

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology



PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

“Taverns, Transportation and Trade”



2017 Annual Conference and Meeting
November 10-12
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), founded in 1966, is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including the Canadian provinces and the U.S. states of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historic sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historic time period from the beginnings of European exploration in the New World to the recent past.

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Neill DePaoli, Commemorative Tankard, Tour Coordinator
Elizabeth Farish, Logistic Support, Raffle Organizer
Sheila Charles Registration Coordinator
Stefan Claesson, Logistic Support
Nate Hamilton, Logistic Support

Special thanks to:

Tour guides: Richard Candee, Kerry Vautrot, Kathleen Wheeler, Black Heritage Trail of New Hampshire, Alexandra Martin, Emerson (Tad) Baker and Neill DePaoli
Workshop leaders: Louise Richardson, Stefan Claesson, Nate Hamilton
Logo design: Brittany Tumelaire



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CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

Events & Session Hours

- Thursday Nov. 9 6-10pm: Board of Directors Meeting in Gardner Room
- Friday Nov. 10 morning: Workshop A; Tour 1
afternoon: Career Paths Session; Workshops B & C; Tours 2, 3, & 4
6-9pm: Reception at Discover Portsmouth Center
- Saturday Nov. 11 8:30-12:30pm: Sessions I, II, & III
10:15 am: Break in Ballroom Lobby
1:30-5pm: Sessions IV, V, VI, VII, & VIII (Poster Session)
3:15pm: Break in Ballroom Lobby
5:30-7pm: Beer Tasting in Hotel Lobby
7-10pm: Annual Banquet in Prescott Room
8:30-10pm: Cash Bar, Keynote Address, Live Music
in Prescott Room
- Sunday Nov. 12 7-8:30am: Breakfast & Business Meeting and Raffle
in Whipple/Roberts Room
10am-1:30pm: Sessions IX, X, and XI
1-5pm: Tour 5

Registration Desk Hours (Sheraton Harborside Hotel Lobby)

- Thursday Nov. 9 5:30pm-8pm
Friday Nov. 10 8-9am and noon-5pm
Saturday Nov. 11 7:30am-5pm

Bookroom Hours (Harbor's Edge Room,

- Saturday Nov. 11 8am-5pm
Sunday Nov. 12 8am-noon

Cover image: Sketch of First New Hampshire Turnpike, Piscataqua River Bridge and Tavern on Goat Island by John Frink Rowe (1987)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Registration – 5:30-8pm Sheraton Harborside Hotel lobby

Board of Directors Meeting, 6-10pm, Gardner Room, Sheraton Harborside Hotel



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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Registration – 8-9am and noon-5pm, Sheraton Harborside Hotel Lobby

Friday morning:

Workshop A - Aerial Drone and GPR Survey of North Cemetery, 9am-1pm.

Location: Wentworth Room, Sheraton Hotel. Presented by Stefan Claesson, Peter Leach and Daniel Welch.

Tour 1 - Portsmouth as Regional Commercial Hub, 1700-1900, 10am-noon.

Location: Leaving from Sheraton Hotel lobby. Presented by Richard Candee.

Friday afternoon:

Workshop B - Isles of Shoals: The Digital Archaeological Record, 1-3pm.

Location: Discover Portsmouth Center. Presented by Nathan D. Hamilton, Robin Hadlock Seeley and Anthony Viola.

Workshop C - Ink Stands, Strainers and Pickle Leaves: Identifying Unusual Ceramic Forms, 2-4pm.

Location: Warner House, 150 Daniel St. Presented by Louise Richardson.

Tour 2 - The Archaeological Sites of Strawberry Banke Museum, noon-2pm.

Location: Strawberry Banke Museum Tyco Visitors' Center at 14 Hancock St. Presented by Alexandra Martin.

Tour 3 - Portsmouth African Burying Ground, 2-4pm.

Location: Gardner Room, Sheraton Hotel. Presented by Black Heritage Trail of New Hampshire and Kathleen Wheeler.

Tour 4 - Commerce, Transportation and Communication on The Salmon Falls River, 1630-1802, 12:30-4:30pm Location: Leaving from Sheraton Hotel lobby. Presented by Neill DePaoli and Emerson "Tad" Baker

Career Paths Learning Session, 2-4pm. (included with registration)

Location: Wentworth Room, Sheraton Hotel. Chair: Craig Lukezic

This forum will offer four 15 minute talks covering different career tracks: academia, consulting, museums, and regulatory issues. The talks will be followed by an open discussion with contributors Allison Bain, Meta Janowitz and Wade Catts, Travis Parno and Paul Nazca, and Craig Lukezic.

Friday evening:

Reception, 6-9pm. **Discover Portsmouth Center**, 10 Middle Street.

Open to all conference attendees. Enjoy a taste of the seacoast and local beer in this restored 1811 Academy building that serves as a hub of local history. Discover Portsmouth is operated by the Portsmouth Historical Society.

Thank you to our Sponsor:

*Smuttynose Brewing Co. and The Portsmouth
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Registration – 7:30am-5pm, Sheraton Harborside Hotel lobby

Bookroom – 8am-5pm, Harbor's Edge Room

Saturday morning:

Session I Taverns, Transportation and Trade

(Session Chair: Neill De Paoli)

Location: Langdon Room

8:35-8:55 Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood: A Feminist Approach to the World Trade System

9:00-9:20 Mechelle Kerns: Taverns and Transportation in 18th Century Anne Arundel County, Maryland

9:25-9:45 Daniel Bradt: Archaeological Investigation of the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad

9:50-10:10 André Miller: Chambly Canal National Historic Site of Canada: A glimpse of archaeological research!

10:15-10:30 Break (Refreshments in Ballroom Lobby)

10:30-10:50 Paul Nasca and Garrett Fesler: Shield's Folly: A Tavern and Bathhouse in Old Town Alexandria, Virginia

10:55-11:15 Timothy Dinsmore: Profiling Colonial Shipwrights and Their Families in Midcoast Maine: An Archaeological Perspective.

11:20-11:40 Travis G. Parno: "Thus we poor Cocks, exert our skill & Brav'ry": Investigations of an Animal Baiting Ring at the Calvert House Site, Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland

11:45-12:05 Neill De Paoli: The Tavern Trade in Southern Maine: A Case Study of the Spencer-Goodwin Tavern, Berwick, Maine, 1699-1770.

Session II Forts and Battlefields of Maine and Niagara

(Session Chair: Leith Smith)

Location: Whipple/Roberts Room

8:30-8:35 Introduction

8:35-8:55 Eric Trautman-Mosher: "We have no certainty of the Disposition of the Penobscots and Norridgewocks:" Abenaki Diplomatic Warfare in the Maine Borderlands, 1749-1754

9:00-9:20 Leith Smith: "Make it seventy feet square of hewed timber twelve inches thick with bastions etc.:" Overview of Archaeological Investigation of the First Kennebec River Fort on Massachusetts' (Maine's) eastern Frontier 1721-1755

9:25-9:45 Naomi Riddiford: Garden Pollen Study: AD 1723-1740 Fort Richmond, Maine

9:50-10:10 John Mosher: "To sundrys you have had out of truck to this day": The Development of 18th-Century Commerce and Community on the Lower Kennebec from Fort Richmond Truck House Records



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Saturday morning, cont'd:

- 10:15-10:30 Break (Refreshments in Ballroom Lobby)
10:30-10:50 Linda Novak: History and Archaeology of Fort Western
10:55-11:15 Lee Cranmer: History and Archaeology of Fort Halifax
11:20-11:40 Henry Cary: Guns, Berms & Steel: Remnants of the Battlefield of Fort George at the Niagara Small-Arms Range, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Session III New Research on 17th-Century Sites and Collections in New England

(Session Chair: Christa Beranek)

- Location: Prescott Room
8:30-8:35 Introduction
8:35-8:55 Christa Beranek and David Landon: The First Features from the Plymouth Colony Settlement: An Overview of the Excavations on Burial Hill, Plymouth, MA
9:00-9:20 Annie M. Greco and Joseph Bagley: Feature 43: Re-examining Cultural Relationships and Trade in 17th-Century Charlestown, Massachusetts
9:25-9:45 Martin Schmidtheiny: Seeing Red: Characterizing Historic Bricks at Sylvester Manor, Shelter Island, New York, 1652-1735
9:50-10:10 Diana Loren, Patricia Capone, Sarah Johnson, Jade Luiz and Jennifer Poulsen: On the Table at Colonial Harvard College
10:15-10:30 Break (Refreshments in Ballroom Lobby)
10:30-10:50 Kate Ness: The Digital RM Site: A New Resource in Colonial New England Archaeology
10:55-11:15 Caroline Gardiner: Household Activities and Areas: A Reanalysis of the Pilgrim Alden Family First Home Site
11:20-11:40 Sarah P. Sportman and Ross K. Harper: Settling Connecticut: A 17th-Century Component in Old Wethersfield.
11:45-12:05 William A Farley: Cultural Change and Continuity in 17th-Century Indigenous Connecticut

Saturday afternoon:

Session IV New Research at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Edgewater, Maryland.

(Session Chair: Sarah A. Grady)

- Location: Langdon Room
1:30-1:35 Introduction
1:35-1:55 Valerie M. J. Hall: "...Wild Neat Cattle ...": Culture, Diet, and the Environmental Impact of Two Late 17th-Century Maryland Households



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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Saturday afternoon, cont'd:

- 2:00-2:20 Michael R. Tritsch: Social Distinctions in Plantation Economies: Comparative Analysis of Faunal Remains from Contees Wharf Slave Site and Java Ruin Plantation, Maryland
- 2:25-2:45 Kathleen C. Cannon: Analysis and Comparison of Seventeenth and Nineteenth Century Oyster Shells on the Rhode River, Maryland
- 2:50-3:10 James G. Gibb: Money in Garbage: Exporting Wealth to the Hinterland
- 3:15-3:30 Break (Refreshments in Ballroom Lobby)
- 3:30-3:50 Sarah A. Grady: The Mill Swamp Community Project
- 3:55-4:15 Chloé J. Moyer: A Practical Approach to Iron Artifact Conservation
- 4:20-4:40 Elizabeth Eckel: Patterns of Domestic Coal Use in Post Bellum Chesapeake

Session V Urban Archaeology

(Session Chair: Jessica Cofelice)

Location: Whipple/Roberts Room

1:30-1:35 Introduction

1:35-1:55 John M. Kelly: Getting the Whole Picture: New Data and Interpretations from the Harrison Gray Otis House in Boston's West End

2:00-2:20 Jessica Cofelice: Excavations of the John Seward Homestead in Portsmouth, New Hampshire: An Exercise in Urban Archaeology

2:25-2:45 Kathleen Wheeler: Privies in Downtown Portsmouth: Still Here after all those years.

2:50-3:10 Victoria Cacchione and Nadia E. Waski: An Unexpected Find: The Archaeology of the 19th-Century Cole's Hill Memorial Cache in Plymouth, MA

Session VI Fishing Stations and Maritime Trade on the Isles of Shoals

(Session Chair: Nate Hamilton)

Location: Whipple/Roberts Room

3:30-3:35 Introduction

3:35-3:55 Robin Hadlock Seeley and Garrett R. Hastings: GPS, GIS and a Machete: Relocating 17th-19th-Century Sites, Appledore Island

4:00-4:20 Arthur R. Clausnitzer Jr., Nathan D. Hamilton, Robin Hadlock Seeley: Seventeenth Century Material Culture from Smuttynose Island: Technical Studies, Chronology and Cultural Affiliation

4:25-4:45 Nathan D. Hamilton, Robin Hadlock Seeley, Jessica Watson, Roxanne E. Guildford, and Willy Bemis: Faunal Remains from the Seventeenth Century Occupations at Smuttynose Island, Isles of Shoals Proxy Evidence for Resource Exploitation, Community Subsistence, and 17th Century Food Webs in the Gulf of Maine



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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Saturday afternoon, cont'd:

Session VII Seventeenth-Century Sites and Artifacts

(Session Chair: Emerson W. Baker)

- Location: Prescott Room
- 1:30-1:35 Introduction
- 1:35-1:55 Brian Jones: The Hollister Site in Glastonbury, Connecticut
- 2:00-2:20 Mary G. Harper and Ross K. Harper: The Waterman House Site:
Excavation of a c. 1638 House in Marshfield, Massachusetts
- 2:25-2:45 Alexandra Crowder and Jared Muehlbauer: Plymouth in Space: The Role
of GIS in Finding the 17th-Century Pilgrim Settlement
- 2:50-3:10 Jessica Nelson: What Lies Beneath New York: Discussing Dutch National
Identity in 17th-Century New Netherland
- 3:15-3:30 Break (Refreshments in Ballroom Lobby)
- 3:30-3:50 Silas Hurry: They Actually Built It: A New Curation and Study Center for
Historic St. Mary's City
- 3:55-4:15 Meghan C.L. Howey, Richard Lunt and Diane Fiske: Surveying for 17th-
Century Garrisons on the Oyster River Watershed, Great Bay Estuary, NH.
- 4:20-4:40 Emerson W. Baker: Seventeenth-Century Atlantic Trade and Family
Connections in the Piscataqua Region of Maine

Session VIII Poster Session 3-5pm

Location: Harbor's Edge Room

- Thomas Crist, Kimberly A. Morrell, Douglas B. Mooney: A Bioarchaeological Perspective on Syphilis from Philadelphia's Blockley Almshouse Cemetery ca. 1865-1895
- Joseph W. Zarsynski and Brigid Shaw: The Tale of the Dismembered 1757 Fort William Henry Shipwreck
- Susan Bazely: Cultural Landscapes of Conflict: Evolution, Meaning and Value Through Visual Representation, Sense of Place, and Changing Heritage Practice on the Rideau Canal and Kingston Fortifications World Heritage Site, Ontario
- Raphaele Lussier-Piette, Thiéfaïne Terrier and Juliette Houde-Therrien: Hedley Lodge: Everyday Life at a 19th-Century Farmhouse in Quebec City
- Pascal St-Jacques, Andra Tudor, Stéphane Noël and Andrew Beupré: Excavations at Fort St-Jean: The American Siege of 1775 as Seen Through a Midden
- Dan Sivilich: The 3M's of Electronic Archaeology: Metal Detect, Measure, Map (Poster Competition—Metal Detecting)

Saturday evening:

Beer Tasting Event (ticketed event), 5-7pm, Hotel Lobby

Sample local brews from the region's heralded microbrewing industry.

*Special thanks to: Earth Eagle Brewings, Liars Bench Beer Company,
Redhook and North Country Hard Cider*



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Saturday evening, cont'd:

Annual Banquet (ticketed event), 7-10pm, Prescott Room.

This year's banquet features a classic New England clam bake with lobster and all the trimmings (vegetarian option available) as well as entertainment by the *Steve Roy Trio*, featuring our own very talented archaeologist/musician.

Cash Bar (Everyone welcome!), 8:30-10pm, Prescott Room

Speaker: Emerson "Tad" Baker: *The Archaeology of Beer*

A reliable drinking source, liquid sustenance, and promoter of sociability, beer and ale played an important role in colonial American society. Archaeologists know this through the thousands of artifacts related to ale and tavern culture that litter our sites. To better understand and appreciate this role, Baker has studied colonial ales and done experimental archaeology with Portsmouth's Earth Eagle Brewings to recreate these recipes. What was the difference between a beer and an ale? Why did the Mayflower end its voyage when it ran out of beer? Why would anyone brew ale with molasses, sassafras and wormwood? Join us as we answer these questions and explore history on tap.

Stay and enjoy more of the *Steve Roy Trio!*

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Sunday morning:

Registration – 7-10am, Sheraton Harborside Hotel lobby

Bookroom – 8am-noon, Harbor's Edge Room

Full buffet breakfast, Business meeting, and Raffle, 7-8:30am.

Location: Whipple/Roberts Room

Presentation of poster and student paper competition awards.

Raffle drawing!

Session IX Fifty Years of Urban Archaeology at Strawberry Banke

(Session Chair: Alexandra G. Martin; Discussant: Marley R. Brown III)

Location: Langdon Room

10:00-10:05 Introduction

10:05-10:25 Daniel Ingersoll: Fifty Years of Archaeology at Strawberry Banke

10:30-10:50 Steven R. Pendery: The Death and Rebirth of Public Archaeology at Strawberry Banke

10:55-11:15 Martha Pinello: Tides of Public Archaeology: Reseeding the Banke 1985-2006



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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Sunday morning, cont'd:

- 11:20-11:40 Sheila Charles: Cutting to the Chase: Results of the Archaeological Investigation of the Chase House Site
- 11:45-12:05 Alexandra G. Martin: #SBMArch: Museum Archaeology in the 2010s
- 12:10-12:40 Elizabeth M. Donison: Intern to Interpretation: A Take on Public Archaeology at Strawberry Banke
- 12:45-1:05 Marley Brown: Discussion

Session X African American Topics

(Session Chair: Kathleen Wheeler)

Location: Prescott Room

- 10:00-10:05 Introduction
- 10:05-10:25 Michael Gall and Bill Liebeknecht: Archaeology of Slave Life in Delaware: New Insights from a Northern State
- 10:30-10:50 Jennifer Ogborne: Textile Production at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest
- 10:55-11:40 "Shadows Fall North," Film presentation on Portsmouth's African Burying Ground (45 mins)
- 11:40-12:00 "Shadows Fall North" Discussion: Director, Nancy Vawter, Valerie Cunningham and Kathleen Wheeler

Session XI Farming and Rural Archaeology

(Session Chair: Craig Lukezic)

Location: Whipple/Roberts Room

- 10:00-10:05 Introduction
- 10:05-10:25 David R Starbuck: Three Seasons of Excavation at Enfield Shaker Village in New Hampshire
- 10:30-10:50 Gary Coppock: Conflicting Indicators of Social and Economic Status at the Long Site: Intra-Family Tenancy in Antebellum West Virginia
- 10:55-11:15 Megan Postemski: Cattle, Curds, and Hay: Farming the Eastern Frontier of Maine and Massachusetts
- 11:20-11:40 Craig Lukezic and Dawn Cheshaek: Wildcat Manor: The Quakers on the St. Jones, Delaware
- 11:45-12:05 Kalila Herring: Feeding the Fire: An Analysis of Fuel Use on the Eastern Pequot Reservation in Connecticut 1740-1850
- 12:10-12:30 E. Nadia Kline: Gilded Tulips & Copper Tinklers: Expressions of Identity at an Early Long Island Plantation

Sunday afternoon

Tour 5 - Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, 1-5pm. Leaving from Sheraton Hotel lobby. Presented by Kerry Vautrot, Cultural Resources Manager and Joseph Gluckert, Shipyard Historian. Pre-registration required!



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PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS

Bagley, Joseph (see Greco, Annie)

Baker, Emerson W. (Salem State University)

Seventeenth-Century Atlantic Trade and Family Connections in the Piscataqua Region of Maine and New Hampshire

Excavations at the Chadbourne site (1643-1690) and other Piscataqua sites indicate extensive Atlantic trade networks of the region's merchants. The extended Chadbourne-Shapleigh family had members established as traders in Devon and Newfoundland. Strategic marriages would expand this network to include many of the lumber merchant families of the Piscataqua. These marriages cut across the diverse religious and political lines of the early Piscataqua, including Royalists, Puritans, Quakers, Anglicans, Baptists and even Muggletonians. Artifacts suggest the widespread nature of this trade along the Atlantic rim. West Country ceramics are plentiful as is Portuguese faience. Furthermore, the presence of French and Mexican wares indicates the sometime clandestine nature of these exchanges.

Bazely, Susan (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario) (Poster)

Cultural Landscapes of Conflict: Evolution, Meaning and Value through Visual Representation, Sense of Place, and Changing Heritage Practice on the Rideau Canal & Kingston Fortifications World Heritage Site.

Built in response to an ongoing threat of war, and initially used for its intended military purpose of defence and transportation, the Rideau Canal and Kingston Fortifications are comprised of natural and cultural landscapes, extant structures, and archaeological remains. World Heritage status, however, may be under threat. The changing meaning and value of this place, as depicted through visual representation, topographical painting, cartography and photography, and how that evolving meaning influences how the site is managed, interpreted for, and presented to the public, and how it is utilised by the public, must be better understood in terms of its heritage value. To assess the current value of, and potential threats to the site, and its world heritage designation, this research examines how this landscape-resource has been perceived over time - from its original construction, subsequent stages of use, to modern initiatives in communication of heritage, and contribution to "experiential economy."

Beaupré, Andrew (see St-Jacques, Pascal)

Bemis, Willy (see Hamilton, Nathan D.)

Beranek, Christa and David Landon (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

The First Features from the Plymouth Colony Settlement: An Overview of the Excavations on Burial Hill (Plymouth, MA)

Recent archaeological excavation has recovered the first intact features related to the early-17th-century Plymouth Colony settlement in downtown Plymouth, Massachusetts. This paper presents an overview of these investigations with a particular focus on the feature types and the range of materials present, which include Native Wampanoag lithics and pottery in addition to European material. These data will be examined to study the household assemblage with the long-range goal of understanding the trade relationships, both trans-Atlantic and local, that the early Plymouth colonists relied on.



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Brandt, Daniel (Schenectady County Community College)

Archaeological Investigation of the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad

In 1831, the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad (MHRR), the first passenger railroad in New York State, was constructed along a former coach trail with taverns at set points between Albany and Schenectady. Once in Schenectady, passengers continued west on the Erie Canal or by 1832 boarded the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad (SSRR) north to Ballston Spa and Saratoga Springs. This paper presents the results of research and excavation focused on the SSRR subterranean City Section. The corridor through a residential area was walled and uncovered except at street intersections. The author completed this project and a report in partial completion of an advanced study certificate in the non-credit Schenectady County Community College's Community Archaeology Program.

Cacchione, Victoria and Nadia Waski (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

An Unexpected Find: The Archaeology of the Cole's Hill Memorial Cache

While searching for remnants of 17th-century Plymouth, excavators on Cole's Hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts, instead unearthed a collection of Victorian-era artifacts. This unexpected cache consists of personal adornment artifacts, daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, and organic materials. These items, intentionally buried and placed together, possess characteristics pertaining to Victorian mourning symbols and material types. Through a discussion of the conservation and analysis of these artifacts, this paper offers insight into how this cache compares to other mourning practices of 19th-century North America.

Cannon, Kathleen C. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Analysis and Comparison of Seventeenth and Nineteenth Century Oyster Shells on the Rhode River, Maryland

The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center archaeology team analyzed oyster shell samples from four different sites located on our campus in Edgewater, Maryland. Contee's Wharf and Java plantation date to the mid-nineteenth-century, and Shaw's Folly and Sparrow's Rest are late-seventeenth-century sites. We used the oyster shell measurement and analysis procedure developed earlier in the year to create a data set for each site. We compared these data and looked for variability in the two chronological pairs, with the goal of understanding more about the relationship between the sites' inhabitants and this food source.

Capone, Patricia (see Loren, Diana)

Cary, Henry (Golder Associates Ltd. / Saint Mary's University)

Guns, Berms, & Steel: Remnants of the Battlefield of Fort George at the Niagara Small-Arms Range, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

On May 27, 1813, American forces launched an artillery and amphibious assault on British positions in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. Despite initial strong resistance, the American landing forced the British into a fighting retreat to Fort George, then ultimately to positions further west. After seven months the Americans withdrew back across the border. Archaeological evidence of this major event has primarily come from excavations at Fort George National Historic Site, with comparatively little historical and archaeological investigation focused on the landing zone and site of initial collision between American and British forces. An opportunity to re-assess the battle came in 2015 when an 18-pounder cannonball and bayonet were



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discovered during unexploded ordnance clearance of the area. Through historical and archaeological research, environmental reconstruction, and 'battlespace' and KOCO analysis, this paper examines the battle from a landscape perspective, and re-evaluates archaeological and conceptual definitions of 'battlefield.'

Charles, Sheila (New Hampshire Department of Transportation)

Cutting to the Chase: Results of the Archaeological Investigation of the Chase House Site

Between 2008 and 2014, Strawberry Banke's archaeological research was directed at the Chase House site. Although the extant 1762 Chase House was the first restored structure, no excavations had previously been undertaken. Proposed historic barn relocation led to the investigation to gather information about former outbuildings and yard use. Archival research and excavation confirmed the location of the former kitchen ell, outbuilding and privy. Analysis illuminated how the standing structure, historic documents, archaeological features, deposits and recovered artifacts corroborate that the 18th and 19th century Chase House occupants were members of Portsmouth's upper socioeconomic class with access to a widespread trade network. Site information and recovered artifacts are being used along with the standing structure and printed culture of inventories and archives to guide interpretation and furnishing of the Chase House. In addition, the privy analysis links the past with current issues, such as waste management, for school and visitor programs.

Clausnitzer Jr. Arthur R. (Memorial University), **Nathan D. Hamilton** (University of Southern Maine), and **Robin Hadlock Seeley** (Cornell University)

Seventeenth Century Material Culture from Smuttynose Island, Isles of Shoals, Maine: Technical Studies, Chronology, and Cultural Affiliation

Archaeological excavations of the Smuttynose Island site document several distinct patterns of cultural activities from Pre-contact (*circa* 5000 years BP) to the present. This paper provides an overview of analytical and technical analyses of select categories of historic period material culture including smoking pipes, ceramics, glass, lead objects, gun flints and beads. The analysis will discuss occupational intensity and activities in the nearshore area from AD 1620 to AD 1700. Artifactual remains demonstrate a strong connection to the west counties of England and business connections of the eastern portion of the European continent. This paper will provide basic information about the site and project that will serve other analyses of faunal, chemical characteristics of the artifacts and the anthropological material and regional ecological characteristics of the historic Gulf of Maine ecology.

Cofelice, Jessica (Independent Archaeological Consulting LLC)

Excavations at the John Seaward Homestead: An Exercise in Urban Archaeology

In 2012 excavations for the Memorial Bridge Replacement project in Portsmouth, New Hampshire resulted in the discovery of a filled earth-fast cellar identified as the eighteenth-century house site of John Seaward and the recovery of 22,286 eighteenth and early nineteenth-century artifacts. Historical background research revealed John Seaward's family occupied the modest home along Portsmouth's bustling Piscataqua waterfront for a single generation. Archaeological evidence suggests that after Seaward's death, the house was either demolished or relocated and his neighbors used the open cellar to dispose of household refuse. This paper addresses the Euroamerican artifacts from four refuse deposits within the



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cellar that are indicative of long term domestic refuse disposal by several households in the neighborhood in what is described as an “opportunistic midden.”

Coppock, Gary (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

Conflicting Indicators of Social and Economic Status at the Long Site (46TU302): Intra-Family Tenancy in Antebellum West Virginia

Archaeologists often equate farm tenancy with lower social and economic status, and conflate social status with economic status. Work at the Long Site, located in north-central West Virginia, illustrates why this may not always be the correct assumption. The site represents the remains of the John Long tenant farmstead, which was established in 1819 and occupied by John’s nuclear family until abandoned in 1866. The site’s last occupants were John’s widow, who died in 1865, and their son Washington, an unmarried farmer who died in 1866. While the family lived as intra-family tenants of lower to middling economic status, the participation of family members in local and state-level politics suggests they commanded a relatively high social status. Future research will likely yield more details about the Long family and reveal how these conflicting indicators of social and economic status are expressed in the archaeological record.

Cranmer, Leon (Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Emeritus)

History and Archaeology of Fort Halifax

Fort Halifax was built in 1754 at the confluence of the Kennebec and Sebasticook Rivers in present day Winslow. The fort was built by Massachusetts to prevent an attack on New England by French and Indians traveling from Canada down the Kennebec River. The fort was decommissioned in 1766 and was eventually dismantled except for the southwest blockhouse which survived until 1987 when flood waters lifted it up and carried it down the river. As parts of the blockhouse began to appear along the river and out to sea, they were collected and it was decided to rebuild the structure. Archaeology, however, was needed to determine the blockhouse’s and the fort’s exact location. Thus began seven years of archaeological excavations at the site. This talk is about the history of the site and its very productive archaeology.

Crist, Thomas, (Utica College), **Kimberly A. Morrell** and **Douglas B. Mooney** (AECOM)

A Bioarchaeological Perspective on Syphilis from Philadelphia’s Blockley Almshouse Cemetery ca. 1865-1895 (Poster)

For the past decade the incidence of syphilis has been on the rise in the United States. This trend has been driven by new social media technology, reductions in funding for public health, riskier sexual practices, and the proliferation of antibiotic resistant strains of the causative *Treponema pallidum* bacteria. Even with the recent spike, however, modern rates remain significantly lower than during the historical period. The autopsied skeleton of a 40-45-year-old man excavated at Philadelphia’s former Blockley Almshouse Cemetery presented widespread lesions diagnostic of tertiary syphilis. His remains provide a compelling reminder of both the individual and the broader social consequences of this devastating disease, especially in the absence of effective treatment.



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His skeleton also reflects the dual nature of his body as a medical specimen and as the recipient of at least some compassionate caregiving and respectful mortuary treatment in an institutional setting more notorious for scandal and abuse.

Crowder, Alexandra and Jared Muehlbauer (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Plymouth in Space: The Role of GIS in Finding the 17th Century Pilgrim Settlement

For the past five summers, the University of Massachusetts Boston's Fiske Center for Archaeological Research has been running a month-long archaeological field school in downtown Plymouth, MA, as part of a multi-year NSF funded project to locate the original 17th century pilgrim settlement. As a multi-site, multi-year project in a densely urban area, the Plymouth Project has relied on the development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) to predict, interpret, and disseminate archaeological data. This paper discusses how Fiske Center archaeologists have used historic maps, geophysical survey, and archaeological excavation data to develop the dialogue between GIS and excavations, allowing for more targeted excavations and a more accurate GIS. As a case study, we examine the results of ground truthing historic map data on multiple areas of downtown Plymouth and the impact those results have had on the future of the project.

De Paoli, Neill (Pemaquid Historic Site)

The Tavern Trade in southern Maine: A Case Study of the Spencer–Goodwin Tavern, Berwick, Maine, 1699-1770

The families of Humphrey Spencer and Captain Ichabod Goodwin, respectively, operated a tavern in South Berwick from 1699 to c. 1769. This historical and archaeological study sheds light on one of the countless modest "public houses of entertainment" scattered about Maine and New Hampshire during much of the 18th century. The picture that emerges is one of a home-based operation that served local inhabitants and travelers drink, food, and lodging during the war-torn years of the early 18th century and the relative peace and economic growth that followed. The Spencer-Goodwin tavern benefitted from its location on two overland routes and close proximity to the Salmon Falls River that connected it to southern Maine, coastal ports such as Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Boston, and the Caribbean, England, and Europe. Captain Goodwin's work force included four African-American slaves and one Native American slave.

Dinsmore, Timothy (Midcoast Archaeology)

Profiling Colonial Shipwrights and Their Families in Midcoast Maine: An Archaeological Perspective

The 18th-century Barstow & Bryant Shipbuilding Complex on the Damariscotta River in Midcoast Maine was the subject of archaeological investigation from 1980 to 2013. Work focused on the homestead sites of contemporary shipwrights, George Barstow (Hale site) and Nathaniel Bryant (Bryant-Barker Tavern site), resulting in the recovery of some 200,000 artifacts and numerous features. These data help paint a portrait of the lifestyles of colonial shipwrights and their families, and highlight the significant role that their households and families played in their economic success in the form of secondary occupations of retailing and tavern keeping.



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Eckel, Elizabeth (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Patterns of Domestic Coal Use in Post Bellum Chesapeake

Coal became an increasingly common domestic fuel source for residents of the Annapolis area in the mid-19th century. Investigations of contemporary rural sites demonstrate that some households show no signs of coal use. This paper explores patterns in the adoption of coal by households in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Farley, William A. (Southern Connecticut State University)

Cultural Change and Continuity in 17th-Century Indigenous Connecticut

Recent excavations at the 17th-century sites of Calluna Hill in Mystic, Connecticut and Monhantic Fort in Mashantucket, Connecticut, make it possible to diachronically explore Pequot lifeways during the 17th-century. Calluna Hill was a small village of 3-5 wigwams occupied for only a few weeks in the late Spring of 1637 and burned by English forces during the Pequot War (1636-1637). Monhantic Fort was a Mashantucket Pequot fortified village containing perhaps 20 wigwams and occupied year-round for 18-24 months between 1675 and 1677. In this paper these sites serve as baselines for aspects of Pequot lifeways in the 1630s and 1670s as well as provide an opportunity to observe the nature of Pequot cultural continuity and change over a 40-year period. Both sites show evidence of Pequot cultural entanglements with local European settlers and provide clues to indigenous agency during the earliest years of the region's colonial history.

Fesler, Garret (see Nasca, Paul)

Fiske, Diane (see Howey, Meghan C. L.)

Gall, Michael J. (RGA, Inc.) and **William Liebeknecht** (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Archaeology of Slave Life in Delaware: New Insights from a Northern State

Since the new millennium, archaeologists have increasingly focused on better understanding the material manifestations of slavery and the African American experience of enslavement in the Northeast region. Recent excavations at the Cedar Creek Road Site and the Rumsey/Polk Tenant/Prehistoric Site in Delaware, along with a re-examination of several Delaware archaeological site assemblages, elucidate aspects of slavery in this northern state. The data also provides crucial insight to disparate African and African American cultural and religious practices, racial disenfranchisement, power hierarchies, and coping strategies used by slaves in Delaware. Examined site assemblages and documents also present clues on artifact and feature patterning that may be used to identify and interpret slave experiences at other archaeological sites in Delaware and elsewhere in the Northeast.

Gardiner, Caroline (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Household Activities and Areas: A Reanalysis of The Pilgrim Alden Family First Home Site

The story of the Pilgrims is heavily entrenched in American folklore. However, the basic, day-to-day lives of these individuals both in Plymouth Colony and post-1627 familial farmsteads outside of it still remain a topic of interest. This paper utilizes the ceramic assemblage from the John and Priscilla Alden First Home Site in Duxbury, Massachusetts to answer questions concerning early colonial household subsistence activities and spatial delineation within the household. The findings add to the few existing ceramic typologies for this area and time



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period, give a more detailed view of the material lives of the Alden family themselves, and contribute to the growing literature concerning wider trends of household economic activities within early colonial New England.

Gibb, James G. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Money in Garbage: Exporting Wealth to the Hinterland

Conflict over methods for the disposal of refuse in Washington, DC, and Baltimore, Maryland, during the first half of the 20th century reveal attitudes towards urban wastes. Disposal methods arising from those conflicts left their marks on the surrounding countryside. This brief survey of the issues and methods of municipal refuse disposal offers insights into the resulting artifact patterning and what those patterns might mean in terms of the social and economic history of the region.

Grady, Sarah A. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center / University of Maryland, College Park)

The Mill Swamp Community Project

Built in 1930 in southern Anne Arundel County, Maryland, the Mill Swamp/Ralph J. Bunche Rosenwald-type school transitioned from a Jim Crow-era school to a community center after integration and a fight from the community to preserve the building and use it as a community center. The surrounding African American community still uses this building to celebrate its history and culture. The University of Maryland and Smithsonian Environmental Research Center partnered with the center in preserving the school building, search for the preceding Freedmen's Bureau school, and explore other archaeological manifestations of the community's past. The board of trustees for the center determined the direction of the work.

Greco, Annie (University of Massachusetts, Boston) **and Joseph Bagley** (Boston City Archaeology)

Feature 43: Re-examining Cultural Relationships and Trade in 17th Century Charlestown, MA

A significant issue in archaeology today is the need to revisit interpretations of long-held collections. One such site is Feature 43, a 17th century domestic cellar that was once used as a refuse pit and later filled. Feature 43 provides a window into the activities and relationships of the Massachusetts Bay merchants of coastal Charlestown. Although Feature 43 was studied in the 1980's, the assemblage remained in storage for nearly thirty years, demanding a recontextualization of the site and its role in the grander scheme of English colonialism. Feature 43 illuminates the exploitative nature of trade, its role in objectifying otherness, and the contributions of marginalized peoples in the emerging globalized economy. This paper focuses on methods to reestablish lost provenience information, as well as reinterprets the site within a modern framework of colonialism.

Guildford, Roxanne E. (see **Hamilton, Nathan D.**)

Hall, Valerie M. J. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

"...Wild Neat Cattle ...": Culture, Diet, and the Environmental Impact of Two Late 17th-Century Maryland Households



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Investigations of interactions with local ecosystems at two household sites, both located on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center campus, explore occupants' and their domesticated animals' interactions with the local environment. English immigrants to late 17th-century Maryland kept herds of livestock imported from Europe. Analysis of faunal assemblages from the Shaw's Folly and Sparrow's Rest sites, examined at the intersection of shifting cultural practices and environmental impacts, show both families preferred traditional English foodways by relying primarily on domesticated livestock for sustenance despite abundant wild resources. While archaeological evidence indicates interaction between the two households, analysis shows differing dietary preferences between the families. Exploring changing practices in livestock keeping and differential meat consumption between sites elucidates local environmental impacts and stressors produced by the individual Shaw and Sparrow families' preferences.

Hamilton, Nathan D. (see Clausnitzer Jr., Arthur R.)

Hamilton, Nathan D. (University of Southern Maine), **Robin Hadlock Seeley** (Cornell University), **Jessica Watson** (University at Albany, SUNY), **Roxanne E. Guildford** (University of Edinburgh) and **Willy Bemis** (Cornell University)

Faunal Remains from the 17th-Century Occupations at Smuttynose Island, Isles of Shoals: Proxy Evidence for Resource Exploitation, Community Subsistence, and 17th Century Food Webs in the Gulf of Maine

An exceptionally well-preserved and stratified 17th century deposit of faunal remains has been recovered from the Smuttynose Island site. In this paper we document the excavation and methodology for analysis of fish, birds, mollusks, and mammals. The assemblage represents activities supporting subsistence of the local fisher community, as well as systematic processing of cod for European markets. The robust faunal assemblage provides the opportunity to examine biometric characteristics of fish and mammal processing, as well as disposal patterns of select species such as cod, haddock and pig. Further, the assemblage provides a proxy for reconstruction of the complex 17th century food web of the Gulf of Maine.

Harper, Mary Guillette and Ross K. Harper (AHS, Inc.)

The Waterman House Site: Excavation of a c. 1638 House in Marshfield, Massachusetts

In late 2013 AHS, Inc. completed Data Recovery excavations of the buried remains of an intact First Period house in Marshfield, MA. Believed to be the home of Robert Waterman, built upon his marriage in 1638, the house burned down and was abandoned in the 1640s. The Data Recovery provided the footprint of the house as well as its internal configuration, with a cellar, cooking, eating and sleeping areas defined by artifact distributions and features. Large quantities of food remains, along with a broad range of ceramic vessels, cooking utensils, and personal items, provide a view of a yeoman family's life in Plymouth Colony. The recovery of a Native American ceramic vessel within the house points to relations with the local Wampanoag community.

Harper, Ross K. (see Sportman, Sarah P.) and (see Harper, Mary Guillette)

Hastings, Garrett (see Seeley, Robin Hadlock)

Herring, Kalila (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Feeding the Fire: An Analysis of Fuel Use on the Eastern Pequot Reservation 1740-1850



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This paper summarizes the analysis of charred wood recovered from four Eastern Pequot sites occupied from the 1740s to 1850. The task of gathering fuel wood is a regular chore that takes on additional importance during times when access to firewood is scarce. In the 18th and 19th centuries the Eastern Pequot were living on their reservation in a colonial environment and dealing with timber theft, a reduced land base, overseer control, and overarching environmental changes occurring in Connecticut. I ask whether the households could obtain high-quality fire wood and if they were affected by the deforestation taking place across Connecticut. My results show that while the occupants at the earliest three sites (1740s-1810) were burning wood considered to be well-suited for fuel, obtaining wood of similar quality was perhaps problematic for the occupant of the latest site (1830s-1850).

Houde-Therrien, Juliette (see **Lussier-Piette, Raphaelle**)

Howey, Meghan C. L., Richard Lunt, and Diane Fiske (University of New Hampshire)

Surveying for 17th-Century Garrisons in the Oyster River Watershed, Great Bay Estuary, NH

The Great Bay Estuary is composed of the Piscataqua River, Little Bay, and Great Bay and it is the drainage confluence of seven major rivers (from north to south, the Winnicut, Squamscott, Lamprey, Oyster, Bellamy, Coheco, and Salmon Falls), several small creeks and their tributaries, and ocean water from the Gulf of Maine. Here, we present preliminary results from our ongoing systematic survey for early historic period sites on one of the major rivers in this unique ecosystem; the Oyster River watershed. This area was a locus of early interaction, and eventually, contestation between English colonists and Indigenous peoples (and their French allies) resulting in several raids by Indigenous groups over the later part of the century, the largest occurring in 1694 and referred to as the 'Oyster River Massacre.' We discuss our survey program that has, to date, targeted six 17th-century garrisons involved in these conflicts.

Hurry, Silas (Historic St. Mary's City)

They Actually Built It: A New Curation and Study Center for Historic St. Mary's City

In 2011 at the annual CNEHA meeting held in Utica, New York, I described plans for a new set of archaeological labs then under development for Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland's founding site and first capital. The process of designing these labs had actually begun in the previous century and had been delayed by economic conditions. I had the distinct sense during the presentation that the audience thought that the likelihood of the labs being built was as ephemeral as the Cubs winning the World Series. Well the Cubs won and the labs got built. This presentation provides an "after action" report on the new labs and some observations on the process.

Ingersoll, Daniel W. (St. Mary's College of Maryland, Emeritus)

Fifty Years of Urban Archaeology at Strawberry Banke

This paper describes the personal experiences of doing archaeological field work and documentary research in 1968 and 1969 at Strawberry Banke, building on the 1966 work of Roland Robbins. Discussed are the sources of grant support, the field crew, the research team, how the excavations of the waterway were conducted, and how data types as diverse as, to name a few: artifacts, architecture, deeds, maps, photographs, and floral, faunal, and soil samples were handled. The end results included archaeological collections for Strawberry Banke from Puddle Dock, a Ph. D. thesis, and several meeting papers and articles.



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Johnson, Sarah (see Loren, Diana)

Jones, Brian (Connecticut State Archaeologist)

The Hollister Site in Glastonbury, Connecticut

The Lt. John Hollister Site in Glastonbury, Connecticut, was occupied from at least 1650 to about 1715. Since that time it has rested quietly beneath an isolated pasture beside the Connecticut River. Recent archaeological investigation of the site documents how effectively the Hollisters and their tenants were able to adapt to this new land and become socially and economically successful, despite environmental, cultural and political challenges. The Hollister site was identified through GPR surveys in 2015 and 2016. These surveys identified multiple cellars, deep pits, wells and probable post features that collectively reflect a large fortified farm complex. The site is unique to Connecticut in providing such a rich picture of 17th-century life. The pristine preservation of faunal, botanical and other material remains within deeply buried cellar sediments provides a rare opportunity to document this critical period of English adaptation to the colonial frontier and provides direct evidence of cooperation with the local Wangunk people. This presentation will summarize the historical documentation of the Hollister family and the results of the 2016 and 2017 excavations.

Kelly, John M. (The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc.)

Getting the Whole Picture: New Data and Interpretations from the Harrison Gray Otis House in Boston's West End

The circa 1796 Harrison Gray Otis House, located on Cambridge Street in Boston's West End, is significant as the only surviving free-standing, late 18th-century mansion in the city. The house was saved from demolition in 1926 when it was relocated immediately north to 14 and 16 Lynde Street, formerly the site of two circa 1830 townhouses. PAL's 2014 excavations in advance of repairs to the retaining wall on the property uncovered a suite of features in the extant yard space. Archaeological monitoring of the machine-assisted repair work in 2016 documented a more complex relationship among the features than was previously identified. The more expansive reading of the feature complex enabled through the results of the monitoring work illustrates how the different townhouse residents dealt with sanitation and privacy issues as the West End transitioned from an elite residential enclave to a working-class neighborhood in the 19th century.

Kerns, Mechelle (University of Maryland University College)

Taverns and Transportation in 18th Century Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Overland travel during the British colonial period in America was a slow and arduous process. Progress was dependent on road conditions, ferryboats, and weather. Both taverns and ordinaries aided the journey by providing fodder, shelter, libation and victuals for the traveler. The Chesapeake Bay region is crisscrossed with many rivers and streams. Primary documents help illustrate the conditions and cost of travel during the colonial period. In a 1765 travel journal, a French visitor described his trip traversing no less than five rivers from Virginia traveling north through Maryland to New Castle, Delaware. One of these crossings was at London Town on the South River near Annapolis, Maryland. Study of the ferry and ordinary licenses from Anne Arundel County and this one "tobacco port" help illustrate both the travails of the traveler and the system of roads, ferries and lodging that allowed people to be free to roam about the colonies.



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Kline, E. Nadia (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Gilded Tulips & Copper Tinklers: Expressions of Identity at an Early Long Island Plantation.

Sylvester Manor was a 1652 homestead and provisioning plantation on Shelter Island off the eastern end of Long Island, NY. It was occupied by the Anglo-Dutch Sylvester family, English and Irish indentured servants, enslaved African and Caribbean people, and Native American day laborers. Archaeological excavations carried out by the Fiske Center at UMass Boston between 1998 and 2007 yielded personal adornment finds including buttons, buckles, jewelry, and artifacts related to textile production. Several artifacts of personal adornment had been adapted either for an alternate use or decorated in a way that suggested a cultural influence. Dress and adornment items served as visual markers of gender, class, and culture. Outward appearance was one way of differentiating oneself as belonging to or being separate from a certain group. This paper investigates the importance of adornment artifacts in expressing group and personal identity in an early colonial setting of cultural plurality.

Loren, Diana, Patricia Capone, Sarah Johnson, Jade Luiz, and Jennifer Poulsen (Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University)

On the Table at Colonial Harvard College

Recent excavations in Harvard Yard have expanded our understanding of investment and institutionalization of education in the 17th century. Archaeology of Harvard's first building demonstrates the richness of material culture used at the dining table. We provide a preliminary analysis of artifact density and distribution of dining objects of the most recent excavation season, laying the groundwork for comparison with previous excavations of the Old College building and contemporary tavern sites. We explore the intersections of institutionalization and individual materiality.

Landon, David (see Beranek, Christa)

Liebeknecht, William (see Gall, Michael)

Luiz, Jade (see Loren, Diana)

Lukezic, Craig and (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs) and Dawn Cheshaek (Archaeological Society of Delaware)

Wildcat Manor: The Quakers on the St. Jones

The results of archaeological testing and documentary research testify to the changing use of the Wildcat Manor/Forest Landing tract over time. During the pre-contact or prehistoric period it was used as a camp by Native Americans. In the early colonial period it became the main commercial landing for Dover and Camden. By the 19th-century a Quaker family, the Hunns, were involved with small scale industry with the neighboring sawmill and Hunn Town, a Free African American community. In the 20th-century Wildcat Manor was a country retreat residence and then a public landfill. Finally, in the 21st-century: a public park. Over the past 10 years the Archaeological Society of Delaware and the Delaware State University have run a small public archaeology program. This paper presents the survey results, which characterize the site as a mosaic of human activity over the past several hundred years.

Lunt, Richard (see Howey, Meghan C. L.)



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Lussier-Piette, Raphaëlle, Thiéfaïne Terrier and Juliette Houde-Therrien (Laval University)
Hedley Lodge: Everyday Life at a 19th-Century Farmhouse in Quebec City (Poster)

As part of Laval University's 2017 archaeology field school, excavations have taken place on the site of the presumed location of Hedley Lodge, residence of the Anderson family. Throughout the 19th century, those gentleman farmers, who later became successful businessmen, shaped the physical, economic and social landscape of what is now Limoilou, a district of Quebec City. Hedley Lodge, as a central element of the Anderson's property, witnessed the evolution of this neighbourhood from a rural area to a vibrant working class district before it was demolished in the 1960's. The excavation, along with archival research, allowed the localisation of the house and the study of everyday life of its inhabitants through material culture.

Dans le cadre du chantier-école en archéologie de l'Université Laval, des fouilles ont eu lieu en mai et juin 2017 sur le site de l'emplacement présumé d'Hedley Lodge, la demeure de la famille Anderson. Tout au long du 19^e siècle, ces « gentleman farmers », puis entrepreneurs anglais ont transformé le paysage physique, économique et social de ce qui est aujourd'hui Limoilou, quartier de la ville de Québec. Hedley Lodge, en tant qu'élément central de leur large domaine, fut le témoin de l'évolution du quartier, d'un milieu rural jusqu'à un quartier ouvrier vibrant, pour être finalement détruite dans les années 60. Les fouilles et les recherches en archives ont permis de localiser avec certitude l'emplacement de la maison tout en documentant la vie quotidienne de ses occupants à travers la culture matérielle.

Martin, Alexandra G. (Strawbery Banke Museum)
Strawbery Banke Museum Archaeology in the 2010s

The Archaeology Department moved in with the Collections Department after the construction of a new Collections Center in 2007. The department has made new use of tools like electromagnetometry, which helped locate a turn of the 20th century *mikveh* excavated in 2014, and GIS, which offers a new approach to site-wide analysis of the many excavations across our 10-acre campus. Our most recent archaeological efforts have concentrated on work related to the museum's Heritage House Program, intended to rehabilitate buildings for interpretive and rental spaces. Ongoing work at historic house sites has meant that the boundaries of excavation have been primarily determined by construction impacts rather than research questions. However, our research and excavations have continued to uncover significant new information and encouraged collaboration with the Curatorial and Restoration Carpentry staff. The museum's ongoing commitment to public archaeology has offered field school students, interns, and visitors alike a valuable opportunity to observe the importance of archaeological research in this context, both on site and on social media platforms.

Miller, André (Parks Canada)
Chambly Canal National Historic Site of Canada: A glimpse of archaeological research!

"The Chambly Canal is part of Canada's network of historic canals. Located on the Richelieu River, it commemorates, with the Saint-Ours Canal, the role of this navigable waterway during the 19th and the 20th centuries as part of a canal system linking Montreal to New York via the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain and the Hudson River." The Chambly Canal is located in Province of Québec, running along the Richelieu River past Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu Carignan, and Chambly. Building commenced in 1831 and the canal opened in 1843. It served as a major commercial route during a time of heightened trade between the United States and Canada. It is



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part of a waterway that connects the Saint Lawrence River with the Hudson River in the United States. I will discuss and illustrate past and recent archaeological investigations related to different phases of construction/rehabilitation of Chambly Canal.

Mooney, Douglas B. (see **Crist Thomas**)

Morrell, Kimberly A. (see **Crist, Thomas**)

Mosher, John P. (Maine Historic Preservation Commission)

"To sundrys you have had out of truck to this day": The Development of 18th-Century Commerce and Community on the Lower Kennebec River from Fort Richmond Truck House Records

The resettlement of the lower Kennebec River between present-day Phippsburg and Richmond village began prior to the erection of Richmond Fort in the winter of 1719-20. However, the establishment of thriving communities at Brunswick/Topsham and from Arrowsic to Dresden depended on the Fort Richmond truck house, which served as the economic center of the region from 1725 to 1755. This paper focuses on the truck house records maintained by Capt. John Minot from 1732 to 1742. These records document the goods and services exchanged over a ten-year period, as well as the names of the soldiers, citizens, and Native Americans that frequented the truck house. Moreover, they reconstruct and highlight a barter system utilized by the extended Mid Coast Maine community and indicate the size of the catchment the Fort serviced.

Moyer, Chloé J. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Cornell University)

A Practical Approach to Iron Artifact Conservation

Iron artifacts are notoriously unstable and difficult to conserve, and it is often recommended that they be turned over to a conservator immediately. For sites that contain large amounts of iron artifacts it may not be practical to outsource their conservation; yet doing nothing will almost certainly lead to loss through deterioration. This paper reviews current conservation practices and offers a practical modification for the field archaeologist based on experiments with the nail assemblage from the 17th-century Shaw's Folly site in coastal Maryland. Techniques for cleaning artifacts of accretions, stabilizing them with an alkaline treatment bath, and protecting them with various coatings will be discussed. We demonstrate the value of this approach by sharing insights on colonial building practices made possible by analysis of the conserved nail assemblage.

Muehlbauer, Jared (see **Crowder, Alexandra**)

Nasca, Paul and Garrett Fesler (Alexandria Archaeology)

Shields's Folly: A Tavern and Bathhouse in Old Town, Alexandria, Virginia

Alexandria Archaeology recently completed excavation of a well feature located in the basement of a historic building in the Old Town section of Alexandria, Virginia. The artifacts recovered from the well indicate that it was filled ca. 1820, when Thomas Shields operated the property as a tavern and bathhouse. Shields most likely dug the well in order to draw water directly from the premises instead of hauling water from a public pump down the street. Alas, the story does not have a happy ending. Shields's well never reached water. He soon went bankrupt, due in part to bad timing (the War of 1812 and global economic turmoil), but also because of his inability to convince enough Alexandrians that a warm bath was worth 50



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cents. Our work on “Shields’s folly” has prompted us to think about concepts of hygiene and cleanliness in early nineteenth-century Alexandria.

Nelson, Jessica (Brown University)

What Lies Beneath New York: Discussing Dutch National Identity in 17th Century New Netherland

Established by the Dutch in the early 1600s, New Netherland quickly became a highly diverse colony which relied on trade and farming, while maintaining strong trans-Atlantic ties. With colonists coming from German, Flemish, Walloon, French, Scandinavian, and English regions of Europe, in addition to those from the Dutch Republic, the colony of New Netherland offered residents a relatively unregulated environment in which they could express their cultural identity. Thanks to the success of Dutch trading networks, colonists had access to material culture from around the world, allowing them to choose from a wide range of goods in their consumptive practices. Drawing on a reanalysis of several archaeological assemblages from along the Hudson and the island of Manhattan, this paper highlights a portion of my dissertation and shows how a Dutch national identity flourished in the colony throughout the 17th century, as evidenced through both archaeological consumption patterns and historical sources.

Ness, Kathryn L. (Plimoth Plantation)

The Digital RM Site: A New Resource in Colonial New England Archaeology

Sometime between 1623 and 1635 Thomas Clark built a house on the banks of the Eel River in what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he lived with his family and others until King Philip’s War around 1676. The site was largely ignored until it was excavated between 1940 and 1987 by a series of archaeologists, including Henry Hornblower II and James Deetz. Today, these artifacts represent one of the only physical evidences of the violent conflict and are important for studying early Native-colonial relations and trade, colonial expansion out of the original Plymouth settlement, and trans-Atlantic trade and supplies to Plymouth colony. Thanks to a Creative Economy Grant, this collection and associated excavation and documentary material are currently being digitized and offer exciting new ways to study both the site and its role in the region.

Noël, Stéphane (see **St. Jacques, Pascal**)

Novak, Linda (Old Fort Western Museum)

History and Archaeology of Fort Western

Fort Western was built in 1754 on the banks of the Kennebec River in present-day Augusta, Maine. The fort was built by the Kennebec Proprietors as a supply base for Fort Halifax, eighteen miles further up river. The surviving element of the fort became a city owned museum in 1922. In 1983 a two month archaeological excavation was conducted at the fort to determine the original colonial ground surface and identify the locations of elements of the fort such as blockhouses and the palisades. This was all in preparation for reconstruction of the fort in conjunction with construction of a new Augusta City hall nearby. This talk will discuss the history of the fort and its archaeology.



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Ogborne, Jennifer (Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Textile Production at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Among the many products produced on Thomas Jefferson's plantations were textile fibers, grown, spun, and woven into cloth by enslaved laborers. On Jefferson's plantations, like many others, one of the primary purposes for producing textiles was for clothing the enslaved peoples residing there. At Poplar Forest both enslaved men and women labored in textile production in the fields and indoors creating threads and fabrics. The production of threads and textiles, and the teaching of these skills, was carried out by enslaved women at Poplar Forest. To fulfill his goal of self-sufficiency, Jefferson researched and invested in new technologies meant to streamline production and economize, requiring these women to alter their labor practices. Several of the collections at Poplar Forest include objects related to textile production, such as loom parts, as well as the buttons and buckles enslaved people used to adorn the clothing they made from rationed fabrics.

Parno, Travis G. (Historic St. Mary's City)

"Thus we poor Cocks, exert our skill & Brav'ry": Investigations of an Animal Baiting Ring at the Calvert House Site, Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland

Over 30 years of excavation at the Calvert House site, also known as the Country's House, has revealed significant information about a property that played many roles in Maryland's 17th-century history. At varying points throughout its life, the site was home to two governors, the center of a short-lived rebellion, a statehouse, and an ordinary. It was in the last of these stages that a curious feature was added to the landscape: an animal baiting ring, likely used for cockfighting, dog fighting, and other small animal blood sport. This paper reviews the historical and archaeological evidence for animal fighting in the early modern period, both in England and in the English colonial world. It then examines the archaeological record of the Calvert House site in general, and the animal baiting ring in particular, to establish this unique feature's context and future study.

Pendery, Stephen R. (CÉLAT, Université Laval)

The Death and Rebirth of Public Archaeology at Strawberry Banke

For nearly a half-century Strawberry Banke's archaeology program has contributed to and benefitted from major trends in American urban archaeology. During the 1960s this outdoor museum in Portsmouth, New Hampshire was a focal point for radically different approaches to the study of urban landfill by Roland Robbins and Daniel Ingersoll, a time when landfill was largely neglected. Strawberry Banke also explored the variable practices of contracted and academic archaeology and realized early on that neither approach produced an enduring legacy of public engagement. In 1975 the museum experimented with retaining a resident archaeologist and soon committed to construction of the Jones House Archaeology Center and hosting an ongoing public archaeology program. This presentation reviews the genesis and evolution of this program during the period 1975 to 1985.

Pinello, Martha E. (Monadnock Archaeological Consulting, LLC)

Tides of Public Archaeology: Reseeding the Banke 1985-2006

Strawberry Banke refocused the established public archeology program to integrate archaeological evidence into the interpretative, furnishing and landscape plans from 1985-2006.



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Archaeological botanical and ethnobotanical studies supported museum interpretations of reconstructed landscapes. Curatorial and archaeological research expanded the comparative study collections of ceramics, glass and personal adornment artifacts and encouraged decorative arts scholars and archaeologists to use the collections for their research, publication and programming. Field schools, study groups and rotating archaeological exhibits were created annually to communicate current research. Internships, summer camps and school programs introduced the public to archaeology and the diverse history of members of the waterfront community. The program was staffed with archaeologists, interns and community volunteers with the commitment of the curators and the museum directors. The program adapted to its current role as a 21st century historic sites museum as attendance declined and intuitional goals changed.

Postemski, Megan (University of Pennsylvania)

Cattle, Curds, and Hay: Farming the Eastern Frontier

Frontier myths cultivate contrasting images of life on the periphery. The Eastern frontier has sometimes been portrayed as prime for settlement with ample land and resources, but more often cast as a harsh wilderness where pioneers struggled to adapt and survive. Given the extreme portrayals of frontier life, my project investigates how pioneer households transformed the landscape through agriculture, enclosing, clearing, and tilling the land, and raising livestock. I specifically focus on farmsteads established during the late 18th and early 19th centuries in Downeast Maine, then part of the Eastern frontier and a province of Massachusetts. To compare farming practices and production between Downeast households, I analyze archival and archaeological evidence. Historic tax valuations document land use patterns and livestock ownership, while faunal remains from the Joy/Flood site in Surry, Maine, offer additional insight into animal husbandry. Combined, the data reveal variation in settler subsistence strategies on the frontier.

Poulsen, Jennifer (see Loren, Diana)

Riddiford, Naomi G. (University of Reading, UK)

Pollen Study of the ca. 1723-1740 Garden at Fort Richmond, Maine

A small garden plot, c. 5 x 6 meters in size, was identified during archaeological investigations at the site of Fort Richmond by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. This garden dates to the earliest occupation of the fort: AD 1723-1740. Five bulk samples were collected for pollen analysis, with the aim of determining which plants may have been cultivated. The overall assemblage comprised taxa associated with woodland, wetland and anthropogenic habitats (open, disturbed areas, and cultivation), representing the surrounding and immediate landscape. Garden plants identified in the pollen record include common yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, cabbage *Brassica oleracea*, common chicory *Cichorium intybus*, St John's wort *Hypericum perforatum* type, and thyme *Thymus* sp. Sunflower *Helianthus* sp. and corn *Zea mays* pollen were also present.

Schmidheiny, Martin (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Seeing Red: Characterizing Historic Bricks at Sylvester Manor, Shelter Island, NY 1652-1735

The goal of this project is to develop a basic material characterization of the bricks excavated at the site of Sylvester Manor on Shelter Island, New York. In the early Manor period of 1650-1690, this early Northern provisioning plantation supplied Barbadian sugar operations



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and pursued mercantile interests independent of state control. Accounting for the range of production defects and material properties of the bricks suggests on-site or local manufacture as a regional ceramic industry developed. Qualitative visual analysis and petrographic thin-sections were used to characterize the internal composition, variation and production evidence in the bricks. Interpreting the results of this analysis offers alternatives to the assumptions about building materials on the site, using material properties to assess the role of building materials as the landscape changed.

Seeley, Robin Hadlock and Garrett Hastings (Cornell University)

GPS, GIS and a Machete: Relocating 17th to 19th century historic features on Appledore Island (Isles of Shoals)

Appledore Island, ME (Isles of Shoals) is on the National Register of Historic Places, due in part to its archaeological significance. The Maine Historic Preservation Commission recommended "...an archaeological survey of Appledore Island with GIS survey capability to 'fix' and confirm site locations and identifications...". To this end we utilized photos, maps, and aerial views to relocate known 17th- to 19th-century features. We then used GPS to record coordinates of the 4 corners and center of each feature, where possible. We located 64 of 67 features, including new features not on the MHPC list, and used GIS to map them. Establishing the correct location of these features will a) help the Shoals Marine Lab develop a plan for historic resource conservation and education; b) improve the data held by the MHPC, which served in part as the basis for the National Register listing for Appledore Island.

Shaw, Brigid (see Zarzynski, Joseph W.)

Sivilich, Daniel (Battlefield Restoration & Archaeological Volunteer Organization)

The 3 M's of Electronic Archaeology: Metal Detect, Measure, Map

Archaeologists and metal detectorists have been at odds with each other for decades. BRAVO is made up of volunteer metal detectorists and many of its members have been working with archaeologists successfully since 1990 at numerous very iconic historic sites. They helped develop many of the methodologies used for electronic archaeology. How were they able to break through this barrier and become respected by archaeologists around the world? By following the 3M's of electronic archaeology.

Smith, Leith (Maine Historic Preservation Commission)

"Make it seventy feet square of hewed timber twelve inches thick with bastions etc.:" Overview of Archaeological Investigation of the First Kennebec River Fort on Massachusetts' (Maine's) Eastern Frontier 1721-1755

The return of Europeans to the area of Merymeeting Bay after Indian uprisings of the 1670s was encouraged by the Pejepsot Proprietors, a group of Boston investors intent on fulfilling the requirements of their patent and on enriching themselves. Disinterest in the region due to fear of Indian attack prompted the Proprietors to petition the Massachusetts General Court for a military presence. A garrison was constructed on the Kennebec River, and this was followed in two years by erection of a formal fort. Fort Richmond served as England's easternmost interior outpost for over 30 years, playing a major role in Native/French relations and regional settlement until it was superseded by new forts constructed upriver in the mid-1750s. The long-lost site was discovered in 2010 by archaeological investigations for the replacement of



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the Richmond-Dresden bridge by the Maine DOT. This paper provides an overview of the findings of two seasons of excavations that revealed not only details of the fort's construction, but how its configuration steadily evolved over time and continued to be occupied after its decommissioning.

Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M. (Oakland University / Harvard University)

A Feminist Approach to the World Trade System

This paper argues that the world trade system cannot be fully understood without analyzing it within the historical context of the changing Western sex/gender system. Transformations in gender ideology, roles, identities, and power dynamics were fundamentally involved in consumer demand and manufacturers creation of particular consumer goods and marketing, exemplified by the American market for house styles and household goods. Documentary and archaeological evidence has been researched concerning gendered ideological meanings of domestic architectural designs and the design and manufacture of household goods by men and women, marketing to women and men, power dynamics involved in women and men as shoppers, and factors involved in women's and men's consumer choices of styles of houses and household goods, including cultural gender ideology, values, beliefs, identities, power dynamics, and the intersections of gender with class, race, ethnicity, religion, age, etc.

Sportman, Sarah P. and Ross K. Harper, (PAST, Inc.)

Settling Connecticut: A 17th Century Component in Old Wethersfield

This paper presents the preliminary analysis of a 17th-century component in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Recent archaeological work at the Webb-Deane-Stevens Museum complex, a National Historic Landmark, resulted in the discovery of an intact portion of the 17th-century landscape. The associated deposits contain a rich, well-preserved assemblage consisting of domestic artifacts, personal items, architectural materials, and food remains, as well as several post molds and a section of a palisade wall. Established in 1634, Wethersfield is considered Connecticut's first town. The first European occupant of the property arrived in the 1630s during the initial period of English settlement. The recovered artifacts and features appear to date to the First Period, and represent some of the earliest archaeological evidence of European settlement in Connecticut.

Starbuck, David R. (Plymouth State University)

Three Seasons of Excavation at Enfield Shaker Village in New Hampshire

Enfield was one of two Shaker Villages in New Hampshire, founded in 1793 to foster a communal life style that promoted equality between the sexes and races, celibacy, communal ownership of property, farming and craft industries. The 3,000-acre village overlooking Mascoma Lake was an idyllic setting for the community, which once numbered as many as 300 inhabitants, occupying over 100 buildings. The Enfield Shaker Museum today tells the story of the Shakers with exhibits and tours, and with a professional staff that are absolutely passionate about their subject. The first professional archaeology began in Enfield in the summer of 2015 through the auspices of Plymouth State University. The field school focused on the remains of the 1818 Trustees' Office; in 2016 the field work chiefly focused on the remains of the Shakers' blacksmith shop; and in 2017 the field work sampled the village's school house latrine, a horse barn, and a boys' shop. With fewer than ten Shaker buildings still-standing today, this ongoing project is attempting to study a wide variety of contexts necessary for the



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the development of new exhibits and for telling a more complete story to visitors.

St-Jacques, Pascal, Andra Tudor, Stéphane Noël and Andrew Beaupré (Laval University)
Excavations at Fort St-Jean: The American Siege of 1775 as Seen Through a Midden (Poster)

Université Laval's field school at Fort Saint Jean has had the goal of introducing both graduate and undergraduate students to the practice of archaeology since 2009. For the first time this year the field school welcomed students from other universities, comprising three American and five Canadian students, including a graduate student who oversaw this year's operations. The excavation's objectives sought to acquire information concerning the deposition and nature of a midden feature that was discovered in last year's operations. This midden is thought to be from the British occupation of Fort Saint-Jean's south redoubt, while it was under siege by the Americans in the fall of 1775 during the American Revolutionary War. This poster presents the specific objectives, proceedings of the excavations, the preliminary results and their interpretations.

Trautman-Mosher, Eric (University of New Hampshire)
"We have no certainty of the Disposition of the Penobscots and Norridgewocks": Abenaki Diplomatic Warfare in the Maine Borderlands, 1749-1754

Maine in the middle 18th century was a zone of near-constant warfare, largely between Euromerican colonizers and Abenaki Indians. The interpretations of this warfare were, and continue to be, many and confused. Whether viewed as raids, retribution, or outright warfare, the attacks made by Abenakis on the Maine frontier devastated the still sparsely populated province on the eve of the Seven Years' War. Often characterized as reactive or simply retributive by contemporaries and some recent historians, this paper argues that there was a concentrated political goal being pursued through the employment of quick, incisive attacks on English settlements that prioritized captive taking, house burning, and occasionally deaths. Through the examination of treaty minutes and personal correspondence, the years 1749-1754 reveal a dynamic, violent, and often-times confused period of internal strife and political activism for both English and Abenaki peoples on the brink of a watershed moment in the borderlands of Maine.

Terrier, Thiéfaine (see Lussier-Piette, Raphaëlle)

Tritsch, Michael R. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center / Johns Hopkins University)
Social Distinctions in Plantation Economies: Comparative Analysis of Faunal Remains from Contees Wharf Slave Site and Java Ruin Plantation Mansion

This paper compares the faunal remains recovered from the Contees Wharf slave site and the Java Ruin plantation mansion located on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) campus in Edgewater, Maryland. These two sites were occupied in the early 19th-century. I compare these two assemblages, combining conventional identification and analysis of element and species with a measure of fragmentation to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the diet and lifestyles of the slaves and planters in this region of Maryland, as well as their possible impact on the environment in which they lived.



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Tudor, Andra (see St. Jacques, Pascal)

Vawter, Nancy (Atlantic Media Productions)

Shadows Fall North (film)

Shadows Fall North focuses on the recovery of Black history through the efforts of two New Hampshire residents, historic preservationists and activists Valerie Cunningham and JerriAnne Boggis. These two remarkable citizens and others are responsible for envisioning and executing the construction of Portsmouth's African Burying Ground Memorial Park, which honors the centuries-old souls discovered beneath a city street in 2003 during excavations led by Dr. Kathleen Wheeler of Independent Archaeological Consulting. New Hampshire, like New England as a whole, is conceived of as a storied place of American freedoms, strongly associated with progressive movements such as abolition. The realities of slavery, indentured servitude, segregation, and prejudice disrupt our very notions of identity. This is an Atlantic Media Productions film produced in collaboration with the University of New Hampshire Center for the Humanities. (Run time: 45 minutes).

Waski, Nadia (see Cacchione, Victoria)

Watson, Jessica (see Hamilton, Nathan D.)

Wheeler, Kathleen (Independent Archaeological Consulting LLC)

Privies in Downtown Portsmouth: still here after all these years...

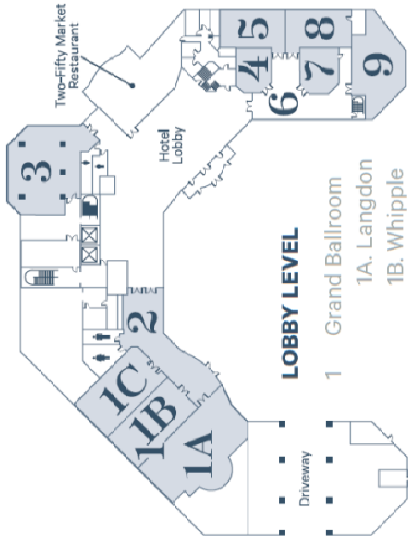
Urban archaeology in downtown Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has yielded the discovery of multiple well-preserved privy features in areas dismissed as "completely disturbed." These downcutting features have the dual advantage of having been deeply excavated into glacial clay deposits and filled with household contents. Preservation of materials is extremely good, plus the depth of the original shafts allow them to survive generations of urban development, resulting in the recovery of hundreds of whole or reconstructable ceramic and glass vessels that permit a fuller understanding of product availability and consumer behavior. The comparison of above-ground collections and archaeological examples has provided some surprising finds of unusual ceramic forms and decorative styles.

Zarzynski, Joseph W. (The French & Indian War Society) and **Brigid Shaw** (Independent Researcher)

The Tale of the Dismembered 1757 Fort William Henry Shipwreck (poster)

In July 1903, a Glens Falls, New York entrepreneur, with permission from the New York state legislature, raised a war-ravaged sloop from Lake George, New York. The 44 ft. long British warship had been burned and then sank into the waterway during a March 1757 French raid upon Fort William Henry (1755-1757). Local and regional newspapers in 1903 reported on the French & Indian War hulk, which after being salvaged, was cut up for souvenirs. This poster reports on the history of the sloop, the archaeological recording of some surviving vessel timbers in museum collections, a study of 1903 photographs of the 1757 sloop, and the story of several repurposed artifacts—gavels, candlesticks, and a clock—fashioned from pieces of the dismembered colonial warship.

Floor Plans:



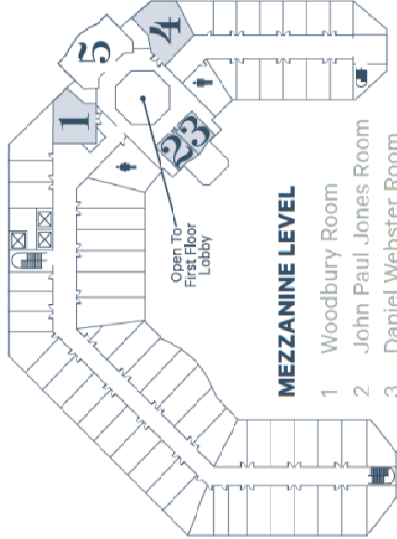
LOBBY LEVEL

- 1 Grand Ballroom
 - 1A. Langdon
 - 1B. Whipple
 - 1C. Roberts
- 2 Ballroom Lobby
- 3 Harbor's Edge Room
- 4 Thaxter Room
- 5 Gardner Room
- 6 Conference Lobby
- 7 Wentworth Room
- 8 Lear Room
- 9 Amphitheater



LOWER LEVEL

- 1 Prescott Room



MEZZANINE LEVEL

- 1 Woodbury Room
- 2 John Paul Jones Room
- 3 Daniel Webster Room
- 4 Warner Room
- 5 Riverwatch Room



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