

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

L'ARCHÉOLOGIE HISTORIQUE
AUJOURD'HUI :
Nouvelles frontières
interdisciplinaires

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
TODAY:
New Frontiers in
Interdisciplinary Studies



16 au 18 octobre 2009
October 16-18th, 2009

CELAT, Université Laval, Québec, Canada

Conference Program
and Abstracts

Programme et résumés

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Organizing Committee

Allison Bain, Université Laval : Conference chair

Réginald Auger, Université Laval : Program chair

William Moss, Ville de Québec : Organizing Committee

Robert Gauvin, Parcs Canada : Organizing Committee

Pierre Desrosiers, Ministère de la Culture,
des Communications et de la Condition féminine : Organizing Committee

Nathalie Gaudreau : conference coordinator

Jacynthe Bernard : volunteer coordinator

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2009, CELAT, Université Laval

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L'ARCHÉOLOGIE HISTORIQUE AUJOURD'HUI

**NOUVELLES FRONTIÈRES INTERDISCIPLINAIRES
16 AU 18 OCTOBRE 2009**

Le thème retenu pour le colloque de la CNEHA qui se tiendra à Québec cette année est *L'archéologie historique aujourd'hui : nouvelles frontières interdisciplinaires*. Le but du colloque du CNEHA 2009 à Québec est de présenter les nouvelles recherches interdisciplinaires réalisées en archéologie du Nord-est nord-américain. Une séance plénière autour de ce thème sera animée par Brad Loewen (Université de Montréal), Peter Pope (Memorial University of Newfoundland) et Laurier Turgeon (Université Laval) le samedi matin. Le programme comprend douze sessions, incluant une session d'affiches. Les affiches seront exposées durant toute la fin de semaine. Le colloque aura lieu au Séminaire de Québec situé dans le Vieux-Québec, bâtiment où sont également situés les laboratoires d'archéologie. L'Université Laval est l'hôte officiel de ce colloque et nous avons reçu un soutien important de la part de Parcs Canada, du centre de recherche CELAT, de la ville de Québec, de même que du Ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY

**NEW FRONTIERS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES
OCTOBER 16-18TH, 2009**

The theme for the 2009 meetings in Quebec City, Canada, is *Historical Archaeology Today: New Frontiers in Interdisciplinary Studies*. We hope to highlight new contributions to archaeology from other disciplines while also examining what role archaeology plays in other professions. Our plenary speakers Brad Loewen (Université de Montréal), Peter Pope (Memorial University of Newfoundland) and Laurier Turgeon (Université Laval) will all address this theme in their talks on Saturday morning. We have twelve sessions including a general poster session and posters will be on display for the entire conference. The meetings will be in the Québec Seminary buildings in Old Quebec City, which also houses the archaeology laboratories. Université Laval is hosting the meetings and we have also had significant support from Parks Canada, the CELAT research centre, the Ville de Québec and the Québec Ministry of Culture.

WELCOME TO CNEHA 2009

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY: NEW FRONTIERS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

We are honoured to welcome you to Quebec City for the 2009 meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, hosted by Université Laval's Archaeology Laboratories in the Québec Seminary, one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in North America. The Seminary's central location within the walls of scenic Old Quebec City, easy walking access to hotels, restaurants and museums, as well as its historical importance, make it the perfect site to house the conference.

We hope that you'll enjoy the meetings and your stay in Quebec City. You can familiarize yourselves with the location of the conference venue and hotels, cafés and other attractions nearby, with the walking map included in this package. For any questions or problems, refer to the registration desk anytime, located in the entrance hall of the Seminary building or ask one of the conference volunteers.

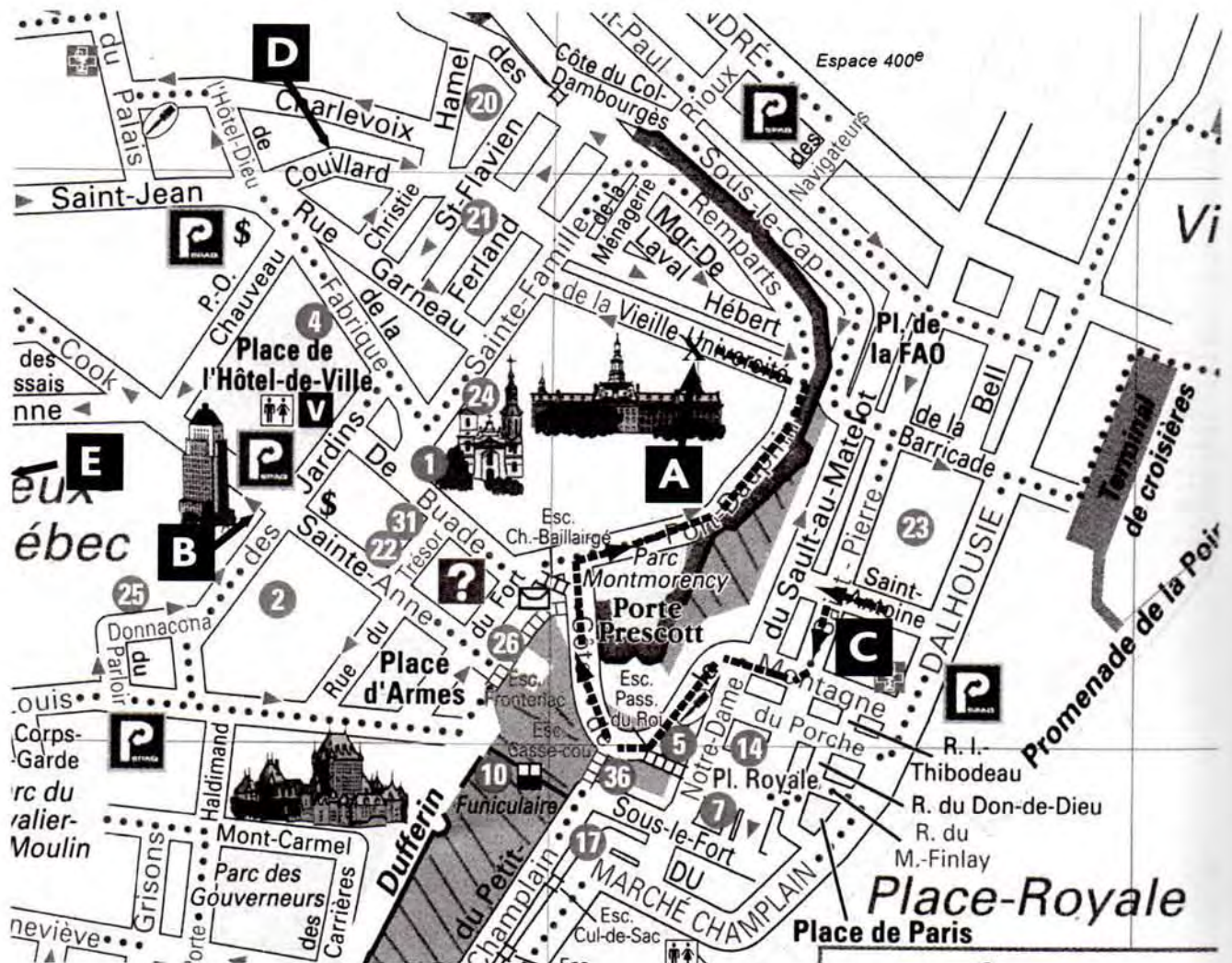
With best wishes from the Conference Organizing Committee,

Allison Bain, Réginald Auger, William Moss, Robert Gauvin, Pierre Desrosiers and Nathalie Gaudreau



CONFERENCE LOCATION

WALKING MAP TO VIEUX-QUÉBEC



- A) Séminaire de Québec; Registration and Conference venue at the Université Laval Archaeology Laboratories, Pavillon Camille Roy, Séminaire de Québec, 3, rue de la Vieille-Université, Québec
- B) Hôtel Clarendon
- C) Auberge Saint-Antoine
- D) Auberge de la Paix
- E) Auberge Internationale de Québec
- F) Gare du Palais train and bus station (about 1 km to the Séminaire de Québec, about \$ 7 by taxi)

---> Route to entrance of the Séminaire de Québec from the Auberge Saint-Antoine

CONFERENCE TOURS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15TH 2009

Trip to Grosse-Île, 8:30 am-4:30pm

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16TH 2009

* All the Friday tours start and end at the archaeology laboratories

✓ **Visit to the 16th Century Cartier-Roberval Site and Collections**

8:30 am – 12:30 pm

Walking Tour of Québec, the Fortified City with Robert Gauvin, Parcs Canada

9:00 – 12:00 pm

Quebec City Walking Tour with Architectural Historian, David Mendel

9:00 am – 12:00 pm

Archaeological Tour: Enhancing the Urban Landscape with William Moss, Ville de Québec

2:30 – 5:30pm

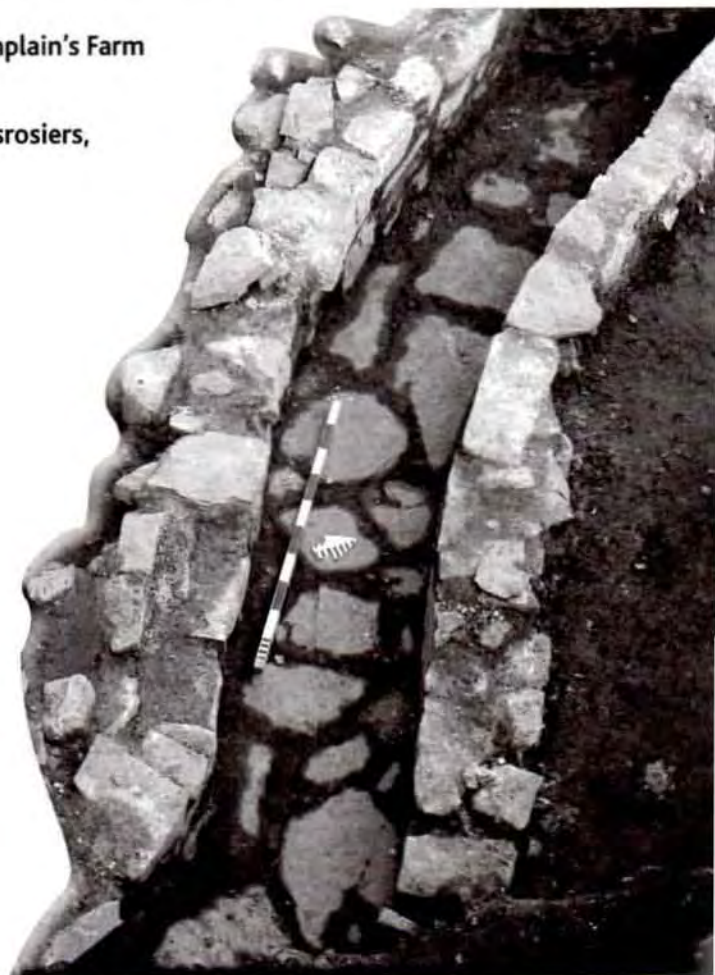
Collections Visit, Fort and Chateau St. Louis and Champlain's Farm

2:30 – 5:30pm

✓ **Interpretation Centres of Quebec City with Pierre Desrosiers,**

**Ministère de la Culture, des Communications et
de la Condition féminine**

2:30 – 5:30pm



CONFERENCE SOCIAL EVENTS

FRIDAY OCTOBER 16TH – CNEHA 2009 – WELCOME RECEPTION

Join us Friday night at the CNEHA 2009 welcome reception. The reception will be in room 419 of the archaeology labs in the Quebec Seminary, also the site of the conference meetings. A general poster session and a student poster competition will be held at the same time. Kindly sponsored in part by Hunter Research and Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 17TH – CNEHA 2009 CONFERENCE BANQUET

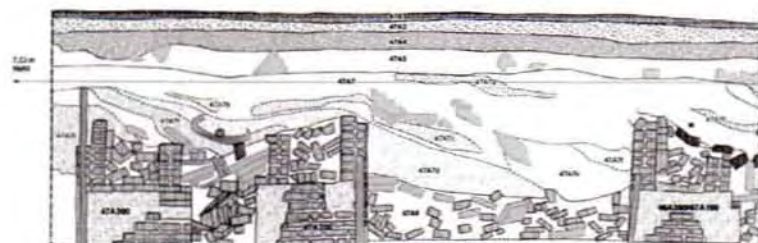
The Saturday evening banquet is at the Auberge Saint-Antoine, a four-star hotel, and former archaeology site, showcasing artefacts throughout the hotel. Evan Price of Les entreprises de la Batterie will welcome participants and explain the Price family's vision of integrating archaeology into this exclusive boutique hotel and renowned restaurant.

SUNDAY OCTOBER 18TH CNEHA 2009 BREAKFAST AND BUSINESS MEETING – FREE

Join us at the conference site in Room 320 for a free breakfast buffet before the annual business meeting and raffle. Kindly sponsored by URS Corporation.



HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY CONFERENCE OVERVIEW



THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER 2009

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 5:00 pm – 8:00 pm | Registration (Entrance Hall) |
| 5:30 pm | CNEHA Board Meeting at the Redoute Dauphine |

FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER 2009

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ✓ 7:45 am – 9:00 pm | Registration (Entrance Hall) |
| ✓ 8:00 am – 6:00 pm | Book Room (Room 417) |
| ✓ 6:00 pm – 9:00 pm | CNEHA 2009 Welcome Reception and General Poster Session
(Room 419)
Chair: Marie-Michelle Dionne
Welcome Reception sponsored in part by Hunter Research and Timmins Martelle
Heritage Consultants |

SATURDAY, 17 OCTOBER 2009

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 7:45 am – 5:00 pm | Registration (Room 417) |
| 10:00 am – 5:00 pm | Book Room (Room 417) |
| ✓ 8:00 am – 9:45 am | Plenary session (Amphitheatre, 4 th floor) |
| ✓ 10:00 am – 11:20 am | Architecture and the Built Environment
(Amphitheatre, 4 th floor)
Chair: Gilles Samson |
| 10:00 am – 11:00 am | Funerary Archaeology and Religious Rituals
(Room 320)
Chair: Mélissa Burns and Rébecca Janson |
| 11:20 am – 12:20 pm | Documentary on Historical Archaeology
(Amphitheatre, 4 th floor) |
| 11:00 am – 12:20 pm | DNA Studies and Historical Archaeology
(Room 320)
Chair: Marie-Lorraine Pipes |

- 12:20 pm – 1:30 pm **LUNCH**
 1:30 pm – 3:10 pm **Archaeometry and Environmental Studies
 (Amphitheatre, 4th floor)**
 Chair: Katie Cottreau-Robins
- 3:50 pm – 5:10 pm **Environmental Archaeology and Colonialism
 (Amphitheatre, 4th floor)**
 Chair: Jacynthe Bernard
- ✓ 1:30 pm – 5:00 pm **Material Culture Studies
 (Room 319)**
 Chair: Françoise Duguay
- 1:30 pm – 5:00 pm **Current Historical Archaeological Research
 in the Delaware River Valley
 (Room 320)**
 Chair: David G. Orr and Wade P. Catts
- ✓ 6:00 pm – 10:00 pm **CNEHA 2009 Banquet at the Auberge Saint-Antoine**

SUNDAY, 18 OCTOBER 2009

- 8:00 am – 10:00 am **Registration (Room 417)**
- ✓ 8:00 am – 10:00 am **Free Breakfast Annual Business Meeting and Raffle**
 Breakfast sponsored by URS Corporation
(Room 320)
- 10:00 am – 11:20 am **History and Archaeology
 (Room 320)**
 Chair: Amanda Crompton
- 11:40 am – 1:00 pm **Managing our Heritage and Conservation Studies
 (Room 320)**
 Chair: André Bergeron
- 10:00 am – 12:20 pm **Session 7: Archaeology and the Public
 (Amphitheatre, 4th floor)**
 Chair: Virginia Sheehan



HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY CONFERENCE PROGRAM

THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER 2009

5:00 pm – 8:00 pm Registration (Entrance Hall)

FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER 2009

7:45 am – 9:00 pm Registration (Entrance Hall)

6:00 pm – 9:00 pm

GENERAL POSTER SESSION (Room 419)

BANNING, E.B., STEWART, S.T. and HAWKINS, A.L.

Evaluation of the Detection of Historical Artifacts in Pedestrian Survey

X BOUIRON, Marc

The Excavation of a Streetcar Line : Rediscovering the Fortification of Nice (14th-17th cen.)

D'ANNIBALE, Cesare and TULLOCH, Heather

Dinner's Over! The end of an early 19th Century Chinese export porcelain service from Barrack Hill, Ottawa

DUPONT-HÉBERT, Céline

L'îlot des Palais (CeEt-30), Québec : An Example of Multidisciplinary Studies

GILBERT, Louis, ARPIN Caroline, EID, Patrick and GAUDREAU, Nathalie

ARTEFACTUEL : Cooperative Archaeology

GIRARD, Caroline

Nouvelles perspectives sur l'étude des décors des faiences européennes exportées dans les colonies françaises aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles

LAURIN, Timothy and BLAUBERGS, Ellen

The Printmaker and the Archaeologist – An Exhibition of Relief Printing and Archaeological Illustration

LENIK, Steve

The West Indian Mission and the Suppression of the French Jesuits : Archaeological Perspectives on the Frontier Plantation and Church at Grand Bay, Dominica

LOSIER, Catherine

A Network Approach Analysis to Colonial Commercial Relationships

NÉRON, Aimie, TREYVAUD, Geneviève, CHARBONNEAU, André and AUGER, Réginald

Recent Research at Fort Saint-Jean

PARENT, Caroline

L'hygiène au XVIII^e siècle. Étude de la culture matérielle des latrines ouest du second palais de l'intendant à Québec, ca. 1719 à 1775

Hygiene in 18th Century. Material Culture's Study of the Western Latrines of the Second Intendant's Palace in Quebec City, ca. 1719 to 1775

SAVARD, Manon, LALANDE, Dominique and BEAUDRY, Nicolas
Interventions archéologiques sur l'île Saint-Barnabé (Rimouski, Québec)

STEINBERG, John M., BERANEK, Christa M. and SMITH, Leith, J.N.
Recursive Use of GPR, Excavation, and Historical Maps at Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts

TREYVAUD, Geneviève

L'utilisation des métaux et la production métallurgique sur les sites archéologiques urbains et régionaux : reconstitution des technologies employées par les artisans de la Nouvelle-France aux 17^e et 18^e siècles

YOUNG-VIGNEAULT, Émilie, FILION, Louise and BAIN, Allison
A Dendroarchaeological Study of Wood Associated With Military Constructions in the Late 18th Century (Île-aux-Noix, Haut-Richelieu)

SATURDAY, 17 OCTOBER 2009

10:00 am – 5:00 pm	Book Room (Room 417)
✓ 8:00 am – 9:45am	PLENARY SESSION (Amphitheatre, 4th Floor)
8:00 am – 8:10 am	Welcome by Allison Bain, Conference Chair and Thierry Belleguic, Dean of Arts, Université Laval
8:10 am – 8:40 am	TURGEON, Laurier Turgeon <i>Archaeology, Ethnology and Heritage</i>
8:40 am – 9:10 am	POPE, Peter Pope <i>Vernacular Capitalism on Newfoundland's Petit Nord</i>
9:10 am – 9:40 am	LOEWEN, Brad Loewen <i>Excavating Montreal's birthplace at Pointe-à-Callière. The (often) complementary agendas of universities and museums</i>
9:40 am – 10:00 am	COFFEE BREAK Sponsored by the Andrew Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts, Boston
✓ 10:00 am – 11:20 am	ARCHITECTURE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (Amphitheatre, 4th floor) Session chair: Gilles Samson
10:00 am – 10:20 am	SAMSON, Gilles <i>Charlesbourg-Royal and France-Roi: a 16th Century Fortified Establishment</i>
10:20 am – 10:40 am	GILBERT, William <i>Excavations at the Cupids Cove Plantation, Newfoundland</i>
10:40 am – 11:00 am	GAULTON, Barry <i>George Calvert's Mansion House at Ferryland, Newfoundland: A Seventeenth-Century Domestic Complex Built for an English Lord</i>
11:00 am – 11:20 am	STULL, Scott D. <i>Ethnicity, Status and the Construction of Identity on New York's Colonial Frontier</i>

10:00 am – 11:00 am FUNERARY ARCHAEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS RITUALS
Session Chairs: Mélissa Burns and Rébecca Janson
(Room 320)

Depuis les 25 dernières années, un accroissement notable de l'intérêt des archéologues pour les questions relatives aux rituels, funéraire ou autres, dans leurs recherches est noté. Il est en effet maintenant acquis que de nombreux aspects des cultures anciennes peuvent être révélés grâce à l'étude des cimetières, historiques ou préhistoriques, ou encore de tout autre lieux ayant été le témoin privilégié de rituels humain. Le recours à plusieurs types de sources – archéologiques, manuscrites ou orales – permet chaque année à de nombreux chercheurs de documenter un aspect de ce domaine toujours prometteur de l'archéologie funéraire et des rituels.

Over the past 25 years, archaeologists have developed strong interests in funerary archaeology, as well as in religious practices. Archaeologists have proved that the study of cemeteries, both historic and prehistoric, as well as others locations that may have been the witness of religious rituals over time, can provide unique information concerning people of the past. With the help of archaeological excavations, community archaeology, oral history and historical documents (manuscripts, maps, photos, iconography, etc.), archaeologists are able to provide a better understanding concerning the archaeology of death and religious rituals.

10:00 am – 10:20 am JANSON, Rébecca
Sepultures of the Saint-Frédéric Cemetery (CbEr-1) : Study on the Coffin Hardware and the Burial Practices of a Rural and Catholic Community from the Beauce region in the 19th and 20th Centuries

10:20 am – 10:40 am LAROCQUE, Robert
L'organisation de nos cimetières anciens : deux exemples québécois des XVII^e et XIX^e siècles

10:40 am – 11:00 am BURNS, Mélissa
Breton Crosses and Calvaries on the Petit Nord – 1680 to Today

11:20 am – 12:20 pm DOCUMENTARY ON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
(Amphitheatre, 4th floor)

STONE, Gaynell
The Sugar Connection : Holland, Barbados, Shelter Island, NY

11:00 am – 12:20 pm DNA STUDIES AND HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Session Chair: Marie-Lorraine Pipes
(Room 320)

11:00 am – 11:20 am JOHNSON, Stephen
Historic Archaeology and Ancient DNA Analysis: The Role of Ancient DNA in Infectious Disease Identification

11:20 am – 11:40 am HUIZENGA, Cassandra
Where do I come from? Are you my mom? The Use of Historic Archaeology and Ancient DNA Analysis to Trace Human Origins and Relationships

11:40 am – 12:00 pm PIPES, Marie-Lorraine Pipes and FRATPIETRO, Renee
Historic Archaeology and Ancient DNA Analysis: Potential Applications on Non-Skeletal Remains and Required Protocols

12:00 pm – 12:20 pm GLOUX, Sabrina
Applying DNA in Bioarchaeology Studies: The Noua Culture Example

12:20 pm – 1:30 pm LUNCH

1:30 pm – 3:10 pm	ARCHAOMETRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES Session chair: Katie Cottreau-Robins (Amphitheatre, 4 th floor)
1:30 pm – 1:50 pm	COTTREAU-ROBINS, Katie and FERGUSON, Robert <i>The Interdisciplinary Framework in the UNESCO Designation Process: Archaeology and Earth Sciences Informing the Grand Pre Cultural Landscape</i>
1:50 pm – 2:10 pm	LANDON, David B., TRIGG, Heather, JACOBUCCI, Susan, FISKE, Andrew and BAIN, Allison <i>Multi-Disciplinary Environmental Archaeology at the African Meeting House, Boston, MA</i>
2:10 pm – 2:30 pm	SMITH, Leith and BERANEK, Christa <i>My Farm and Garden Look as Well as They Ever Did. "Scientific Agriculture and Landscape Transformation at the Estate of Christopher and Rebecca Gore, Waltham, Massachusetts</i>
2:30 pm – 2:50 pm	FERGUSON, Robert <i>Geophysics, Fauna and Flora Studies from Havre Saint-Pierre, at Greenwich, PEI National Park</i>
2:50 pm – 3:10 pm	HARRIS, Matthew D. and ZIESING, Grace H. <i>The Changing Landscapes of Pottsgrove Manor, Pottstown, Pennsylvania</i>
3:30 pm – 3:50 pm	COFFEE BREAK Sponsored by Archaeological Services, Inc.
3:50 pm – 5:10 pm	ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND COLONIALISM Session chair: Jacynthe Bernard (Amphitheatre, 4 th floor)

Depuis quelques années, il est de plus en plus fréquent de voir des analyses en archéologie environnementale être pratiquées dans le cadre d'interventions archéologiques sur des sites historiques. Ces collaborations seraient mêmes à l'origine de l'essor d'une nouvelle sous-discipline, selon Kathleen Deagan : l'archéologie historique environnementale (Deagan 2008). Bien que ce champ disciplinaire puisse sembler restreint, il n'en reste pas moins qu'il y a d'innombrables voies pouvant être empruntées (habitudes alimentaires, l'hygiène, le paysage, etc.) et que plusieurs champs disciplinaires peuvent apporter leur contribution : l'archéozoologie, l'archéobotanique, l'archéoentomologie, la dendrochronologie, l'anthracologie, la palynologie, etc. Toutes ces études constituent des apports uniques aux données classiques (récits de voyage, lettre, livre de cuisine, menus, journaux et iconographie) et permettent de mettre la main sur des informations qui ne seraient pas accessibles autrement. En contexte Nord-Américain, les études en archéologie environnementale doivent d'une façon ou d'une autre se pencher sur des questions touchant le colonialisme, un concept lié au processus de colonisation et au développement et à l'essor d'inégalités sociales. L'arrivée de populations européennes en territoire Américain a non seulement requis adaptation de la part des arrivants mais aussi de la part des premiers occupants et a entraîné des changements importants au niveau de l'identification ethnique, nationale, économique et des affiliations sociales. La présente session regroupe des contributions en archéologie environnementale qui s'intéressent à ces changements et à leur expression archéologique.

A second edition of the edited volume "Cases Studies in Environmental Archaeology" was recently published, drawing attention to the growing interest for environmental archaeology in the Americas during the last decade. Within the contributions published, a paper by Kathleen Deagan (2008) suggested that following the growing interactions between historical archaeologists and environmental archaeologists, a new sub-discipline had been created: historical environmental archaeology. While such field of study may seem restricted, it brings together a wide range of disciplines such as zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, archaeoentomology, palynology, parasitology, anthracology, dendrochronology as well as researchers interested in landscape, foodways and hygiene. In the context of Northeastern North America, studies in historical environmental archaeology need somehow to deal with issues linked to colonialism, a process which was given many definitions always somehow linked to colonization and issues of inequalities. This session aims to bring together papers in environmental archaeology which addresses questions of colonialism, in order to highlight how environmental data can contribute to our understanding of this process.

Kathleen A. Deagan 2008 « Environmental Archaeology and Historical Archaeology », dans: Reitz, Scudder & Scarry (eds.), *Cases Studies in Environmental Archaeology*, 2nd edition, Springer, New York, pp. 21-42.

- 3:50 pm – 4:10 pm BERNARD, Jacynthe
The Daily Diet of the Intendant's Palace Occupants (CeEt-30) During the 18th Century: Preliminary Results of a Zooarchaeological Study into 18th Century Colonialism
- 4:10 pm – 4:30 pm TOURIGNY, Eric
Gentry Diet at a Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland Plantation
- 4:30 pm – 4:50 pm NOËL, Stéphane
La Table du Capitaine : French : Fishermen's Foodways and Expression of Social Status on the Petit Nord of Newfoundland
- 4:50 pm – 5:10 pm BOUCHARD-PERRON, Julie-Anne
Between Colonialism and Nationalism: Archaeobotany at the Cartier-Roberval Site

1:30 pm – 5:00 pm MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES
Session chair: Françoise Duguay (Room 319)

- ✓ 1:30 pm – 1:50 pm DUGUAY, Françoise
European Clay Pipes on French Colonial Sites in North America; Traditional Approach in Retrospect and Future Prospects.
- ✓ 1:50 pm – 2:10 pm DAGNEAU, Charles
Southwestern France Earthenware and Bordeaux North Atlantic trade (1700-1760)
- ✓ 2:10 pm – 2:30 pm SCHAEFER, Richard G. and MASCIA, Sara F.
How the Other Half Lives?: Life in Coastal New York City
- ✓ 2:30 pm – 2:50 pm MASCIA, Sara F. and SCHAEFER, Richard G.
Sitting Pretty: Material Culture from Two Lower East Side Privies
- ✓ 2:50 pm – 3:10 pm GUIMONT, Jacques
La ferme de Champlain au cap Tourmente: une collection de terres cuites exceptionnelle/Champlain's Farm at Cap Tourmente: A Collection of Exceptional Earthenware

*90% lead - finish
ref-neutron activation
clay source*

*Lemaire - fern
Giroussans
- spirals*

3:30 pm – 3:50 pm COFFEE BREAK

- 3:50 pm – 4:10 pm Fiset, Richard
Armer et défendre la colonie au cap rouge en 1541-1543
- 4:10 pm – 4:30 pm HERZOG, Anja
Petit Mecatina Island – Basque and French Whalers and Cod-Fishers in the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the 16th to the 18th Centuries
- 4:30 pm – 4:50 pm ST. JOHN, Amy
Medieval Traditions and Modern Trends in the Ceramics of a French Fishery Site

1:30 pm – 5:00 pm CURRENT HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE DELAWARE RIVER VALLEY
Session chairs: David G. Orr and Wade P. Catts (Room 320)

This session will present some of the archeological studies recently or currently underway in the Delaware River Valley. Extending from the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Henlopen and Cape May to the head of tidal navigation at Trenton, the Delaware Valley is a significant historical and archeological region of the eastern United States. The session will travel up the valley geographically and chronologically touching upon recent studies along both sides of the valley in Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Papers in the session include urban investigations in Philadelphia and Trenton, geophysical investigations in New Jersey, military sites at Valley Forge, to rural sites along the Delaware.

1:30 pm – 1:50 pm	MOONEY, Douglas and MORIN, Edward <i>Exploring the Great Unknown: Archaeological Investigations along the I-95 Corridor through Northeast Philadelphia</i>
1:50 pm – 2:10 pm	HUNTER, Richard W. and BURROWS, Ian C. Burrow <i>Steel Away – the Trenton Steel Works and the Struggle for American Manufacturing Independence</i>
2:10 pm – 2:30 pm	CHESNEY, Sarah <i>Come All Ye Future Botanists: Landscape Design and Management at The Woodlands</i>
2:30 pm – 2:50 pm	BLONDINO, Joseph R. and ORR, David G. <i>Digging up dirt on the General: Archaeology at Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge</i>
2:50 pm – 3:10 pm	BLOOM, Carin and WEST-ROSENTHAL, Jesse <i>Building the Past for the Public: Another Season at Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, PA</i>
3:10 pm – 3:30 pm	CATTS, Wade P. <i>Three Decades of Digging: A Summary of Archaeology at The Thomas Robinson House</i>
3:30 pm – 3:50 pm	COFFEE BREAK
3:50 pm – 4:10 pm	CHADWICK, William J. and LEACH <i>Geophysical testing at the site of Timbuctoo, Burlington County, New Jersey</i>
4:10 pm – 4:30 pm	LUKEZIC, Craig and FITHIAN, Charles <i>Is the Lost Settlement of Zwaanendael Still Lost?</i>
4:30 pm – 4:50 pm	ORR, David <i>Comments</i>

SUNDAY, 18 OCTOBER 2009

8:00 am – 10:00 am	Free Breakfast, Annual Business Meeting and Raffle (Room 320)
10:00 am – 11:20 am	HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY Session Chair: Amanda Crompton (Room 320)
10:00 am – 10:20 am	CROMPTON, Amanda <i>A Commodious Harbour and the Finest Beach: The Development of the French Colony at Plaisance, Newfoundland (1662-1713)</i>
10:20 am – 10:40 am	BARKER, Thomas and HUEY, Paul <i>German Maps Depicting Battles and Campaigns in Québec and New York during the American War for Independence: An Untapped Source for Historical Archaeologists</i>
10:40 am – 11:00 am	GRANTZ-BASTIANINI, Denise, FUESS, Martin T., BELFAST, Jesse, ZINN, Timothy G. and PETERSON, Carol J. <i>Casting a Long Shadow: The Evolution of a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Foundry Dynasty and Its Contributions to the Regional Industrial Landscape of the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries</i>
11:00 am – 11:20 am	LOMBARDI, Kathryn M., CUNNING, Bryan C., BASTIANINI, Keith R. and GLENN, Jonathan <i>Archaeological Investigations at the Thomas Carlin's Sons Foundry Site, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania</i>

11: 20 am – 11: 40 am	COFFEE BREAK
11: 40 am – 1: 00 pm	MANAGING OUR HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION STUDIES Session Chair: André Bergeron (Room 320)
11: 40 am – 12: 00 pm	KERNS-NOCERITO, Mechelle L. <i>Free Blacks in Antebellum Maryland: The 5th District of Montgomery County in 1860</i>
12: 00 pm – 12: 20 pm	MAILHOT, Thomas <i>From Wrecks to Resource: Studying the Lifecycle of Automobile Targets in New Boston, New Hampshire</i>
12: 20 pm – 12: 40 pm	BERGERON, André <i>De l'intérêt d'une collaboration accrue entre archéologues et restaurateurs</i>
12: 40 pm – 1: 00 pm	LALANDE, Ariane <i>L'apport de la restauration à l'archéologie: quelques exemples provenant de contextes maritimes</i>
10: 00 am – 1: 00 pm	ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC Session Chair: Virginia Sheehan (Amphitheatre, 4 th floor)
10: 00 am – 10: 20 am	SHEEHAN, Virginia and LAROCHE, Daniel <i>What's in it for you?: Developing a National Public Archaeology Program for Parks Canada</i>
10: 20 am – 10: 40 am	BAUGHER, Sherene Baugher <i>Tutelo Park: Archaeologists, Native Americans, and Planners Working Together</i>
10: 40 am – 11: 00 am	BAZELY, Susan M. <i>Bringing Archaeology to the Public: A Kingston Perspective</i>
11: 00 am – 11: 20 am	CLOUTIER, Pierre <i>Le fort Sainte-Thérèse: d'une découverte à une recherche/ Fort Sainte-Thérèse – From Discovery to Research</i>
11: 20 am – 11: 40 am	COFFEE BREAK
11: 40 am – 12: 00 pm	GAUDREAU, Nathalie, ARPIN, Caroline, EID, Patrick and GILBERT, Louis <i>Digging with the public at La Grande-Ferme</i>
12: 00 pm – 12: 20 pm	PIÉDALUE, Gisèle <i>Archéo-Québec: 10 Years of Promoting Quebec Archaeology</i>





PLENARY SESSION

ARCHAEOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY AND HERITAGE

Laurier Turgeon, *Institut du patrimoine culturel et Département d'histoire de l'Université Laval, Québec*

This paper will focus on how archaeology and ethnology can be combined more effectively to provide a richer, deeper and integrated interpretation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Cultural heritage is today a thriving and growing industry, considered by most countries as an efficient means of developing a sense of belonging to place and to the past, of attracting tourists, of contributing to cultural diversity and of sustaining economic and social development. Cultural heritage has been represented primarily by historic and natural sites (historical monuments, buildings, parks) and by tangible things (archaeological collections, museum collections), according to the UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage* of 1972. The World Heritage Convention, as it is often called, has served as a model for cultural preservation legislation in most countries of the world. There are currently some 880 sites protected by the Convention worldwide, including Quebec City. Intangible cultural heritage has generally been considered "as folklore", "popular culture", or the "patrimony of the people", and left to flourish on its own. In recent years, however, intangible cultural heritage has attracted growing attention amongst scholars, tourist agents, and political stakeholders as a means of living cultural traditions, promoting cultural diversity and sustaining economic regional development. In response to this concern, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted in 2003 the *Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage* designed specifically to protect and promote intangible cultural heritage, defined as the practices, representations, expressions, beliefs, rituals, festivals, traditional knowledge and skills, song, music, story and dance. More than 110 countries have now signed the Convention and accepted the challenge to develop policy statements, legislation, educational programs and inventories to better safeguard and manage intangible cultural heritage. In Canada, cities (Montreal, Quebec, Rivière du Loup) and provinces (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec) are adding intangible heritage to their cultural policy, and museums are using it more and more to enhance the interpretation of material objects in exhibits. Cultural tourists are today demanding more than a simple visit of sites, buildings and material objects; they are increasingly interested in experiencing cultures, in visiting the homes of local peoples, in partaking in their festivals, and in eating their foods. Because archaeologists have long standing expertise in tangible heritage and ethnologists in intangible heritage and in working with local communities, there is great potential for collaboration between the two groups in this new emerging field of heritage. This paper will explore different ways in which archaeologists and ethnologists can work together to include social memory, rituals, traditional knowledge, oral traditions and traditional craftsmanship to provide deeper and richer meaning to archaeological sites and material culture.

VERNACULAR CAPITALISM ON NEWFOUNDLAND'S PETIT NORD

Peter Pope, *Department of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John*

An Archaeology of the Petit Nord is an attempt to understand the development of one of Canada's oldest maritime cultural landscapes, on the Atlantic coast of northern Newfoundland. From about 1504 to 1904, the French, shore-based, migratory, salt-cod fishery relied on traditional, medieval, artisanal production techniques. Yet this fishery was, from the beginning, a capitalist industry, slowly but surely modernizing. Transition from a medieval collective culture to an industrial culture that celebrates individual consumption is a central issue for historical archaeology/post-medieval archaeology/archaeologie de la période moderne. What we call the industrial revolution is a transition that has been going on since late medieval times, even if 18th-century milestones loom large for North Americans. The concept of vernacular capitalism is useful in reading the traces of this transition in a landscape. The model of a transition from a vernacular to a more directed capitalism captures some of the interconnections among industrialization, internationalization, textualization, increasing levels of consumption and the depletion of natural resources. A relatively exotic sub-arctic terrain becomes a familiar landscape.

record keeping (textualization)

*vernacular
directed
industry*

EXCAVATING MONTREAL'S BIRTHPLACE AT POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE. THE (OFTEN) COMPLEMENTARY AGENDAS OF UNIVERSITIES AND MUSEUMS

Brad Loewen, *Département d'Anthropologie, Université de Montréal, Montréal*

The area of Old Montreal known as Pointe-à-Callière has double significance as the city's iconic 1643 birthplace and the present address of a major archaeology museum. Since 2002 it is also the site of a field school in historical archaeology, run as a partnership by the Musée Pointe-à-Callière and the Université de Montréal. How did this structure for a field school come into being, and how well does it work? After eight years, many practical lessons have been learned. In *getting started*, the university quickly seized the museum's initiative as a way to attract students and stimulate research, but hard negotiations eventually centred on the role of professionals in meeting academic, museum and government standards. When *dividing up budget lines and deliverables*, "good fences make good neighbours" remains a useful maxim but it does not always satisfy the evolving goals of both parties! Finally, as for *future plans*, each institution tends to appropriate archaeology in its own way. While each will gauge the field school's success according to its own criteria, archaeology's inherent relevance is still the strongest impetus for building and maintaining partnerships.



PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS

EVALUATION OF THE DETECTION OF HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS IN PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

E.B. Banning, *University of Toronto, Toronto*, **S.T. Stewart**, *URS Canada*,
A.L. Hawkins, *Laurentian University, Ontario*

Pedestrian survey functions as one of the main methods for detecting pre-contact, contact and historic period sites in Ontario. In a number of experiments we have examined how search effort and other variables contribute to detection of artifacts by surveyors. In the experiment outlined in this poster we focus on several types of artifacts commonly found on 19th century rural sites and ask how range, search time, survey direction, and artifact obtrusiveness contribute to detection. Through better understanding of the contribution of different variables, archaeologists will be better able to design and evaluate the results of their surveys for historic sites.

GERMAN MAPS DEPICTING BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS IN QUÉBEC AND NEW YORK DURING THE AMERICAN WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE: AN UNTAPPED SOURCE FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Thomas Barker, *Professor of History Emeritus, State University of New York at Albany*
Paul Huey, *Archaeologist with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation*

German troops serving in North America during the American War for Independence sent detailed maps depicting battles and campaigns back to their overlords in Germany. A large number of these maps, many beautifully drawn in color, exist in archives in Wolfenbüttel and Marburg, Germany, but are unknown to or have been rarely seen by historians. The German texts on these maps are written in cryptic 18th-century German script which is almost impossible to decipher unless one has had the necessary training and experience. (The Marburg maps have been recently made available on-line, searchable at <http://www.digam.net/suche>.) These German maps minutely depict important places in Canada and New York in the 1776-1777 campaigns. Among them are maps of Québec City (June 1776), Trois Rivières, La Prairie-de-la-Magdeleine, several Montréal islands, Crown Point-Fort St. Frédéric, and Pointe-Lévis (September 1782). The drawings of Crown Point and other places are especially significant for historical archaeological research.

TUTELO PARK: ARCHAEOLOGISTS, NATIVE AMERICANS AND PLANNERS WORKING TOGETHER

Sherene Baugher, *Landscape Architecture Department, Cornell University*

Between 1993 and 1996 Cornell University and Ithaca College students were involved in archaeological service-learning courses that surveyed and excavated sites within 200-acres of privately-held lands in the Finger Lakes area of New York State that were slated for development. The property was of archaeological interest because it may have included the Tutelo Indian village of Coreorgonel, which was destroyed by an American military raid in 1779 (the Sullivan campaign). Many public tours of the site were given. From the beginning of the project archaeologists, Native Americans, planners, and municipal officials worked together to protect critical elements of the Tutelo landscape and the partnership continued after the excavations ended – the end result was Tutelo Park. The multiple-use municipal public park addresses community recreational needs (with a baseball field and picnic areas), protects critical elements of the Tutelo Indians' cultural landscape, and creates a modern contemplative landscape.

BRINGING ARCHAEOLOGY TO THE PUBLIC: A KINGSTON PERSPECTIVE

Susan M. Bazely, Catarqui Archaeological Research Foundation, Kingston, Ontario

Kingston, Ontario's past is rich in historical detail, whether it be architectural, political or archaeological. Since the mid – 1980s the staff of the Catarqui Archaeological Research Foundation has drawn upon the archaeological and archival collections from a variety of excavations including Fort Frontenac, Market Square, Fort Henry, and the Naval Cottages, and Kingston's museum community to develop public access to the history and archaeology of the area. In addition to school workshops, the Foundation provides a well established summer archaeology program, and utilizes a variety of methods to bring archaeology to the public. These efforts have exposed both the process of archaeology, and an insight into the past, to the public.

DE L'INTÉRÊT D'UNE COLLABORATION ACCRUE ENTRE ARCHÉOLOGUES ET RESTAURATEURS

André Bergeron, Centre de conservation du Québec, Québec

Si l'objectif premier du restaurateur est d'intervenir sur la culture matérielle mise au jour par l'archéologue, sa formation et son expertise peuvent contribuer à l'avancement des connaissances sur la technologie de fabrication des objets et leur contexte d'utilisation. À l'aide d'un vestige découvert dans l'épave du Elizabeth and Mary, cette communication présentera les avantages de cette collaboration, ainsi que quelques pistes de solutions pour l'améliorer.

If the main objective of the conservator is the treatment of material culture unearthed by the archaeologist, his training and expertise can contribute to the advancement of knowledge about the technology used to produce artifacts and the context in which they are used. Using an artefact discovered on the site of the shipwreck Elizabeth and Mary, this paper will present some advantages of this collaboration, and some ideas for its improvement.

THE DAILY DIET OF THE INTENDANT PALACE OCCUPANTS (CEET-30) DURING THE 18TH CENTURY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY INTO 18TH CENTURY COLONIALISM

Jacynthe Bernard, M.A. student, Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Québec

This presentation focuses on the preliminary results of an analysis of animal remains recovered from latrines associated with the second Palais de l'Intendant in Quebec City (CeEt-30). These latrines were utilised from ca. 1722 to 1775, approximately fifty years. Historical documentation and archaeological research shows that the Palais was first occupied by French aristocrats (ca.1722-1760) and then by a British garrison (ca. 1760-1775). Both of these groups were responsible for depositing animal bone refuse on the site. Due to its recovery context, the faunal collection is in an excellent state of preservation and is characterised by minimal fragmentation of the bones. All of these elements allow us to address fundamental research objectives, such as the documentation of species consumed, but also to look at a more ambitious question: Is it possible to use faunal remains to differentiate between the cultural groups who occupied the site of l'Îlot des Palais?

**DIGGING UP DIRT ON THE GENERAL: ARCHAEOLOGY
AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE**

Joseph R. Blondino and David G. Orr, Temple University

In the summer of 2009, new excavations were conducted immediately behind the modest stone house that served as General George Washington's headquarters during the Continental Army's encampment at Valley Forge. These excavations yielded many artifacts and features, including two encampment-period refuse pits. The project was a success not only in terms of data recovery, but in public relations as well, as the work was conducted with high public visibility and hundreds of hours of volunteer labour. This paper will present some of the results of the excavations, as well as discuss the merits of public involvement and interaction with this and other archaeological projects.

**BUILDING THE PAST FOR THE PUBLIC: ANOTHER SEASON
AT WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VALLEY FORGE, PA**

Carin Bloom and Jesse West-Rosenthal, Temple University

In a final summer of fieldwork at the Washington Memorial Chapel, Temple University's field school is adding plenty of data to the existing body of information about the soldiers encamped on this landscape. A second hut has been discovered, as well as more information about the camp kitchen feature on the south end of the site. Additionally, the relatively few artifacts found continue to be diagnostic and telling of the previous occupation; they have really allowed public visitors to the site connect with the past. As a highly visible public site, the archaeology at Washington Memorial Chapel is in a unique position to add to the historical tourism of the United States, and to enhance the experience of every visitor to Valley Forge National Historical Park. The students in Temple's field school, tasked with the additional class assignment of public interpretation, as well as new museum exhibits, a brochure, and an online blog, have all added to a public archaeology program that is coming into its own.

**BETWEEN COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISM:
ARCHAEOBOTANY AT CARTIER-ROBERVAL SITE**

Julie-Anne Bouchard-Perron, Ph.D. Candidate, Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Québec

Events surrounding early European exploration and colonization of the New World have strongly impacted collective memory and have been constantly reconstructed, a process through which they acquired their own biography, just as many archaeologists argue objects do. While this accumulation and sedimentation of interpretations is endless, it leads to the coexistence of a great variety of conflicting perspectives over these colonial enterprises which in their turn have an epistemological impact. The first attempt of colonization of Quebec, Canada, is one of these cases that have been actively debated for centuries. This paper offers alternative thoughts about the use and interpretation of the historical and the archaeological, more specifically archaeobotanical, data linked to the first attempt of colonization of Quebec.

THE EXCAVATION OF A STREETCAR LINE: REDISCOVERING THE FORTIFICATION OF NICE (14TH-17TH CEN.)

Marc Bouiron, *Conservateur du Patrimoine, Directeur du Pôle Patrimoine Historique de la Ville de Nice, France*

La réalisation du tramway de Nice a permis la redécouverte du système fortifié autour d'une des portes principales de la ville. L'ensemble de la défense de la porte s'articule autour de la tour Pairolière, tour majestueuse de forme tronconique dont la construction date des environs de 1380. L'ensemble était protégé par un fossé, dont le franchissement était assuré par un pont-levis. Au début du XV^e s., la défense est renforcée avec la création d'un ravelin. Le fossé est alors toujours en usage.

La période moderne voit la création d'un premier bastion particulièrement intéressant car il fait partie des prototypes. Daté des environs de 1520, il garde de la période médiévale l'épaisseur considérable de la maçonnerie extérieure (plus de 4 m de large); l'ancien ravelin, conservé à l'intérieur, implique que le bastion n'était pas remblayé. Cet ouvrage est malgré tout doté d'un cavalier, construit au contact de la tour. Ce bastion, attaqué en 1543 lors du siège franco-turc, devient très vite insuffisant. Vers 1570, il est reconstruit en agrandissant la face nord-est. Ce nouvel ouvrage est beaucoup plus conventionnel: l'ensemble est remblayé pour créer une plate-forme permettant les tirs de canon.

L'ensemble de la fortification est détruite sur ordre de Louis XIV en 1706. L'espace extérieur est transformé en place royale à la fin du XVIII^e s.; c'est l'actuelle place Garibaldi.

The construction of a streetcar line in Nice has allowed the rediscovery of the fortifications around one of the principle gates to the city. The entire defence complex of the gate was built around the Pairolière tower, a majestic tower of truncated form whose construction dates from around 1380. The complex was protected by a moat that was traversed by means of a drawbridge. At the beginning of the 15th century, defences were reinforced with the construction of a ravelin. The moat was thus still in use.

The modern period saw the creation of a first bastion of particular interest, as it was one of the prototypes. Dated from around 1520, it retained from the medieval period the considerable thickness of the exterior masonry (over 4 m wide) and the old ravelin, kept inside, implies that the bastion was not filled. It was nevertheless endowed with a cavalier, built in contact with the tower. This bastion, attacked in 1543 during the Franco-Turkish siege, quickly became inadequate. Around 1570, it was reconstructed by extending the northeast face. This new fortification was much more conventional: the original complex was backfilled in order to create a platform for firing canons.

The entire fortification was destroyed by order of Louis XIV in 1706. The space outside was transformed into Place Royale at the end of the 18th century. It is the current location of Place Garibaldi.

BRETON CROSSES AND CALVARIES ON THE PETIT NORD – 1680 TO TODAY

Mélissa Burns, *Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Crosses and calvaries are strong cultural landmarks on the Petit Nord. These distinctive features are not, however unique to Breton fishing rooms in Newfoundland; some have been recorded elsewhere in the province. They appeared in the landscape of the Petit Nord as early as 1680. Over time, at least thirty crosses and calvaries were built by the fishermen in that region. The cognitive processes that led the Breton fishermen to build crosses and calvaries in the Petit Nord landscape are deeply rooted in the Breton Catholic traditions. Social and political contexts in Newfoundland from the seventeenth to the twentieth century also explain the presence of such cultural identity markers in the Petit Nord. In this presentation I will document the symbolic meanings as well as the functions of these monuments to answer my main research question: Why did the Breton fishermen build crosses and calvaries on the Petit Nord for centuries?

THREE DECADES OF DIGGING: A SUMMARY OF ARCHEOLOGY AT THE THOMAS ROBINSON HOUSE

Wade P. Catts, *John Milner Associates, Inc.*

Since 1971 four archaeological investigations have been completed on the grounds of the state-owned Thomas Robinson House. Archaeological testing in the 1970s examined the north and east yards and determined that the summer kitchen was not a Swedish blockhouse dating to the seventeenth century. Historical research and architectural interpretations completed in 2003 expand upon previous architectural assessments and shed new light on the house and grounds. These studies coupled with JMA's investigations in 1998 reveal a much more complex history of the property than was initially assumed and provide a scholarly perspective on the history and development of the site. This paper will summarize these excavations, some conducted by a CNEHA founder, and offer archaeological interpretations about the property.

GEOPHYSICAL TESTING AT THE SITE OF TIMBUCTOO, BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

William J. Chadwick and Peter Leach, *John Milner Associates, Inc.*

Geophysical survey, including ground penetrating radar (GPR) and gradiometry, was completed at the site of the African American antebellum settlement of Timbuctoo. Located along the Rancocas Creek, the settlement was started in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and included dwellings, businesses, a church and cemetery. Most of the above ground evidence of the settlement is gone, but the below ground evidence is extraordinary. Historical and archaeological interest in the settlement is strong within the descendant community. This paper will summarize the results of the geophysical testing at the town site and provide suggestions for future research.

COME ALL YE FUTURE BOTANISTS: LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT AT THE WOODLANDS

Sarah Chesney, *College of William and Mary, Williamsburg*

Early American country estates were places where elites could enjoy the pleasures of carefully landscaped nature, but where access was limited to the individual owners and those of their choosing. The Woodlands, William Hamilton's Schuylkill River estate west of Philadelphia, was an exception. After the American Revolution William Hamilton completely redesigned his country retreat and challenged the closed-door tradition of such places by allowing public access. Hamilton, an amateur botanist, saw The Woodlands as a vehicle through which to encourage his fellow countrymen in fields of landscape design and botany, and himself as patron and practitioner of a rising science.

FORT SAINTE-THÉRÈSE – FROM DISCOVERY TO RESEARCH/ LE FORT SAINTE-THÉRÈSE: D'UNE DÉCOUVERTE À UNE RECHERCHE

Pierre Cloutier, *Archéologue, Parcs Canada, Québec*

Le conflit entre la Nouvelle-France et les nations iroquoises tourne à l'avantage des Français lorsqu'en 1665-1666 le régiment de Carignan-Salières construits cinq forts dans la vallée du Richelieu pour mener l'attaque. Le fort Sainte-Thérèse sera rapidement abandonné après la victoire française qui permet de fixer la frontière sud de la colonie à Chambly. En 1731, cette frontière sera poussée à la tête du lac Champlain par la construction du fort Saint-Frédéric; Sainte-Thérèse sera dès lors réoccupé pour en assurer le ravitaillement. En 1747,

un nouveau fort y est même construit. Il subit l'attaque de Rangers en 1760 puis est brûlé par les Français en déroute quelques semaines plus tard. Définitivement abandonné quelques années plus tard, le fort tombe dans l'oubli. Depuis 1923 sa localisation fait l'objet de recherches. En 2007, grâce à une photographie aérienne de 1938, le fort est retracé. Des fouilles menées en 2008 et 2009 ont permis de confirmer sa localisation, de connaître son organisation et de documenter ses occupations.

The French gained an advantage in the conflict between New France and the Iroquois nations when the Carignan-Salières Regiment extended a line of five fortifications down the Richelieu Valley in 1665-1666 to advance the attack. Fort Sainte-Thérèse was abandoned soon after the French victory that secured the southern border of the colony at Chambly. In 1731, the border was pushed out to the head of Champlain Lake with the construction of Fort Saint-Frédéric. Fort Sainte-Thérèse was then called back into service for provisioning. In 1747, a new fort was built on the site. It fell under attack by the Rangers in 1760 and was burned by the French as they withdrew a few weeks later. Abandoned for good a few years later, the fort was forgotten. Since 1923, the fort site has been the subject of research. Using aerial photographs from 1938, its location was pinpointed in 2007. From excavations conducted in 2008 and 2009, archaeologists were able to confirm its location, identify its layout and document its occupations.

THE INTERDISCIPLINARY FRAMEWORK IN THE UNESCO DESIGNATION PROCESS: ARCHAEOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES INFORMING THE GRAND PRE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Katie Cottreau-Robins, *Curator of Archaeology, Nova Scotia Museum*, **Rob Ferguson**, *Archaeologist, Parks Canada, Atlantic Service Centre*

Dykes built by the Acadians at Grand Pre transformed over 3000 acres of salt marsh into crop land while holding back the highest recorded tides in the world. Once drained, the sediments in the marshlands proved to be among the most fertile agricultural soils in the northern latitudes of North America. Grand Pre thus became one of the most prosperous agricultural communities of the French colony of Acadia. Today, agriculture on the Grand Pre Marsh Body preserves the original Acadian field patterns marked by dykes and drainage patterns.

A proposal for world heritage status under UNESCO is currently in preparation for the Grand Pre cultural landscape. To meet the requirements of application submission, an extensive multidisciplinary research program is ongoing to help define the outstanding universal value of the place. Based on this framework, project archaeologists have engaged in interdisciplinary research and partnerships with a number of specialists, particularly in the earth sciences field, to better inform research questions generated from both disciplines. Though the fieldwork and analysis is in progress, this paper provides insights on the history of the marshlands and adds leverage to the interdisciplinary framework as a dynamic approach to archaeological research.

A COMMODIOUS HARBOUR AND THE FINEST BEACH: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRENCH COLONY AT PLAISANCE, NEWFOUNDLAND (1662-1713)

Amanda Crompton, *Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's*

In 1662, the only official French colony in Newfoundland was established at Plaisance (now Placentia), and it remained under French control until 1713. The origins and development of the French settlement at Plaisance will be reconstructed using archaeological, cartographic, and documentary evidence. The local landscape and its topography shaped the colony's layout, and the competing demands of those who lived and worked in Plaisance further transformed the settlement. Together, conflict and co-operation between Plaisance's perma-

ment residents, seasonal fishing crews, military garrisons, and administrative personnel shaped the colony's developmental trajectory. As a result, Plaisance is an unusual and atypical settlement, and stands in marked contrast to other fishing settlements in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Newfoundland.

SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE EARTHENWARE AND BORDEAUX NORTH ATLANTIC TRADE (1700-1760)

Charles Dagneau, *Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada*

Earthenware from the southwest of France is found in a great number of shipwrecks and land sites dating from the 18th century, both in France and in Canada. The large distribution of these products raises the question of the part they played in the North Atlantic maritime trade. Recent studies helped to better define the pottery production and export from Giroussens, Lomagne and Cox villages, upstream along the Garonne River, in the Bordeaux hinterland. The exported domestic ceramics consist mainly of white slip painted earthenware as well as coarse cooking pots. Despite considerable interest in better defining this type of ceramic, the widely distributed product can be used generally as a marker of the Bordeaux export trade. It is also indicative of the inclusion of the Upper-Garonne region within the economic sphere of influence of Bordeaux, one of the most important ports in 18th-Century France.

DINNER'S OVER! THE END OF AN EARLY 19TH CENTURY CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN SERVICE FROM BARRACK HILL, OTTAWA

Cesare D'Annibale and Heather Tulloch, *Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall*

During the military occupation of Barrack Hill (1827-1858), present day Parliament Hill in Ottawa, fires consumed the Centre Barracks in 1832 and the West Barracks between 1832 and 1834. As a result of a monitoring project in 1998 at the northwest corner of Centre Block, excavations revealed an undisturbed deposit relating one of these events. Within the refuse dump, the greater part of a Chinese Export Porcelain service was recovered. The service likely represents the personal effects of some official of rank whose belongings were lost during the fires. The collection contains a variety of serving vessels, teas, and tableware with patterns deriving primarily from Nanking and Canton. Although the occurrence of Chinese export porcelain is widespread in North American archaeological contexts this collection is unique by Canadian standards in terms of its size. By the 1830's the popularity of Chinese porcelain was waning as the British were effectively marketing their own ceramics and imposing duties on foreign ceramics.

EUROPEAN CLAY PIPES ON FRENCH COLONIAL SITES IN NORTH AMERICA: TRADITIONAL APPROACH IN RETROSPECT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Françoise Duguay, *Ph.D. Candidate, Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval*

Archaeologists all over the world encounter the dire need to make common objects speak; dating and understanding archaeological strata or, more basically, reconstructing human behaviours, etc. Can this obsession lead to counterproductive "scientific" procedures or, in other words, when is it too much for what an artefact has to say? The case of clay pipes, mostly recovered as bits and pieces on North American sites, is the example used to illustrate the need to merge and adapt various approaches to specific conditions. European clay pipes studied in regard to their limitations, rather than being seen as mere dating tools, can therefore become useful for getting a better understanding of other topics, such as commerce and exchanges.

L'ÎLOT DES PALAIS (CEET-30), QUÉBEC: AN EXAMPLE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARITY

Céline Dupont-Hébert, *M.A. Student, Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Québec*

The site of l'Îlot des Palais in Quebec City hosts the Université Laval field school in historical archaeology. For almost two decades now, students and teachers have been involved in this project, which aims to encourage high quality research techniques that will ultimately benefit the interpretation of this site, a site that witnessed important events in the city's history. To this end, it is necessary to integrate different types of analyses from outside the usual archaeological framework. Considering this effort, of gathering knowledge from a variety of sources, this poster is, on one hand, a synthesis of those different contributions to the field school, and on the other, an anthem to the multidisciplinary approach.

HAVRE SAINT-PIERRE: GEOPHYSICS, FAUNA AND FLORA ON AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH SITE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Rob Ferguson, *Parks Canada – Atlantic Service Centre*, **Scott Buchanan**, *Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq*, **Kevin Leonard**, *Archaeoconsulting Inc.*, **Frances Stewart**, *Department of Archaeology, Wilfrid Laurier University*

In 1998, Parks Canada acquired an area of land on the north shore of Prince Edward Island as an addition to the island's national park. While significant for several environmental reasons, the area is also recognized for its cultural remains, including traces of a late Palaeoindian site and the original European settlement on the island. In 1720, the Comte de Saint-Pierre established French communities at Port La Joye and Havre Saint-Pierre. The latter developed into the largest community of the French colony, with fishing and farming establishments on both sides of Saint Peters Bay. In 1758, the residents were forced from the island when it fell under British control.

As part of the initial inventory of resources in the newly acquired park land, an archaeological survey was conducted between 2000 and 2008. Documents indicate that there had been nine French-period farms within the new park area. Only one of these was detected in air photos and ground surveys, due to almost 200 years of subsequent farming. Geophysical survey, specifically the EM38B from Geonics Ltd., and test excavations have enabled us to verify the locations of six additional farm sites. In two cases we have virtually undisturbed midden deposits which have provided significant results in faunal and botanical analysis. Further samples were recovered from a large well.

This paper will discuss the evidence provided by the geophysical survey, the results of subsequent test excavations, and the data on fauna and flora provided by subsequent analysis.

ARMER ET DÉFENDRE LA COLONIE AU CAP ROUGE EN 1541-1543

Richard Fiset, *Commission de la capitale nationale du Québec*

Parmi les découvertes archéologiques de l'établissement de Cartier/Roberval, quelques artefacts témoignent de l'activité militaire. Ces objets trouvés dans une partie fortifiée du site sont là pour témoigner des préoccupations pour la défense du lieu dans un secteur occupé par un groupe social aisé, probablement formé aux besoins militaires. C'est en effet dans un contexte de relations tendues et à l'aube d'une guerre entre la France et l'Espagne que se fera la tentative coloniale de 1541. Ces découvertes nous amènent également à reconnaître une époque marquante en Europe où l'armement se transforme en même temps que la façon de faire la guerre. Cette communication abordera la question de l'armement et des capacités défensives de l'établissement colonial à l'aide de documents d'archives et du matériel du site.

DIGGING WITH THE PUBLIC AT LA GRANDE-FERME

Nathalie Gaudreau, Caroline Arpin, Patrick Eid, Louis Gilbert, *Artefactuel, coop de travail, Québec*

After the creation of the archaeologists co-op *Artefactuel* in 2003, one of the first goals of the members was to put up a project that would integrate the three branches of the co-op mission: research, education and public outreach. It is with this idea in mind that, from 2004 to 2006 and again this last summer, *Artefactuel* conducted an activity called "Archaeologist for a day" at the rural site La Grande-Ferme (CgEq-5) in Saint-Joachim (Cap-Tourmente). After four years of digging with participants from the public acting as one-day field technicians on a real archaeological site, this presentation aims to examine the pros and cons of such an activity.

GEORGE CALVERT'S MANSION HOUSE AT FERRYLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND: A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY DOMESTIC COMPLEX BUILT FOR AN ENGLISH LORD

Barry Gaulton, *Department of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

When George Calvert (the first Lord Baltimore) arrived at Ferryland, Newfoundland with his family and servants in 1628, they resided in a dwelling(s) later referred to in the 1650s as Calvert's Mansion House. What makes this residence so intriguing is that there are no existing documents indicating when it was built, how it was constructed or what it looked like. For over a century, archaeologists and historians have speculated about its size, form and exact location. Beginning in 2005 and continuing into the present, archaeologists from Memorial University have been uncovering the remains of this once important seat of power for the Calverts and later Sir David Kirke. This paper is an overview of past thoughts and current interpretations on the Mansion House at Ferryland.

ARTEFACTUEL: COOPERATIVE ARCHAEOLOGY

Louis Gilbert, Caroline Arpin, Patrick Eid, Nathalie Gaudreau, *Artefactuel, coop de travail*

Founded in 2003, *Artefactuel* is the first worker co-op in the field of Archaeology in Quebec, if not in Canada. Feeling that private archaeology had reached a plateau in its possibilities toward the promotion of archaeology to the general public, a group of newly graduated archaeologists decided to create a new kind of business in Archaeology that would be driven by a philosophy based in social economy principles. Its mission: To promote public awareness of Quebec archaeological heritage, through activities of research, education and public outreach, in such a way that the public could get a hold on their history and on the heritage woven in their landscape. The poster explains the goals of the co-op, its activities, and presents one particular integrative project that joins the three branches of its mission.

Fondé en 2003, *Artefactuel* est la première coop de travail dans le domaine de l'archéologie au Québec, sinon au Canada. Ayant l'impression que l'archéologie privée, telle qu'elle se pratiquait jusqu'alors, avait atteint un plateau dans ses possibilités de faire la promotion de l'archéologie auprès du grand public, un groupe d'archéologues fraîchement diplômés ont décidé de mettre sur pied une nouvelle forme d'entreprise en archéologie qui se baserait sur une philosophie dérivée des principes d'économie sociale. Sa mission: Développer et diffuser la connaissance archéologique par des services de recherche, d'éducation et de diffusion, afin que la société québécoise se réapproprie son passé et le patrimoine de son territoire. Le poster explique les buts de la coopérative, ses services, et présente un projet intégrateur particulier qui rassemble les trois volets de services décrits dans sa mission.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE CUPIDS COVE PLANTATION, NEWFOUNDLAND

William Gilbert, *Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation, Newfoundland*

The first permanent English settlement in Canada was established at Cupers Cove (now Cupids), Newfoundland in 1610. The site was discovered in 1995 and excavations under the direction of William Gilbert have been ongoing since then. During this time the remains of five early seventeenth-century buildings (including the dwelling house and storehouse built in 1610), a number of related features and approximately 140,000 artifacts have been uncovered. Over the past few years excavations have also revealed portions of the enclosure wall that was erected around these buildings. Mr. Gilbert's paper will describe how the excavations at the site are revealing the layout of early 17th century Cupers Cove and how archaeological, documentary and architectural evidence have combined to create visual representations of this early English settlement.

NOUVELLES PERSPECTIVES SUR L'ÉTUDE DES DÉCORS DES FAÏENCES EUROPÉENNES EXPORTÉES DANS LES COLONIES FRANÇAISES AUX XVII^E ET XVIII^E SIÈCLES

Caroline Girard, *Groupe de recherche en archéométrie et laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Québec*

Depuis un certain temps, un intérêt marquant pour la faïence archéologique s'est développé. On a essayé de créer des typologies stylistiques qui associeraient les décors à différents centres régionaux ou à des manufactures. Cependant, l'art, dont la principale caractéristique est la diffusion, s'est répandu rapidement sur tout le continent créant des modes suivies par toutes les manufactures ainsi qu'une grande diversité de variantes. Il est donc difficile, voire impossible, de relier chaque type de décor à un centre particulier qu'en analysant visuellement les décors.

Récemment, le développement d'analyses scientifiques réalisées en laboratoire a révolutionné les études faïencières en utilisant des méthodes physico-chimiques qui arrivent à préciser l'origine des pièces. Il s'agit là d'une voie plus qu'intéressante mais l'on manque cruellement de collections de référence provenant de la production des différents ateliers.

Un des intérêts principaux de la faïence est la grande diversité des décors que permet l'émail opaque et qui plaît bien aux collectionneurs et amateurs d'art. De nombreux ouvrages sont parus sur les faïences régionales mais ceux-ci concernent davantage les catalogues de musées plutôt destinés à ces passionnés d'art qui penchent pour l'art décoratif. Mais qu'en est-il des fragments de ces pièces qu'on retrouve dans les fouilles archéologiques? Il ne s'agit que très rarement de pièces complètes et encore, les décors n'ont rien à voir avec ceux présentés dans les catalogues.

En s'appuyant sur le fait que les décors faïenciers s'inscrivent à l'intérieur des grands mouvements artistiques, est-il possible de créer une typologie stylistique qui exposerait ces décors de manière à en ressortir une chronologie?

Dans le cadre d'un projet de collections de référence portant sur un échantillon de faïences provenant de sites archéologiques du Québec et de Guyane française qui servirait aux étudiants des laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval ainsi qu'aux chercheurs provenant de l'extérieur de l'université, nous avons créé un tessonier d'identification portant sur l'évolution des décors des faïences retrouvées sur les sites coloniaux français entre la fin du XVII^e et tout le XVIII^e siècle. Il s'agit donc d'un tessonier hiérarchisant les différents styles artistiques des faïences coloniales principalement françaises.

APPLYING DNA IN BIOARCHAEOLOGY STUDIES: THE NOUA CULTURE EXAMPLE

Sabrina Gloux, *Archaeotek*

Bioarchaeology is a well developed field in general archaeology. Interdisciplinary studies characterize archaeology and bioarchaeology is no exception because it applies physical anthropology knowledge and methodology to its object of study. Although physical anthropology methods and knowledge are well developed and advanced, and the degree of expertise of the physical anthropologist is well established when it comes to bone identifications and studies, a great deal of information is still missing if limited to gross morphology analyses. First applied in forensic contexts, DNA is a growing and promising field for physical anthropology thus for bioarchaeology. When applied to physical anthropology, DNA analyses provide the information we were missing with gross morphology and microscopic analyses such as family relationships, group contacts, etc. It also helped improve some identification methods as in ancestry studies. The purpose of this paper is to present the potential benefits of DNA analyses in approaching unknown populations such as a Noua Culture cemetery from Middle Bronze Age Transylvania (Romania) comprising around 300 individuals.

CASTING A LONG SHADOW: THE EVOLUTION OF A PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA FOUNDRY DYNASTY AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE OF THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES

Denise Grantz Bastianini, Martin T. Fuess, Jesse Belfast, Timothy G. Zinn, Carol J. Peterson, *Michael Baker Jr., Inc., Moon Township, PA*

The Thomas Carlin's Sons Foundry operated along the Allegheny River in what is now Pittsburgh's North Side between 1893 and 1917. The family foundry business, however, extends back to 1868, when Pittsburgh was fluorescing into the nation's iron and steel capital, giving way to rapid industrialization of the Pittsburgh region and the birth of numerous satellite industries. The Carlin foundries produced a vast array of machinery, tools, and equipment critical to the rapidly expanding iron and steel industry, as well as other extractive industries, transportation, and infrastructure in the Pittsburgh region and beyond. Vestiges of Carlin sewer castings are still visible on Pittsburgh area streets. By examining a wealth of deed and tax data, company catalogs, U.S. patent files, and family records, a remarkably complete contextual picture emerged – creating a blueprint for subsequent archaeological investigations recently conducted by Michael Baker Jr., Inc. at the Thomas Carlin's Sons foundry site (36AL535).

LA FERME DE CHAMPLAIN AU CAP TOURMENTE: UNE COLLECTION DE TERRES CUITES EXCEPTIONNELLE/ CHAMPLAIN'S FARM AT CAP TOURMENTE: A COLLECTION OF EXCEPTIONAL EARTHENWARE

Jacques Guimont, *Archéologue/Archaeologist, Parcs Canada/Parks Canada, Québec*

Les fouilles effectuées en 2008 et 2009 sur le site de la Petite-Ferme du cap Tourmente ont permis la poursuite des découvertes des vestiges de la ferme que Champlain fait construire en 1626 au pied du cap Tourmente pour l'élevage du bétail constituant la base de l'alimentation des résidents de l'Abitation de Québec. Cette ferme est incendiée le 9 juillet 1628 par les frères Kirke dans le but d'affamer la population de Québec et permettre, l'année suivante, l'investissement de la ville. Les fouilles ont permis de retracer de nombreux contenants servant à l'entreposage de denrées alimentaires, comme des jarres en grès normand, des terrines et des pots à cuire en terre cuite commune et des bouteilles en verre. Quelques récipients contenaient encore des grains calcinés, dont des pois jaunes. Tous ces objets ont été récupérés sous la couche de débris résultant de la conflagration. Il s'agit d'une collection absolument unique, particulièrement en ce qui a trait aux terres cuites communes.

Excavations conducted in 2008 and 2009 at the Petite-Ferme site in Cap Tourmente have produced remains of the farm Champlain had built in 1626 at the foot of Cap Tourmente to raise cattle, a staple food for the residents of Québec's Habitation. The farm was burned on July 9, 1628, by the Kirke brothers in an attempt to starve Québec's population and permit the taking of Québec the following year. The excavations produced numerous vessels used as food containers, such as Normandy stoneware jars, coarse earthenware bowls and cooking pots, and glass bottles. Some vessels still contained charred grains, including yellow peas. All of these objects were found under the layer of debris left by the fire. The collection is absolutely unique, particularly so because of the coarse earthenware.

THE CHANGING LANDSCAPES OF POTTS GROVE MANOR, POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Matthew D. Harris and Grace H. Ziesing, *John Milner Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, PA*

A changing landscape incorporates any number of complex natural processes including erosion, sedimentation, plant community modification, and soil development. Cultural influences on landscape, while more recent in geologic time, are equally as important. The effects of clearing, building, burning, excavating, farming, gardening, and just plain living interact with natural processes to produce a dynamic landscape that can dramatically change shape and alter perception over time. On a small plot of ground near the mouth of the Manatawny Creek and Schuylkill River in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, recent archaeology has documented nearly 5000 years of landscape change. With the first evidence of Native Americans in the area as early as B.C. 3000, through the interaction of Native Americans with colonial settlers in the early 18th century, to the construction, reuse, dilapidation and preservation of a stone mansion, the changes in physical and cultural landscape are evident. This paper will describe the archaeology, show how the changing landscape can be read from the ground, and explore possible meanings behind the changes.

PETIT MECATINA ISLAND – BASQUE AND FRENCH WHALERS AND COD-FISHERS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE FROM THE 16TH TO THE 18TH CENTURIES

Anja Herzog, *M.A. student, Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Québec*

In 2001, a seasonally exploited whaling and cod-fishing site has been discovered on Petit Mecatina Island, in the heart of the Gulf of St. Lawrence on today's Lower North Shore of Quebec. The very varied material evidence that terrestrial as well as underwater excavations have brought to light over the past few years, stands witness to a complex and long-lasting history of seasonal European and at least temporary Inuit presence on the island. Analysis of the collection in comparison with material culture known from other archaeological sites, such as Basque whaling and French cod-fishing locations, combined with a critical look at contemporary documentary evidence, may help bridge gaps, in geographical, temporal as well as historical terms, with regard to the history of Basque whaling expeditions, early French fishing in the Gulf and the history of contact with the Inuit on the "other" Labrador coast.

WHERE DO I COME FROM? ARE YOU MY MOM? THE USE OF HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT DNA ANALYSIS TO TRACE HUMAN ORIGINS AND RELATIONSHIPS.

Cassandra Huizenga, Undergraduate Student, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT.

Some of the most famous historic archaeology cases in recent years have used ancient DNA analyses to make connections between unearthed individuals and their pasts. Modern research techniques can be used to locate a country of origin or clarify human relationships. The African burial ground project, for example, has taken advantage of ancient DNA analysis to trace human origins to a specific region in Africa. The Romanovs were identified as a complete family using ancient DNA technology just as James "Earthquake McGoan" McGovern Jr. was identified as well. Without using ancient DNA technology it can be very difficult, if not impossible, to determine relationships and regions of origin. This paper will discuss, then, exactly how DNA can be used to make these discoveries and what this means for the future of historical archaeology.

STEEL AWAY – THE TRENTON STEEL WORKS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURING INDEPENDENCE

Richard W. Hunter and Ian C. Burrow, Hunter Research, Inc.

This paper focuses on the Trenton Steel Works, currently the subject of historical and archaeological exploration in conjunction with the creation of a heritage park centered around the New Jersey State House, the seat of state government. Built in the late 1740s as an accompaniment to a plating mill, the Trenton Steel Works enjoyed a checkered four-decade history producing steel of questionable quality at irregular intervals, selling it with limited success up and down the eastern seaboard. Trenton blister steel was advertised provocatively and perhaps not too accurately as "quite equal, if not better in quality than what is imported from England." The ownership of the furnace changed hands several times, controlled by a succession of Philadelphia and Trenton merchants, and during the early years of the Revolution the factory supplied steel to the Continental Army, before hostilities brought operations to a standstill. Attempts to revive the furnace in the early 1780s faltered in the face of renewed imports of cheaper, better British steel, and mounting debt led to protracted court actions between iron suppliers and the furnace owners. The Trenton Steel Works will be set within the broader context of American and British steel making. The results of recent archaeological investigations on a deep and complex urban site will be discussed with reference to the design development of a new heritage park.

SEPULTURES OF THE SAINT-FRÉDÉRIC CEMETERY (CBER-1): STUDY ON THE COFFIN HARDWARE AND THE BURIAL PRACTICES OF A RURAL AND CATHOLIC COMMUNITY FROM BEAUCE IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

Rébecca Janson, M.A., Laboratoires d'archéologie, Université Laval (Québec)

Within the field of the archaeology of death, this paper aims to present the results of a study undertaken as part of a thesis dealing with a burial assemblage uncovered during the excavation of a portion of the cemetery of Saint-Frederic de Beauce (ca 1850 – ca 1967). The analysis of the, seldom documented, coffin hardware is done in the context of the burial practices of that rural community. By consulting old catalogues available to morticians and comparisons with data from similar sites in the Northeast, we suggest a chronology of the shape of coffins and metal ornaments related to burial practices. In the context of an industrial production of these objects, we see how the industry of death and the establishment of an extensive distribution network

launch the beginning of the standardization of funeral ornamentations. This democratization of the industry of death can also review the correlation between social status and the amount of hardware of a coffin. Finally, a foray into the world of symbolism of death rituals demonstrated that this industry has always complied with the evolution of the perception of the afterlife journey.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT DNA ANALYSIS THE ROLE OF ANCIENT DNA IN INFECTIOUS DISEASE IDENTIFICATION

Stephen Johnson, *Undergraduate Student, Indiana University of Pennsylvania*

Archaeologists working on historic sites are often interested in discovering the state of health of the population that inhabited the area. With the rise of the Industrial Revolution, living conditions in urban areas became increasingly crowded. Coupled with poor hygiene and sanitation practices, the incidence of infectious diseases rose to unfortunate levels. Mycobacterium tuberculosis, for example, which is one of the more common diseases found in these sites, has claimed the lives of countless individuals throughout antiquity and continues to affect over one-third of the world's current population. Ancient DNA (aDNA) analytical techniques are increasingly relevant and beneficial to archaeologists investigating the state of health of these past populations. The use of such aDNA analysis to identify infectious diseases that affected urban populations in the 18th and 19th centuries is described using both skeletal and non-skeletal remains.

FREE BLACKS IN ANTEBELLUM MARYLAND: THE 5TH DISTRICT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN 1860

Mechelle L. Kerns-Nocerito, *Ph.D. URS Corporation – Gaithersburg, MD*

Montgomery County, Maryland shares much of its southern boundary with the nation's capital, Washington, DC. Today, this county is one of the most ethnically diverse and rapidly developing in the United States. In the years preceding the US Civil War (1861-1865), it was home to one of the largest concentrations of Free Blacks in Maryland then considered the "southern-most" northern state. This study is a quantitative analysis of the "Free Inhabitants" in the 5th District of Montgomery County in 1860. The goal of this study is to provide information on this often unstudied population for use as a comparative with other regions and to provide data for a more complete historic context for Antebellum Maryland.

L'APPORT DE LA RESTAURATION À L'ARCHÉOLOGIE : QUELQUES EXEMPLES PROVENANT DE CONTEXTES MARITIMES

Ariane Lalande, *Restauratrice, Centre de conservation du Québec*

La restauration d'objets archéologiques permet souvent de compléter les informations préliminaires recueillies sur le chantier de fouilles par l'archéologue. Cet apport est particulièrement significatif dans les contextes de fouilles subaquatiques. Les objets, recouverts de gangues ou de concrétions diverses, sont parfois très difficiles à lire, à identifier. Trois exemples seront présentés afin d'illustrer le propos : provenant de l'épave du Elisabeth & Mary, le cas d'une hache de traite et celui d'un textile retrouvé entre deux fusils, puis provenant du site de Petit Mécatina, celui d'une tuile décorée.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE AFRICAN MEETING HOUSE, BOSTON, MA

David B. Landon, Heather Trigg, Susan Jacobucci,
Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston,
Allison Bain, CELAT and Département d'histoire, Université Laval, Québec.

Archaeological excavations in 2005 revisited the African Meeting House, one of Boston's most important archaeological sites. The Meeting House was built in 1806 and functioned as the spiritual and cultural center of Boston's free black community during the 19th century. This paper considers the rich record of archaeobiological remains – faunal, macrobotanical, pollen, insects, and parasites – to address issues of diet and health, as well as the backlot environment. Together these data provide insight into the lifeways of Boston's 19th-century, free African American community, and the community's efforts to create public institutions that challenged racism in the broader society.

L'ORGANISATION DE NOS CIMETIÈRES ANCIENS: DEUX EXEMPLES QUÉBÉCOIS DES XVIII^e ET XIX^e SIÈCLES/SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF ANCESTRAL CEMETERIES: TWO EXAMPLES FROM 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES' QUÉBEC

Robert Larocque, chercheur autonome/researcher

L'image que l'on retient de nos cimetières est celle d'un lieu très organisé, où l'ordre règne, un ordre calculé, mesuré. Il s'en dégage même une monotonie : les pierres tombales ont la même orientation et elles sont parfaitement alignées. Tellement qu'on s'imagine qu'il en fut toujours ainsi. Or, ce ne fut certes pas le cas. En effet, la fouille archéologique de cimetières catholiques euroquébécois des XVII^e, XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles révèle que les défunts n'étaient pas toujours inhumés de manière ordonnée, que l'improvisation semble avoir été la norme. Néanmoins, ce désordre paraît jusqu'à un certain point « organisé ». À quoi tient ce mélange d'ordre et de désordre ? À la négligence des fossoyeurs ? À des considérations purement pratiques ? À un changement dans les rituels funéraires au fil du temps ? Nous tenterons d'apporter des éléments de réponse en présentant deux exemples, ceux du premier cimetière de Rimouski (1712-1863) et du premier cimetière de Sainte-Marie en Beauce (1748-1878).

Today's cemeteries are known as well-organized spaces where a perfectly calculated order prevails. One might even find them monotonous. For instance, well-aligned grave stones all point in the same direction. An easy assumption is that this was always the case. However, archaeological research in 18th and 19th century catholic cemeteries of Quebecers of French origin shows that the deceased were not always interred the same way. Rather, improvisation seems to have been the rule. Nevertheless, the somewhat disorderly arrangement reveals a certain amount of organization. The question is then to understand how order and disorder intermix. Were grave-diggers simply careless ? Were there purely pragmatic reasons ? Have funerary rituals of the time changed ? In this presentation, we will offer some clues drawn from two examples : the first cemetery in Rimouski (1712-1863) and the first cemetery in Sainte-Marie, in the Beauce region (1748-1878).

THE PRINTMAKER AND THE ARCHAEOLOGIST – AN EXHIBITION OF RELIEF PRINTING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATION

Timothy Laurin, *Printmaker, Midland, Ontario* and *Ellen Blaubergs, Researcher, Ontario Archaeological Society*

In 1958, Frank Ridley, one of Ontario archaeology's early progenitors, donated funds to facilitate the first type-set and printed issue of Ontario Archaeology. A number of the metal-faced printing blocks used in the production of this journal (No. 4) and related to the articles therein, have survived.

In 2008, with the aid of a Vandercook Proofing Press, printmaker Timothy Laurin created a selection of relief prints from this unique series of blocks. The prints featured both hand-drawn and photographic versions of the material culture and cartography related to projects undertaken by Ridley and his colleagues. Although previously "used", the blocks still produced wonderful detail. Incising and punctations on pottery sherd illustrations were especially clear.

A selection of prints and printing blocks were exhibited at the Ontario Archaeological Society's annual symposium in October 2008. The theme of the symposium involved collaborations and this project certainly fit the theme on several fronts. The printmaker and researcher also hoped to learn more about these blocks and were not disappointed. A long-time OAS member revealed that he had produced a number of the drawings for this issue of OA. Another member supplied a rare copy of the journal which we had been unable to obtain.

The labour intensive process involved in the production of a type-set archaeology journal will be one of several themes explored in this newly revised exhibit which will include a selection of prints, printing blocks, and a copy of Ontario Archaeology No. 4.

THE WEST INDIAN MISSION AND THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FRENCH JESUITS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE FRONTIER PLANTATION AND CHURCH AT GRAND BAY, DOMINICA

Steve Lenik, *Anthropology Department, Syracuse University*

In 1748 French Jesuits from Martinique acquired property at Grand Bay on the south coast of Dominica, West Indies, which at the time was a neutral island-frontier inhabited by Caribs, French families, a "coloured" population, and free and enslaved Africans. At Grand Bay the Jesuits erected a parish church for the people of Grand Bay Quarter and built a plantation which used enslaved labor to generate income to repay debts. This property was part of several investments in the Caribbean by the Jesuit financial manager Antoine de La Valette, and these ventures were briefly successful. But La Valette's borrowing and profit-making caused a scandal which contributed to the expulsion of the Jesuit missionaries and educators from France and its colonies in the 1760s. This poster displays material culture collected during excavations at this frontier site and reconstructs the cultural landscape of Grand Bay Quarter.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE THOMAS CARLIN'S SONS FOUNDRY SITE, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Kathryn M. Lombardi, Bryan C. Cuning, Keith R. Bastianini, and Jonathan Glenn, *Michael Baker Jr., Inc., Moon Township, PA*

Archaeological investigations were conducted at the Thomas Carlin's Sons Foundry (36AL535), a late 19th- and early 20th-century industrial site located along the Allegheny River in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. The Thomas Carlin's Sons operated a foundry at this site beginning in the early 1890s. After a fire in 1903, the foundry was rebuilt incorporating modern construction and manufacturing methods. Excavations

revealed numerous features of the foundry operations. The excavations also identified an underlying 19th-century residential component comprising portions of intact foundation walls and brick walkways, as well as a few associated artifacts. A prehistoric component of the site was found beneath the residential component, at a depth of 4.8 meters below ground surface. It is often thought that modern industrial areas are too disturbed to contain any intact archaeological resources. But excavations at the Thomas Carlin's Sons Foundry site show that this is not always the case.

A NETWORK APPROACH ANALYSIS TO COLONIAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

Catherine Losier, *Ph.D. Candidate, Laboratoires d'archéologie, Université. Laval, CELAT*

Derived by works in social science, network theory is the empirical study of human-to-human and human-to-environment interrelations in their sociohistorical and socioenvironmental context (Orser 2005). The analyses based on this approach tend to document the nature and the composition of the different links of the network, from the site to the global relationships. This methodological framework allows historical archaeologists to consider within the network the general concepts of colonization, globalization, and capitalistic relationships. This approach is a promising way to understand the links between the different actors and the contextual foundation of the commercial relations of a colony. Indeed the documentation of multiscale economic relationships, from the actor in a site to the international commercial exchange partners in their historical and geographical background, permits a holistic understanding of the commercial phenomena. This poster will present an operationalisation of network theory in the study of commercial relationships based on an 18th century example from French Guiana.

IS THE LOST SETTLEMENT OF ZWAANENDAEL STILL LOST?

Craig Lukezic and Charles Fithian, *Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs*

Evidence of the early European settlement remains elusive in the Delaware Valley. For over 50 years, archaeologists have searched and "found" Zwaanendael, the first Dutch settlement in the State of Delaware. Doubts continue to circulate among scholars even after the 1950s excavations of the DeVries Site by the Sussex Archaeological Society. A review of the artifact collections, historical documents, and recent archaeological excavations in the Arctic create a contradictory picture of this lost settlement. While this presentation can not give the definitive answers, it will provide alternative interpretations of the DeVries Site.

FROM WRECKS TO RESOURCE: STUDYING THE LIFECYCLE OF AUTOMOBILE TARGETS IN NEW BOSTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Thomas Mailhot, *John Milner Associates, Inc., Littleton, MA*

Objects, like people, have their own life cycles. Different objects have varying degrees of value during their lifecycles. They are created, used and then discarded. Sometimes, objects are born anew and regain value to archaeologists as historic resources. This paper looks at the life cycle of several automobiles that were used as targets for pilot training during and immediately after World War Two. These vehicles, including luxurious Buick and Packard staff cars, utilitarian 2 and 1/2 ton trucks, a Jeep and an armored half-track, had decreased in value to the point where they were used as targets for a bombing range in New Boston, New Hampshire. Fifty years later, in an unusual twist on their life cycle, these bombed out and discarded vehicles have become cultural resources. This paper will explore what these vehicles meant to those who used them, bombed them and the archaeologists who rediscovered and documented them.

SITTING PRETTY: MATERIAL CULTURE FROM TWO LOWER EAST SIDE PRIVIES

Sara F. Mascia and Richard G. Schaefer, *Historical Perspectives, Inc.*

Historical Perspectives, Inc. recently excavated the remains of two severely truncated stone privies associated with two early-19th-century dwellings. The ca. 1830s–1840s features had been disturbed by a later neighborhood "build," which completed the transformation to the tenement conditions often associated with the Lower East Side of Manhattan. The assemblages excavated from the two features, however, indicates that the occupants of the two lots were more affluent than the stereotypical residents of the Lower East Side as portrayed in popular history. Prior to 1850, the residences near the East River commercial shipbuilding enclave comprised a mixed community of both management and wage laborers. The artifacts recovered reflect this higher standard of living. The data from the project will help redefine the current perception of this neighborhood through the production of an exhibit on the former residents of the neighborhood to be displayed in the lobby of the new Girls Club building.

EXPLORING THE GREAT UNKNOWN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG THE I-95 CORRIDOR THROUGH NORTHEAST PHILADELPHIA

Douglas Mooney and Edward Morin, *URS Corporation*

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation is currently conducting archaeological investigations along a three-mile long section of Interstate 95 through the Northern Liberties, Fishtown, Kensington, and Port Richmond neighborhoods of the city. While these areas had not been previously intensively studied archaeologically, and the highway corridor was previously assumed to have been severely impacted by road construction, ongoing investigations are revealing much new information about the varied archaeological resources still preserved below the modern streetscape. Excavations thus far have uncovered intact sections of the timber lined Aramingo Canal, numerous 18th and 19th century residential properties, and two previously unknown Native American sites. This presentation will provide an overview of the preliminary findings from this project.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF RECENT RESEARCH AT FORT SAINT-JEAN

Aimie Néron, *Undergraduate Student, Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Québec*
Geneviève Treyvaud, *Ph.D. Candidate, Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Québec*
André Charbonneau, *Parcs Canada, Réginald Auger, CELAT, Université Laval*

Fort Saint-Jean was established at Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu and was part of the "Vallée-des-Forts", a series of forts built to protect the French colony against Iroquois attacks along the Richelieu River. Different occupations succeeded from the first French fort, erected in 1666, to the Royal Military College Saint-Jean, which still currently trains army officers. The first excavations of a five-year-long project revealed pieces of woodwork and a dry masonry, and allowed a characterization of the stratigraphy. Thus, this poster presents the historical background related to the site, the methodology employed during the field school, and includes a discussion of some of the artifacts recovered. Lastly, it introduces the preliminary results and hypotheses concerning the finds of the 2009 excavations.

**LA TABLE DU CAPITAINE : FRENCH FISHERMEN'S FOODWAYS
AND EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL STATUS ON THE PETIT NORD OF NEWFOUNDLAND**

Stéphane Noël, M.A. Candidate, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St John's, NL

Archaeological excavations at the Dos de Cheval site (EfAx-09), on the east coast of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula, offer the opportunity to document specific aspects of the foodways of French migratory cod fishermen. Food supplies, both imported and procured from the local environment, played a predominant role in the outcomes of fishing ventures. Integration of zooarchaeological, archaeological and historical evidence will provide a more complete and broader portrait of fishermen's food consumption from the 17th to the 19th centuries. This paper explores how officers could express their social status through their diet. Historical and archaeological evidence also shows that food consumption areas were clearly delineated, both spatially and socially.

**L'HYGIÈNE AU XVIII^E SIÈCLE. ÉTUDE DE LA CULTURE MATÉRIELLE DES LATRINES OUEST
DU SECOND PALAIS DE L'INTENDANT À QUÉBEC, CA. 1719 À 1775/
HYGIENE IN 18TH CENTURY. MATERIAL CULTURE'S STUDY OF WEST LATRINES
OF SECOND INTENDANT'S PALACE IN QUEBEC CITY, CA. 1719 TO 1775**

Caroline Parent, M.A. Candidate, Laboratoires d'archéologie de l'Université Laval, Québec

Lieu par excellence de la manifestation des comportements liés à l'hygiène, les latrines offrent l'opportunité d'aborder ce sujet. Ce projet de maîtrise propose ainsi d'approfondir davantage l'hygiène personnelle, c'est-à-dire tout ce qui a trait aux soins du corps, par une étude de la culture matérielle contenue dans la fosse des latrines du second palais de l'intendant à Québec. Au XVIII^e siècle, l'hygiène se situe quelque part dans les codes de civilités, dans une société où le rapport aux autres est important. En cours de transformation pendant le siècle, les comportements changent progressivement pour passer d'une hygiène pratiquée pour l'apparence à une hygiène pour la santé. L'objectif général est de décrire ces comportements en regard principalement des objets rejetés dans les latrines, mais aussi du vestige comme tel des latrines dans lequel s'est déposé un sol comprenant un nombre non négligeable de macro-restes (os, graines, insectes et parasites), et de les replacer dans le contexte social du XVIII^e siècle.

As ideal places representing hygiene-related behaviours, latrines offer opportunities for their study. This project aims to know more about personal hygiene, that is, all which concerns care of the body through a study of the material culture contained in the latrines of the second Intendant's Palace in Quebec City. During the 18th century, hygienic behaviours were included in the codes of good manners, as relationships with others were deemed important at this time. These practices changed gradually during this century, from hygiene practiced for appearances only towards hygiene practiced for health reasons. The main objective of this project is to describe these behaviours by studying objects thrown into latrines, and also their construction and use. This study also considers deposits which included important amounts of bones, seeds, insects, and parasites and considers them in their 18th century social context.

ARCHÉO-QUÉBEC: 10 YEARS OF PROMOTING QUEBEC ARCHAEOLOGY

Gisèle Piédalue, *Réseau Archéo-Québec*

The territory of the province of Quebec has an impressive diversity of built and archaeological heritage, historical landscapes, material and immaterial culture which recall past eras and the ingeniousness of populations who occupied the land. Since its foundation in 1999, Archéo-Québec's mission has been to increase public awareness of this rich heritage, to promote its preservation and to encourage its presentation in authentic and original ways. To this end, Archéo-Québec has undertaken various initiatives aimed at structuring the archaeological milieu, most important of which has been the networking of various organisations involved in the many aspects of archaeological research and communication, including museums, municipalities, schools and universities, private archaeological firms, aboriginal and ecotourism associations. This extensive grass-roots approach towards making archaeology accessible and inviting, as well as educational, makes Archéo-Québec unique in Canada. The presentation will expose some of the means developed by Archéo-Québec to achieve these objectives.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT DNA ANALYSIS: POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS ON NON-SKELETAL REMAINS AND REQUIRED PROTOCOLS

Marie-Lorraine Pipes, *University at Buffalo*
and Renee Fratpietro, *Lakehead University's Paleo-DNA Laboratory*

Historic archaeologists can use ancient DNA analysis to enhance the resolution of information obtained from non-skeletal remains recovered from excavations and those stored in repositories such as museums. Historic archaeologists encounter a wide range of artifacts and human by-products that tend to be classified by material type and manufacture technique but which are not further analyzed. While most researchers are familiar with the application of ancient DNA analysis in human skeletal studies they tend not to be aware of its potential application to a wide variety of non-skeletal materials. We will provide a general overview of the requirements for conducting ancient DNA analysis on non-skeletal remains, the types of data that can be obtained, and explain how the data can be correlated with other analytical methods. Last we will suggest field protocols for the treatment of materials that might be submitted for DNA analysis in order to limit sample contamination.

CHARLESBOURG-ROYAL AND FRANCE-ROI: A XVIITH CENTURY FORTIFIED ESTABLISHMENT

Gilles Samson, *Commission de la capitale nationale du Québec et ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine, Québec.*

First named by Jacques Cartier « Charlesbourg-Royal » in honour of Charles (1522-1545), third son of François 1^{er}, the Cap Rouge colony was renamed « France-Roi » by Jean-François de la Rocque, sieur de Roberval, the nobleman responsible of the first French attempt at colonizing the New World. Two forts were built, the Upper one, discovered in 2005 and excavated from 2006 until 2008, was conceived to protect the Lower one. A preliminary survey of European architecture and American colonial sites enable us to construct an interpretative framework for the Cartier-Roberval site at Cap Rouge, Québec, Canada. Some of the concepts such as « hall », « gallery », « hourd », « chemise », « inner and outer wards » have a far reaching origin in the Mediaeval period (Vth-XVth centuries). They are brought to bear on the present interpretation of archaeological remains and

historic data including the XVIth century description. Their implications are also important concerning the size of the Upper fort and its relation with the overall organization of the establishment.

INTERVENTIONS ARCHÉOLOGIQUES SUR L'ÎLE SAINT-BARNABÉ (RIMOUSKI, QUÉBEC)

Manon Savard, *Département de biologie, Université du Québec à Rimouski*

Dominique Lalande, Nicolas Beaudry, *Ruralys*

Une équipe de l'Université du Québec à Rimouski (UQAR), en collaboration avec Ruralys, a réalisé un inventaire et une prospection archéologique sur l'île Saint-Barnabé (Rimouski, Qc) du 20 juillet au 14 août 2009. L'inventaire s'est attaché à un secteur où aurait vécu Toussaint-Cartier, seul habitant connu de l'île de 1728 à 1767, dans la perspective d'une mise en valeur touristique d'un personnage d'ermite et d'un mythe auxquels les Rimouskois sont très attachés. Cette opération s'est aussi intéressée aux périodes antérieures et postérieures, jusqu'à un passé récent, et s'est élargie par une prospection visuelle de la partie orientale de l'île. L'affiche présente le projet, sa dimension publique et ses résultats préliminaires.

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES?: LIFE IN COASTAL NEW YORK CITY

Richard G. Schaefer and Sara F. Mascia, *Historical Perspectives, Inc.*

Contrary to the reputation of Manhattan's Lower East Side, suggested by Jacob Riis, artifacts from homelots in the Alphabet City neighbourhood indicate that early-19th-century residents were hardly destitute. The former swampland was filled for development during the 1820s, but the depression following the Panic of 1837 torpedoed speculators' plans for an affluent neighbourhood. Proximity to East River shipbuilding establishments, however, kept the area afloat by providing reliable employment. Neighbourhood residents' occupations during the 1830s and 1840s were skewed toward shipbuilding and related trades: sparmakers, caulkers, ship carpenters, etc., with the management and owners of the nearby enterprises also represented. Historical Perspectives, Inc. recently excavated the remains of two severely truncated stone privies in the rear yards of the original 1830s dwellings, in preparation for the construction of the new Lower East Side Girls Club headquarters.

WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU?: DEVELOPING A NATIONAL PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM FOR PARKS CANADA

Virginia Sheehan and Daniel LaRoche, *Archaeological Resource Management Analysts, National Historic Sites Directorate, Parks Canada*

Whether on-site or through other means such as the Internet and other medium, public archaeology focuses on increasing the sense of connection to a site through its archaeological resources. Along with the intention of presenting sites through their resources, it also demonstrates the value in protecting sites as well as the value of the discipline of archaeology.

Although public archaeology is a powerful tool to facilitate connections between visitors, communities and heritage areas, there are significant responsibilities arising from our activities, in particular in the case of public participation in field activities. Until recently this type of involvement for the public had been carried out within Parks Canada without formalized recognition as to standards, workload and ongoing commitments.

This paper explores the challenges and opportunities of developing a national public archaeology program aiming to promote its heritage areas through its archaeological resources, and to facilitate the integration of a public component in archaeological activities.

MY FARM AND GARDEN LOOK AS WELL AS THEY EVER DID." SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE AND LANDSCAPE TRANSFORMATION AT THE ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER AND REBECCA GORE, WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

Leith Smith and Christa Beranek, *Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, U Mass, Boston*

The Gore Place Society owns and maintains the historic mansion and 42 acre estate of Massachusetts governor and US senator, Christopher Gore and his wife Rebecca between 1786 and 1834. Planned restoration of the grounds, gardens and structures to the Gore period has included archaeological investigation to help identify the locations and integrity of historically documented and undocumented landscape features. A combination of remote sensing and subsurface testing by the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, has succeeded in locating two greenhouses, a grapery, the 1793 carriage house cellar, vegetable and formal flower gardens as well as an assortment of walks and other landscape features. These investigations highlight Gore's keen interest in the latest developments in all facets of running his estate from modern household systems to improved farming practices that sought to increase yields of grains, fruits and vegetables through propagation, experimentation and soil enrichment.

RECURSIVE USE OF GPR, EXCAVATION, AND HISTORICAL MAPS AT GORE PLACE, WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

John M. Steinberg, Christa M. Beranek, J. N. Leith Smith, *Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston*

Gore Place is the early 19th-century house and estate of Massachusetts governor Christopher Gore. As part of the landscape restoration, the Gore Place Society wished to know the exact location and preservation status of Gore's carriage house and greenhouse. To determine these, we recursively combined historic map georeferencing, ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey, and excavation.

Based on a rough georeference of a historic map, we placed a test trench that identified a carriage house wall. Following that we used GPR to map out the rest of the buried structure and identify a corner which was ground truthed. Using this new, more accurate information, a series of historical maps were re-georeferenced, allowing for much better interpretation of the GPR-slice images. Excavation and GPR at the nearby greenhouse were also recursively combined. Interpreting GPR, excavation, and documentary data in this integrated, sequential package yields more information with less excavation than traditional methods.

MEDIEVAL TRADITIONS AND MODERN TRENDS IN THE CERAMICS OF A FRENCH FISHERY SITE

Amy St. John, *Department of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Excavations at Dos de Cheval (EfAx-09) on Newfoundland's Petit Nord present the opportunity to study a complex and extensive ceramic assemblage from a French migratory fishing site. The 17th – 19th century ceramics reveal both modern trends and medieval traditions in ceramic production. On one hand, the declining tradition of small scale, artisanal ceramic production is well represented with an abundance of Breton coarse earthenware. On the other hand, the site exhibits a large sample of Normandy stoneware: a ceramic on the rise with growing modernity and industrialism, and being produced at an increasingly large scale. A large quantity of Ligurian style ceramics also emphasizes modern trends in ceramic production. The contrast between rough Breton cook pots produced for a local economy, and Normandy shipping containers and Ligurian style plates designed for trade and export illustrates how the French migratory fishery was on the cusp of the medieval and modern eras.

THE SUGAR CONNECTION: HOLLAND, BARBADOS, SHELTER ISLAND, NY

Gaynell Stone, Ph.D. Director, Suffolk County Archaeological Assn. Stony Brook, NY

"The Sugar Connection..." shows the 8 years of excavation at Sylvester Manor, Shelter Island, by Steve Mrozowski of U-Mass-Boston. The artifacts found indicate its roots in world history and 17th century globalization. Documents utilized revealed its enslaved families and the kinship network – Giles Sylvester in Amsterdam, son Constant running two sugar plantations on Barbados, and son Nathaniel running the provisioning plantation on Shelter Island. Over 40 local to international scholars interpret the archaeometry and environmental analysis, the high tech archaeology, slavery, sugar production in world history and cuisine, the Dutch role in 17th century mercantilism, and much more.

ETHNICITY, STATUS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF IDENTITY ON NEW YORK'S COLONIAL FRONTIER

Scott D Stull, Ph.D. Ithaca College, Ithaca NY

The built environment of the eighteenth-century colonies was marked by both status and ethnicity. Two examples of colonial houses, both National Historic Landmarks, in New York's Mohawk Valley will be examined to reveal how identity was constructed using house form in the mid-eighteenth century. Fort Klock was the home of a German-Dutch trader, and Old Fort Johnson was the home of Sir William Johnson, baronet of the colony of New York, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Colonies. These two houses are both stone, fortified houses, but are markedly different in form and layout. These houses parallel the differences between their builders, and show both ethnic and status differences expressed through built form.

GENTRY DIET AT A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY NEWFOUNDLAND PLANTATION

Eric Tourigny, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland

This research is a product of the discovery of a large number of well-preserved faunal remains from the Mansion House in the seventeenth-century community of Ferryland. This residence was built for Sir George Calvert (later the first Lord Baltimore) and afterwards inhabited by Governor Sir David Kirke and his family. Artefacts recovered from the within the structure and its associated deposits suggest a high-status occupation. The zooarchaeology of its faunal assemblage suggests differential consumption patterns between the Mansion House's inhabitants and other residents in Ferryland. It appears that those living in the Mansion House had greater access to beef and certain varieties of birds whereas access to wild mammalian resources such as caribou and seal was unrestricted. Differential consumption patterns are interpreted in terms of the limitations imposed onto the historic community by the seasonal fishery, the town's primary economic activity.

L'UTILISATION DES MÉTAUX ET LA PRODUCTION MÉTALLURGIQUE SUR LES SITES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES URBAINS ET RÉGIONAUX: RECONSTITUTION DES TECHNOLOGIES EMPLOYÉES PAR LES ARTISANS DE LA NOUVELLE-FRANCE AUX 17^E ET 18^E SIÈCLES

Geneviève Treyvaud, Ph.D. Candidate, Laboratoires d'archéologie, Université Laval et CELAT

Les sujets spécifiques du traitement des métaux, de l'application des mises en forme des objets, ainsi que l'influence du milieu technologique n'ont été que sommairement décrits dans les études sur la culture matérielle en Amérique du Nord. Les connaissances sur le travail des artisans du métal de même que l'impact social et économique de cet art au cours des 17^e et 18^e siècles sont limitées. Cette thèse vise à documenter le milieu

métallurgique pendant la colonisation de la Nouvelle-France et par l'application de concepts théoriques apporter une meilleure compréhension d'une période importante de l'histoire coloniale. Notre recherche se penche sur l'étude des chaînes opératoires et les techniques métallurgiques employées par les artisans de la Nouvelle-France et les choix technologiques que ceux-ci ont dû prendre lors de l'élaboration d'une production métallurgique en période d'adaptation. Les artefacts, seront étudiées par tomographie dans l'optique d'identifier la provenance, la signature technique du forgeron et les problèmes technologiques liés au manque de matière première, au climat et au combustible.

A DENDROARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF WOOD ASSOCIATED WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE LATE 18TH CENTURY (FORT LENNOX, ÎLE-AUX-NOIX, QUÉBEC)

Émilie Young-Vigneault, Louise Filion, Allison Bain, *Université Laval*

Archaeological excavations conducted in 2003 by Parks Canada on the Fort Lennox National Historic Site near St. Paul de l'Île-aux-Noix in the Richelieu Valley helped uncover and retrieve many pieces of wood which were exceptionally well preserved. The study of this collection (65 pieces) will highlight timber pieces and fortifications from late 18th century British constructions. The objective therefore is to document how different wood species were used by the British in military constructions. Dendrochronological analysis will determine logging years and the utilization and perhaps re-utilization of these pieces which are primarily eastern white cedar (26) and white pine (19). Further analysis will explore the use of these two species for specific functions. Finally, a search of historical accounts of explorers such as Jacques Cartier and Pehr Kalm and the study of other archival documents discussing the past environments of the region of Haut-Richelieu will help interpret this data in its historical context.

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