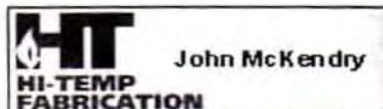
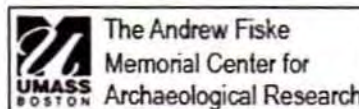
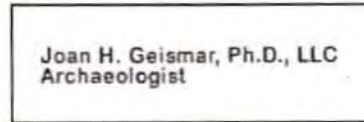
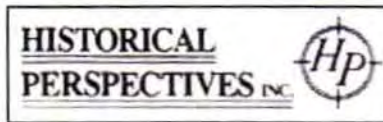
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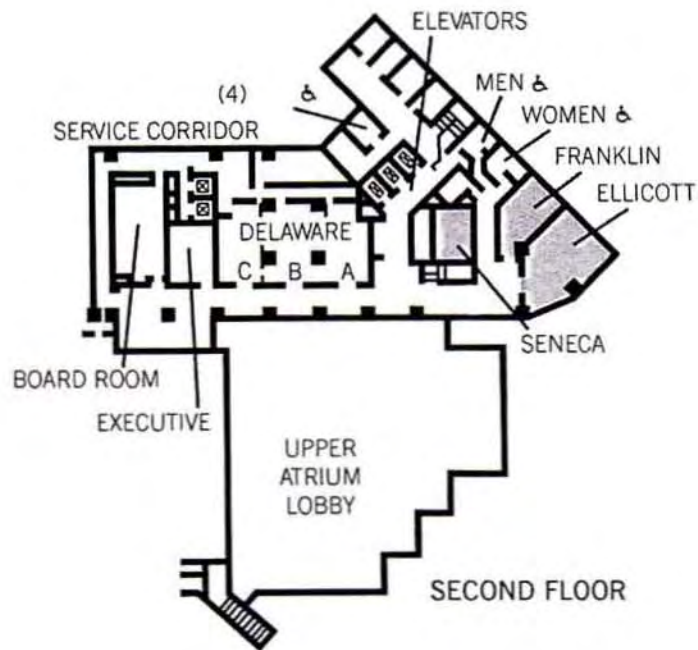
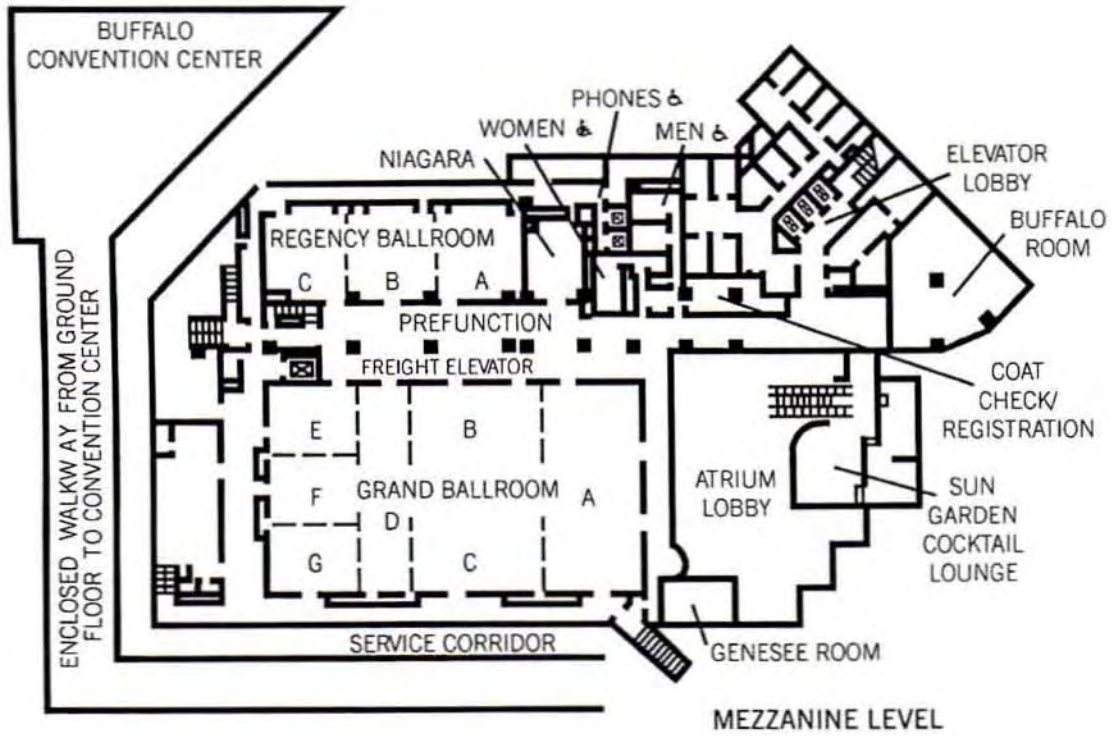
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FROM: *John J. ...*
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