

# COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

## 1992 ANNUAL MEETING



OCTOBER 24

GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK



ERRATA:

1. Thomas M. Johnson will not be presenting a paper (Session 5, Saturday, 3:10-3:30). If anyone would like to take advantage of this vacant time slot in order to present a paper, please contact David Starbuck ASAP.
2. A registration desk will also be maintained at the door of the Student Center Cafeteria throughout the Friday Evening Reception (7-10 p.m.).
3. "Maira Liston" should be spelled "Maria Liston."

## COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a non-profit organization which aims to stimulate and encourage the collection, preservation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge and information concerning the practice of historical archaeology in the American Northeast (United States and Canada). The Council is concerned with the entire historic period from the initial contact of Old and New World peoples during the age of European expansion to and through the Industrial Revolution.

Formed in 1966 as the symposium on Historic Site Archaeology in the Northeast, the council invites the participation and support of avocational, student, and professional archaeologists, historians, preservationists, material culture researchers, and all others who share its interests. All memberships (except for Life) are for one calendar year and include subscription to the journal Northeast Historical Archaeology and a special rate for meeting registration. The annual meeting is held each October, providing opportunities to give papers, exchange ideas, and discuss current research. The journal offers a means of publishing the records of field work and research results as well as works of theoretical and more general interest.

### OFFICERS FOR 1991-1992

Pierre Beaudet, Chair  
Henry M. Miller, Executive Vice-Chair  
Julia King, Vice-Chair  
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary  
Susan L. Henry, Treasurer  
Mary C. Beaudry, Journal Editor  
David R. Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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### 1992 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

David R. Starbuck, Chair      JoAnne Fuller  
Richard Fuller                Maira Liston

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 1992 Annual Meeting of the Council is being hosted by Adirondack Community College (ACC) which has kindly supplied space for our Friday reception and meeting rooms for the paper sessions on Saturday and Sunday, as well as rooms for exhibits and book displays. I would especially like to thank President Roger Andersen, Dean Ann Attanasio, Dean William Gehring, Colleen Massa and staff in the Office of Continuing Education, Wes Winn and Robin Esser of Media and Public Relations, Rey Andersen, Food Service Manager, John McClure, Director of Facilities and Maintenance, and the archaeology students at ACC who have helped with projectors and the registration desk.

Conference logistics have been worked out in many informal discussions with JoAnne Fuller and Richard Fuller of Fort Edward, New York, together with Colleen Massa and Maira Liston, both of Adirondack Community College. Special thanks are also due to Pierre Beaudet, Chair of CNEHA, who gave much advice and encouragement over the telephone(!), and to Roselle Henn who has once again managed our Book Room.

We are grateful to the Howard Johnson Lodge for serving as the conference hotel and for providing meeting rooms for the Ceramic Workshop and the Executive Board Meeting on Friday. We are indebted to the Idle Hour Club in Fort Edward for hosting our Saturday evening barbecue and to Robert Barber and William Nikas for graciously allowing us to tour the archaeological sites which they own on Rogers Island. We are especially grateful to Dennis Lewis and James Gabler for providing the after-dinner program on Saturday evening, and to Director Nicholas Westbrook and Curator Bruce Moseley at Fort Ticonderoga for opening their major new Research Center to conference registrants on Sunday.

This year's conference has a decidedly "military" flavor, as evidenced by the tour of local military sites on Friday, led most capably by JoAnne Fuller, and the visit to Fort Ticonderoga on Sunday. In fact, 10 out of the 36 papers presented at this conference are on military topics, and the Saturday evening barbecue is being held at one of the most prominent sites of the French and Indian War. All the same, we are delighted to see papers on many other historic topics as well and appreciate the efforts by everyone to make this conference a success! Upstate New York has a most impressive array of historic archaeological sites, and hopefully all conference attendees will depart with a greatly heightened awareness of how exciting these resources are!

David R. Starbuck, 1992 Program Chair

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### REGISTRATION:

Friday 9:00 am - 6:00 pm in the lobby of the Howard Johnson Lodge  
Saturday 8:30 am - 5:00 pm in Dearlove Hall at Adirondack Community College  
Sunday 8:30 am - 12:00 in Dearlove Hall at Adirondack Community College

### ABSTRACTS:

Abstracts of papers presented at this meeting are included in this copy of the program. Additional copies are available at a cost of \$3.00 U.S. per copy at the Registration Desk or may be ordered prepaid from CNEHA, c/o David Starbuck, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828. Make checks payable to the "Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology."

### PARKING:

There is a large surface parking lot at Adirondack Community College, located just beyond Dearlove Hall. There is ample parking here while attending the paper sessions on Saturday and Sunday. If you are joining us for the barbecue on Saturday evening, you should plan on driving to the Idle Hour Club in Fort Edward, where there is ample parking around the "loop" in front of the club house.

### PAPER

#### SESSIONS:

All papers for the conference are being presented at Adirondack Community College. The Welcome and Business Meeting on Saturday morning will be held in Miller Auditorium (Room D211) in Dearlove Hall, after which concurrent paper sessions will be held in Miller Auditorium and in the Theater (Room H108 in the Humanities Building) throughout the balance of the conference. These are two of the largest meeting spaces on the ACC campus, and it only takes a minute to walk between the two buildings.

### BOOK ROOM:

The CNEHA Book Room is set up in Room D225 in Dearlove Hall, just around the corner from the registration desk. The Book Room will be open all day on Saturday and on Sunday morning, displaying books, journals, fliers, back issues of Northeast Historical Archaeology, etc. Roselle Henn is in charge of the room and can answer any questions you might have about the displays.

### TOURS:

On Friday the bus tour leaves the parking lot of the Howard Johnson Lodge at 1:00 pm and then travels to 18th century military sites throughout the Lake George/Fort Edward/Glens Falls area. The tour leader, JoAnne Fuller, will provide continuous interpretation, and the bus will return to the Howard Johnson Lodge by 5:00 pm.

On Sunday the Thompson-Pell Research Center at Fort Ticonderoga will be open to conference registrants who wish to tour the facility. (Fort Ticonderoga, located just east of Rt. 22, is a drive of approximately 1 hour north from

Glens Falls.) This is a tour only. Research access to their unparalleled collection of rare books, manuscripts, and artifacts is by appointment only. A small staff and limited finding aids make that an absolute requirement. CNEHA participants are invited to join the "Friends of Fort Ticonderoga" so that they may enjoy the combined benefits of FREE admission, a 10% discount on books in the bookstore, receipt of the Fort's newsletter, The Haversack, and other benefits.

Conference registrants are also urged to visit Fort Ticonderoga any time over the October 2-4 weekend because admission will be at the group rate (adults: \$5.40) to conference registrants who wear their CNEHA '92 name tags.

CERAMIC  
WORKSHOP:

A Ceramic Workshop, entitled "An Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists," is being held on Friday from 9:00-4:30 in a meeting room at the Howard Johnson Lodge. Presented by George Miller (University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research), this extremely popular event sold out well before the conference. (Lunch is on your own from 12:00-1:30.)

FRIDAY  
RECEPTION:

The Friday Evening Reception, 7:00-10:00 pm, is being held in the Student Center Cafeteria on the campus of Adirondack Community College. (Please follow the signs.) There will be a variety of hot and cold hors d'oeuvres and a cash bar.

SATURDAY  
LUNCH:

Between 12:00 and 1:30 on Saturday a cold lunch buffet is being served in the Student Center Cafeteria at Adirondack Community College, with cold cuts, salad, soup, breads, coffee/tea/soda, plus a dessert cart. You will need to have ordered lunch in advance of the conference to be able to eat in the cafeteria, and your lunch ticket will be in your conference folder. (Please be sure to have your ticket with you when you go to lunch.) Alternatively, you may wish to eat on your own at one of the many restaurants in the Glens Falls area.

SATURDAY  
BARBECUE:

Conference registrants who have purchased tickets in advance will be able to attend a Saturday evening barbecue on Rogers Island in Fort Edward, site of extensive British & Provincial encampments during the French & Indian War (1750s-1760s). This will be held at the Idle Hour Club at the southern end of the Island; a cash bar will open at 6:00 pm, and dinner begins at 7:00 pm. Between 6:00 and 7:00 you may wish to tour portions of the Island, where excavations have been conducted over the past two summers, and then the after-dinner program will be presented by James Gabler and Dennis Lewis, performing as a doctor and a soldier of the 1750s, respectively.

We have ordered equal numbers of barbecue steak and chicken dinners, so as you register make sure you receive the dinner ticket appropriate to your meal choice. (Sorry -- first come, first served! If you didn't sign up for the barbecue prior to the conference, it will probably be too late for you to get a dinner ticket on Saturday. We have set aside only a very small number of extra tickets, and the Idle Hour Club will not hold more than 100 people.)

COFFEE  
BREAKS:

There will be morning (9:45) and afternoon (2:50) coffee breaks on Saturday and one morning break (10:00) on Sunday. Because we are billed for refreshments, we would ask that you leave a donation of perhaps \$1.50 per day to help cover the cost of coffee and danish. All refreshments will be served in Dearlove Hall, so if you are next door in the Theater (Humanities Building), you will want to cross over to Dearlove at these times.

PROGRAM  
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING  
GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK  
OCTOBER 2-4, 1992

Friday, October 2

9:00-6:00 Registration desk at Howard Johnson Lodge  
9:00-4:30 Ceramic Workshop in meeting room at the Howard Johnson Lodge  
1:00-5:00 pm Bus Tour of local 18th century military sites  
Evening Dinner on your own.  
6:00-9:00 pm CNEHA Executive Board Meeting (Howard Johnson Lodge)  
7:00-10:00 pm Reception in the Student Center Cafeteria at Adirondack Community College. Refreshments and cash bar.

Saturday, October 3

8:30-5:00 Registration desk in the lobby of Dearlove Hall at Adirondack Community College  
9:00-5:00 Book room (D225) in Dearlove Hall  
9:00-5:00 Rogers Island exhibit (D207) in Dearlove Hall  
9:00-9:45 Welcome and Annual Business Meeting, Miller Auditorium (D211) in Dearlove Hall  
9:45-10:00 Coffee Break, lobby of Dearlove Hall  
10:00-12:00 Concurrent Paper Sessions, Miller Auditorium (D211) and Theater (H108) in Humanities Building  
  
10:00-12:00 **SESSION 1: METHOD AND THEORY - Miller Auditorium (D211)**  
Coordinator: Pierre Beaudet  
  
10:00-10:20 Elie, Monique, and Pierre Beaudet (Canadian Parks Service) - "Is Archaeology Destructive or are Archaeologists Self-destructive?"  
10:20-10:40 Beaudry, Mary C., Sara F. Mascia and Karen B. Metheny (Boston University) - "Of Pavings, Plantings, Utilities, and Postholes: Archaeology of the Spencer-Pierce-Little Homelot"  
10:40-11:00 Moss, William, Daniel Simoneau and Celine Cloutier (Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine, Ville de Quebec) - "The Petit Seminaire Project: Urban Growth, Education and Burials in the Heart of Quebec City from 1625 to 1992"  
11:00-11:20 Hurry, Silas D., Henry M. Miller and Timothy B. Riordan (Historic St. Mary's City) - "The Archaeology of the Brick Chapel at St. Mary's City, Maryland"  
11:20-11:40 Veit, Richard (The Cultural Resource Consulting Group) - "A Barrel Tapped at Both Ends: An Analysis of New Jersey's Colonial Trade Through Gravestones"  
11:40-12:00 Discussion

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Saturday a.m. continued

- 10:00-12:00      **SESSION 2: MILITARY SITES I. "MILITARY SITES IN THE HUDSON RIVER/LAKE GEORGE/LAKE CHAMPLAIN CORRIDOR" - Theater (H108)**  
Coordinator: David Starbuck
- 10:00-10:20      Titus, Timothy D. (Crown Point State Historic Site) - "Men employed digging ...": Archaeology and the Interpretation of Crown Point"
- 10:20-10:40      Fisher, Charles (New York State Office of Parks & Recreation) - "Archaeology of Provincial Officers' Huts at Crown Point State Historic Site"
- 10:40-11:00      Weiskotten, Daniel H. (SUNY Albany) - "Rogers Island, Fort Edward, New York"
- 11:00-11:20      Murphy, William (Vermont Archaeological Society) - "Mt. Independence -- 212 Years of Purgatory, 3 Years of Grace"
- 11:20-11:40      Howe, Dennis E. (New Hampshire Archeological Society) - "The Archaeology of a 1776 Cantonment of New Hampshire Regiments"
- 11:40-12:00      Discussion

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- 12:00-1:30      Lunch buffet in the Student Center Cafeteria at Adirondack Community College (or on your own)
- 1:30-5:00      Concurrent Paper Sessions, Miller Auditorium (D211) and Theater (H108) in Humanities Building
- 1:30-3:50      **SESSION 3: FANEUIL HALL - Miller Auditorium (D211)**  
Coordinator: Marie-Lorraine Pipes
- 1:30-1:50      Alterman, Michael (Louis Berger & Associates) - "Faneuil Hall Archaeological Excavations: An Introduction"
- 1:50-2:10      Janowitz, Meta, and Sharla Azizi (Louis Berger & Associates) - "Origins, Trading Patterns and Functions: A Description and Discussion of the Faneuil Hall Ceramic Vessels"
- 2:10-2:30      Gordon, Mallory (Louis Berger & Associates) - "The Glass from Faneuil Hall"
- 2:30-2:50      Dallal, Diane (Louis Berger & Associates) - "Early 18th Century Smoking Pipes from Landfill Deposits beneath Faneuil Hall"
- 2:50-3:10      Coffee Break, lobby of Dearlove Hall
- 3:10-3:30      Maczaj, Nadia N.S. (Louis Berger & Associates) - "Commercial and Domestic Material from Eighteenth Century Boston"
- 3:30-3:50      Pipes, Marie-Lorraine (Louis Berger & Associates) - "A Profile of Dietary Refuse and Butcher Waste from Faneuil Hall"

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Saturday p.m. continued

4:00-4:40      **SESSION 4: DUTCH CERAMICS & FOODWAYS - Miller Auditorium (D211)**  
Coordinator: Meta Janowitz

4:00-4:20      Janowitz, Meta (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.) - "Dutch 17th  
Century Foodways -- What's in Those Redwares?"

4:20-4:40      Schaefer, Richard (University of Pennsylvania) - "'I Like to See  
Many Pots Broken": A Typology of Dutch 17th-Century Utility  
Wares"

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1:30-3:30      **SESSION 5: MILITARY SITES II - Theater (H108)**  
Coordinator: John L. Seidel

1:30-1:50      Seidel, John L. (University of Maryland) - "A Photographic and  
Computer-based Evaluation of Fort Nonsense, an Obliterated Revo-  
lutionary War Earthwork in New Jersey"

1:50-2:10      Rakos, Lynn (Hunter Research Associates), Dick Ping Hsu (National  
Park Service) and Richard Hunter (Hunter Research Associates) -  
"Fort Gibson: Past, Present and Future"

2:10-2:30      Last, Joseph H. (Canadian Parks Service) - "A Mass of Earth Badly  
Put Together: An Archaeological Perspective of Fort Wellington at  
Prescott, Ontario"

2:30-2:50      Piedalue, Gisele (Canadian Parks Service) - "The Treasure of Ile-  
aux-Noix"

2:50-3:10      **Coffee Break**

3:10-3:30      Johnson, Thomas M. (University of Pennsylvania) - "Fortification  
and Community in the 18th Century Middle Mohawk Valley"

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3:40-5:00      **SESSION 6: UNDERWATER SITES - Theater (H108)**  
Coordinator: Joseph W. Zarzynski

3:40-4:00      Zarzynski, Joseph W. (Bateaux Below, Inc.) - "The Lake George Land  
Tortoise Radeau -- Discovery, Survey, and Nominating the Site to  
the State and National Registers of Historic Places"

4:00-4:20      Farrell, John (Bateaux Below, Inc.) - "The Wiawaka Bateaux Clus-  
ter: New York's First Shipwreck-Related Listing in Twelve Years"

4:20-4:40      Cohn, Arthur - "Current Research under Lake Champlain"

4:40-5:00      Discussion

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6:00-9:00      Barbecue and entertainment on Rogers Island in Fort Edward.  
Cash bar from 6:00-7:00 and barbecue begins at 7:00.

Sunday, October 4

- 8:30-10:00 Registration desk in the lobby of Dearlove Hall at Adirondack Community College
- 9:00-12:00 Book room (D225) in Dearlove Hall
- 9:00-12:00 Rogers Island exhibit (D207) in Dearlove Hall
- 9:00-12:00 Concurrent Paper Sessions, Miller Auditorium (D211) and Theater (H108) in Humanities Building
- 9:00-10:00 **SESSION 7: DELAWARE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY - Miller Auditorium (D211)**  
Coordinator: George L. Miller
- 9:00-9:20 Miller, George L., David J. Grettler, and Wade P. Catts (University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research) - "The Tenets of Tableware: Ceramic Consumption Patterns from Some Delaware Tenants"
- 9:20-9:40 Castillo, Tamarra C., and Joan M. Staiger (University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research) - "Redware from the Green Pottery of Delaware"
- 9:40-10:00 Grettler, David J. (University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research) - "Milking History for All It's Worth: The Archaeology of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Dairy Farms in Delaware"
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- 9:00-10:00 **SESSION 8: INDUSTRIAL SITES AND WORKERS - Theater (H108)**  
Coordinator: Rebecca Yamin
- 9:00-9:20 Yamin, Rebecca (John Milner Associates) - "The Past in a Company Town: The Case of New Brunswick, New Jersey"
- 9:20-9:40 Plousos, Suzanne (Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region) - "Interpreting Ethnic Diversity and Inter-Group Conflict among Rideau Canal Construction Workers"
- 9:40-10:00 Rolando, Victor R. (Vermont Archaeological Society) - "Variability in Design of 19th and 20th Century Lime Kilns in Vermont"
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- 10:00-10:20 Coffee Break in lobby of Dearlove Hall
- 10:20-12:00 **SESSION 9: CURRENT RESEARCH - Miller Auditorium (D211)**  
Coordinator: David Starbuck
- 10:20-10:40 Garman, James C., and Leslie C. Shaw (University of Massachusetts at Amherst) - "The Archaeology of Mercantile Capitalism: Cycles of Change in the Infrastructure of Salem's Derby Wharf"
- 10:40-11:00 Mustapha, Abdul-Karim (University of Maryland) - "Context, Form and Meaning: Archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland"
- 11:00-11:20 Pollard, Gordon (SUNY Plattsburgh) - "The Benefits and Limitations of Embossed Bottles: The View from Plattsburgh, N.Y."
- 11:20-11:40 Sloma, Robert A. (University of Vermont) - "Archaeology and Vernacular Architecture in Vermont: Expect the Unexpected"

ABSTRACTS  
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY  
1992 ANNUAL MEETING

**Alterman, Michael**  
Louis Berger & Associates

"Faneuil Hall Archaeological Excavations: An Introduction" (Session 3)

Excavations were conducted in the basement of Faneuil Hall during the winter of 1990-1991 by Louis Berger & Associates under the auspices of the National Park Service. Faneuil Hall was built in 1742 on top of early 18th-century landfill. The project was particularly interesting because the landfill yielded a large variety of artifacts attributable to domestic and commercial activities. An overview of the history and sequence of construction of Faneuil Hall will be presented. A brief description of the field results and an introduction to the material culture studies will follow.

**Beaudry, Mary C., Sara F. Mascia, and Karen B. Metheny**  
Boston University

"Of Pavings, Plantings, Utilities, and Postholes: Archaeology of the Spencer-Pierce-Little Homelot" (Session 1)

This paper presents results of the 1992 field season at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts, which was the last effort focused fully on the homelot surrounding the cruciform stone house built ca. 1680 and its two ca. 1800 attachments (one a tenant farmer's house). Excavation of the former scullery and adjacent kitchen dooryard uncovered a cobble paving and dry well; deposits within the scullery date ca. 1720, although the structure appears to have been torn down about 1850. Excavation in front of the house was aimed at exposing the original bulkhead entry and examining the fill of its installation trench as well as recovering evidence of landscape treatments of this public and highly visible area. Results of testing around the tenant farmer's house are also discussed.

**Castillo, Tamarra C., and Joan M. Staiger**  
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

"Redware from the Green Pottery of Delaware" (Session 7)

Excavation of a waster-filled clay pit in Smyrna, Delaware, by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research produced a significant sample of redwares made by the Green family. Three generations of the Green family produced redwares for the local market from around 1770 through the 1840s. In addition to the redwares, a sample of 110 other vessels, including English and Chinese wares, was recovered. These wares dated the deposit to after 1845. If these redwares had not been recovered from a pottery site, they would have been classified as Philadelphia redwares. The Green pottery collection provides an insight into other areas producing Philadelphia style redwares. Redwares are rarely marked, and very few potteries have been excavated. This dated assemblage provides an insight into the types of redwares produced in the 1840s. One surprise is the quantity of slip decorated wares from this late period.

Sunday p.m.

12:00-5:00

The Thompson-Pell Research Center at Fort Ticonderoga will be open to conference registrants who wish to tour the facility and who are wearing their CNEHA '92 name tags. (Fort Ticonderoga is a drive of approximately 1 hour north from Glens Falls.)

Cohn, Arthur  
Lake Champlain Maritime Museum

"Current Research under Lake Champlain" (Session 6)

This is an overview of recent underwater work in Lake Champlain, including a summary of 1992 efforts by the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum to record the 1777 "floating bridge" which linked Fort Ticonderoga in New York with Mount Independence in Vermont.

Dallal, Diane  
Louis Berger & Associates

"Early 18th Century Smoking Pipes from Landfill Deposits beneath Faneuil Hall" (Session 3)

At the beginning of the 18th century, Bristol was at the center of the tobacco pipe trade to the American colonies. Since the Bristol industry was at its height between 1690 and 1740, it was assumed that the voluminous pipe trade between Boston and Bristol would have been revealed, quantitatively, in the artifact record. A preliminary examination of the pipes, however, revealed an abundance of London-type pipes and the relative absence of marked pipes from Bristol. This was an unexpected development, in direct contrast to New York City during this time period, and one which warrants further investigation.

Elie, Monique, and Pierre Beaudet  
Canadian Parks Service

"Is Archaeology Destructive or are Archaeologists Self-destructive?" (Session 1)

The conducting of archaeological excavations as a proactive practice of resource conservation or for the purpose of research without the justification of eminent destruction is often referred to, in cultural resource management literature and elsewhere, as a destructive practice -- one to be avoided whenever possible. This paper discusses the validity of such a deferral approach to archaeological excavations, both in reference to resource conservation and the contribution of well-conducted investigations to understanding the past.

Farrell, John  
Bateaux Below, Inc.

"The Wiawaka Bateaux Cluster: New York's First Shipwreck-Related Listing in Twelve Years" (Session 6)

Accidentally discovered in 1960, Lake George's sunken bateaux have been an attraction to divers for over three decades. These water craft represent the remnants of fleets assembled on the shores of Lake George during the "Seven Year's War" when the British struggled for control of North America with the French and "Indians." In an effort to preserve these remains, a group of individuals mounted a five-year effort to have the Wiawaka Bateaux Cluster placed on the New York State Register of Historic Places.

Farrell (cont.)

Bateaux Below, Inc., a "not-for-profit" organization, has as one of its objectives the locating and documenting of bateaux and other historic sites and adding them to the Register; another goal is to heighten the awareness of the diving and non-diving public of these finite resources.

Fisher, Charles L.

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

"Obliged to Live ... on the Out side of the Fort": Provincial Officers' Huts at Crown Point State Historic Site" (Session 2)

Archaeological survey of the site of a proposed maintenance building at Crown Point State Historic Site located the remains of three historic structures. These structures were identified as temporary housing of 18th century soldiers during the initial construction of the extensive British fortifications, which began in 1759.

These archaeological features and associated objects are evidence of both the material conditions of the soldiers and the social relationships among them. The spatial organization of the encampment separated the Provincial Regiments from the British Regulars. Within the Provincial's camp, the officers' huts were separated from their troops. The small objects recovered archaeologically may be viewed in terms of their role in separating social groups of different ranks while uniting men of similar rank.

In addition, the archaeological evidence suggests that the Provincial's camps were not "irregular" and "chaotic." By 1759, the Provincial's encampments reflect an increasingly professional or British attitude.

Garman, James C., and Leslie C. Shaw

University of Massachusetts at Amherst

"The Archaeology of Mercantile Capitalism: Cycles of Change in the Infrastructure of Salem's Derby Wharf" (Session 9)

Salem, Massachusetts, experienced a series of cycles of economic growth and decline in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This paper compares archaeological evidence of the development of Salem's waterfront with historical information about commerce in the port. Contrary to expectations, much of the building and maintaining of the infrastructure (wharves, warehouses, associated commercial enterprises) seems to occur after different peaks of economic activity have been reached. The paper concludes with a reflection on how Salem uses the past in its interpretation of American maritime history.

Gordon, Mallory  
Louis Berger & Associates

"The Glass from Faneuil Hall" (Session 3)

The Faneuil Hall glass assemblage is comprised of both bottles and tablewares; wine/liquor bottle fragments and stemwares are the most abundant and identifiable. This paper will present a description of the entire assemblage but will primarily concentrate on the pre-1740 wine/liquor bottle finishes and bases including 1) determination of the technological aspects of their manufacture and 2) the establishment of a classification suggesting chronology and origin.

Grettlar, David J.  
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

"Milking History for All It's Worth: The Archaeology of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Dairy Farms in Delaware" (Session 7)

Recent data recovery excavations at four owner-occupied farms in Delaware identified major archaeological and material culture changes brought by commercial dairy operations. These changes affected farmstead layout, activity areas, outbuilding construction, and trash disposal patterns. This paper will identify these major changes and use them to construct a framework for interpreting dairy farms within the context of agricultural reform and the social and economic history of the Mid-Atlantic region.

Howe, Dennis E.  
New Hampshire Archeological Society

"The Archaeology of a 1776 Cantonment of New Hampshire Regiments" (Session 2)

Recent archaeological excavations at Mount Independence in Orwell, Vermont, investigated the remains of a Continental Army cantonment occupied between July and December of 1776. The ruins of soldiers' huts with abundant associated artifacts allowed preliminary interpretations of a brigade organization, the architecture of its shelters, and its foodways. The emphasis of the paper is the comparison of the several different architectural styles recognized for huts, and the association of architectural style (which was unexpectedly non-military in its variation) with the roles and status of hut occupants.

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

"The Archaeology of the Brick Chapel at St. Mary's City, Maryland" (Session 1)

Excavations at the site of the Brick Chapel in St. Mary's City have discovered the remains of the first example of monumental brick architecture in the colony of Maryland. Details concerning the construction, appearance, and use of this first English Catholic brick church in the New World suggest an ornate, complex building which is consonant with the elaborately planned capital of the Lords' Baltimore American palatinate. The results of several years of excava-

Hurry (cont.)

tion and analysis show a building steeped in Medieval Catholic tradition yet emblematic of the new idea of religious toleration which was the basis of the Maryland experiment.

Janowitz, Meta

Louis Berger & Associates

"Dutch 17th Century Foodways -- What's in Those Redwares?" (Session 4)

Although some redwares were used in industrial processes or were intended for non-food-related household activities, the majority were manufactured for use in food preparation, service, and storage, and the simultaneous investigation of both the forms and possible contents of vessels is generally beneficial. Based on information from institutional menus, meals served to students, contemporary treatises on health and domestic economy, cookbooks, and genre paintings, this paper will discuss 17th century Dutch foodways, with particular reference to kinds of foods eaten and what vessels were used in their preparation. The food staples of 17th century Netherlanders were wheat and dairy products, but individual's diets were, naturally, greatly influenced by their economic means and by their residence in rural or urban areas.

Janowitz, Meta, and Sharla Azizi

Louis Berger & Associates

"Origins, Trading Patterns and Functions: A Description and Discussion of the Faneuil Hall Ceramic Vessels" (Session 3)

The ceramics from the landfill at Faneuil Hall exemplify the wares that were available to the people of Boston during the early 18th century. The sherds represent vessels made of European stonewares and coarse and refined earthenwares, and locally made earthenwares and stonewares. There is an almost total absence of types with manufacturing dates after 1740. Most of the vessels are readily identifiable, but some of the redwares are unusual. The vessels will be described, and the implications of their origins for trading patterns and ceramic functions will be discussed.

Johnson, Thomas M.

University of Pennsylvania

"Fortification and Community in the 18th Century Middle Mohawk Valley"  
(Session 5)

The numerous fortifications of the Middle Mohawk Valley provide a unique opportunity to examine the New York frontier and how this frontier changes over time. There were two types of fortifications in the 18th century Mohawk Valley: fortified civilian dwellings and the larger colonial fortifications. Although both types of fortifications provided defense, they also fulfilled a variety of different roles. For example, fortified civilian dwellings served as places of local refuge, but also functioned as a link in a well thought out local defense strategy that ran the length of the Middle Mohawk Valley. By examining the

Johnson (cont.)

spatial relations among colonial fortifications, fortified civilian dwellings and the surrounding communities over a period of one hundred years, questions involving the social and spatial structure change of the frontier may be uncovered.

**Last, Joseph H.**  
Canadian Parks Service

"A Mass of Earth Badly Put Together: An Archaeological Perspective of Fort Wellington at Prescott, Ontario" (Session 5)

Since the early 1960s Fort Wellington has been the focus of numerous excavations for purposes of supporting routine maintenance, restoration projects, general site development and cultural resource management. Regardless of the intent, all archaeological investigations have made it their goal to acquire as much evidence as possible about the structural and social mysteries of this 19th-century military site. This paper will attempt to summarize some of the Canadian Parks Service's findings over the past three decades and evaluate their contribution to our overall understanding of the structural evolution and social interpretation of Fort Wellington.

**Maczaj, Nadia N. S.**  
Louis Berger & Associates

"Commercial and Domestic Material from Eighteenth Century Boston" (Session 3)

A preliminary examination of the Faneuil Hall "smallfinds" assemblage suggests evidence of both commercial and domestic activities. The assemblage includes the following groups of artifacts: kitchen materials, ammunition, clothing, and personal items. There is also evidence of manufacturing by-products from the following industries: cordwaining, gun-smithing, and coopering. The artifacts will be described and interpreted in relation to activities of early 18th century Boston.

**Miller, George L., David J. Grettler, and Wade P. Catts**  
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

"The Tenets of Tableware: Ceramic Consumption Patterns from some Delaware Tenants" (Session 7)

When ceramic assemblages are broken down into tea, table, kitchen and toilet wares, they enhance our ability to interpret assemblages. One thing that becomes immediately apparent is that tea ware is the most sensitive to fashion and thus provides tighter beginning, mean, and end dates for occupations. Toilet ware, on the other hand, is much less subject to the whims of fashion and thus less useful in dating assemblages. The proportions of these functional groups from three tenant farms when compared to the market basket of ceramics available at country stores provide an insight into the consumption patterns of some of the lower economic classes.

Moss, William, Daniel Simoneau, and Celine Cloutier  
Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine, Ville de Quebec

"The Petit Seminaire Project: Urban Growth, Education and Burials in the Heart of Quebec City from 1625 to 1992" (Session 1)

No abstract received.

Murphy, William C.  
Vermont Archaeological Society

"Mt. Independence -- 212 Years of Purgatory, 3 Years of Grace" (Session 2)

The fortress known as Mount Independence, located in Orwell, Vermont, was built by American forces in 1776, abandoned in July of 1777, and burned by the British in November of the same year. Paddy Wack Lyons bought the surface metal for his iron forge in the 1780s. A farmer tried to make a go of farming there, but other than that the site merely sat. The Pell family, owners of Fort Ticonderoga, bought the northern end in the 1930s, and the State of Vermont acquired two separate pieces in the '60s and '70s.

The site saw a brief flurry of activity during the Nation's Bicentennial, but then it went back into limbo. Finally, archaeological excavations were conducted at the Mount in 1989 and 1990, followed by a hiatus in 1991, and then a resumption of field work in 1992, thoroughly demonstrating the immense knowledge of the site to be gained through archaeology. The latter two years were confined to the Vermont-owned property as Fort Ticonderoga felt that it would be unable to conserve and display the artifacts from the fort, shops, outposts and battery positions at the northern end of the site.

Mustapha, Abdul-Karim  
University of Maryland at College Park

"Context, Form and Meaning: Archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland" (Session 9)

This paper explores African identities in Annapolis, Maryland, building its analysis upon one 18th-century artifact and a contemporary archaeological reconstruction. It begins by looking at research on the retention of African cultures (i.e., Africanisms) in early and contemporary African-American culture. Then the paper examines a critical archaeological perspective on African identities in 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century sites. The third section of the paper explores the significance of two items of material culture, a kettle and the contour of a pond in an 18th-century formal garden in Annapolis. In this analysis, particular attention is paid to the contrasting significance of these two items in the eyes of people of European and African descent in 18th-century and contemporary Annapolis. Finally, there is a suggestive dialogue which discusses the possibility of introducing African influences into historical presentations in Annapolis.

Piedalue, Gisele  
Canadian Parks Service

"The Treasure of Ile-aux-Noix" (Session 5)

In 1947, an author by the name of Eugene Achard wrote a mystery novella which centers around a secret treasure buried on Ile-aux-Noix during the Lower Canada Rebellion of 1837. Taking off from this story, I will portray the real treasure buried on Ile-aux-Noix, that is, its archaeological treasure. Occupied intensively since the mid-18th century, and having been the scene of three successive fortifications, a naval establishment and several hundred associated constructions, Ile-aux-Noix has a vast archaeological potential which remains largely unexploited. The presentation will summarize the known and presumed archaeological remains from each of the major occupation periods, how this archaeological information will be used to orient site interpretation, and what type of site development is favored so as not to destroy the underlying archaeological resources.

Pipes, Marie-Lorraine  
Louis Berger & Associates

"A Profile of Dietary Refuse and Butcher Waste from Faneuil Hall" (Session 3)

The landfill from Faneuil Hall yielded a large faunal assemblage consisting of mammal, bird, fish and shellfish species. The analysis revealed that the bulk of the material was composed of dietary refuse, though some butcher waste was also present. The assemblage will be described, with a particular emphasis on mammals, and their age and butchery patterns. The overall character of the faunal assemblage will be compared with comparable material from New York City.

Plousos, Suzanne  
Canadian Parks Service

"Interpreting Ethnic Diversity and Inter-Group Conflict among Rideau Canal Construction Workers" (Session 8)

Although designed and overseen by British military personnel, the Rideau Canal was constructed in the late 1820s by an ethnically diverse workforce. Over 4000 men, including local settlers, French Canadians, Americans and immigrant Irish, Scottish and English laborers and tradesmen, were employed for three work seasons. Recent interpretations of ethnic interaction are conflicting, especially in regard to Irish laborers. Bias in the documentary record and in interpretations based on it are explored and viewed against Irish cultural perceptions and the material record. The contrasting interpretations and interplay of the various approaches produces a complex but more compelling narrative of ethnic interaction during the canal construction.

Pollard, Gordon  
SUNY Plattsburgh

"The Benefits and Limitations of Embossed Bottles: The View from Plattsburgh, N.Y." (Session 9)

Various chronologies of bottle manufacturing developments have been formulated that aid archaeologists in understanding the sites from which such artifacts derive. This paper acknowledges the benefits that have derived from the efforts of both scholars and collectors alike, and emphasizes the need to be alert to the idiosyncroncies of embossed bottle details that may be manifested in local historical settings. Examples are given from a three-year study to document the entire range of embossed bottles that were produced for the upstate New York community of Plattsburgh for the period of approximately 1860-1960, including beer, soda, pharmacy, and milk bottles.

Rakos, Lynn, Dick Ping Hsu, and Richard Hunter  
Hunter Research Associates (Rakos and Hunter) and National Park Service (Hsu)

"Fort Gibson, Past, Present, and Future" (Session 5)

Fort Gibson, a fortification on Ellis Island, was part of the New York City harbor defenses from the 1890s through the Civil War. It never fired a shot in anger, but today a war of philosophies is being waged over its future. The survival of the extant portions of the fort versus enhancement of interpretation and visitors' appreciation of the fort are the key issues, or are they?

Rolando, Victor R.  
President, Vermont Archaeological Society

"Variability in Design of 19th- and 20th-Century Lime Kilns in Vermont"  
(Session 8)

Variations in configuration, capacity, building materials, and associated hardware have been found in nearly 100 lime kiln ruins and/or remains that have been recorded in Vermont during 1984-1992, as part of a study and inventory of industrial archaeology sites in Vermont.

Schaefer, Richard  
University of Pennsylvania

"I Like to See Many Pots Broken": A Typology of Dutch 17th-Century Utility Wares" (Session 4)

Excavations in New York have recovered Dutch ceramics, but unfortunately there is no comprehensive work which adequately identifies the forms and functions of various vessels. Based on extensive research in the Netherlands (Amsterdam and the potting center Bergen op Zoom in particular), this paper, a preliminary report on a typology of 17th-century wares used in the United Provinces, will focus on the range of ceramic vessel types used for cooking and baking. Considering the widespread trading activities of the Dutch along the Northeastern seaboard, the author hopes that the completed study will prove

Schaefer (cont.)

relevant to many investigators of 17th century sites.

Seidel, John L.  
University of Maryland at College Park

"A Photographic and Computer-based Evaluation of Fort Nonsense, an Obliterated Revolutionary War Earthwork in New Jersey" (Session 5)

In the 1930s, a Revolutionary War earthwork was researched and excavated at the newly established Morristown National Historical Park in New Jersey. As a result of this early historical archaeology, an imposing reconstruction of "Fort Nonsense" was erected on the hill overlooking the center of Morristown.

Partially in response to declining manpower and budgets, as well as increased maintenance problems, the fort was subjected to a revisionist historical interpretation in the 1950s and '60s. The "new" history denied the fort's authenticity and resulted in a drastic bulldozing of the hilltop and its remains. Second thoughts prompted an archaeological survey and excavation in the 1970s which failed to find any evidence of the original fort. Questions about the origin of the fort and the validity of the early archaeology were thus left unresolved. The site was subsequently ignored as an enigmatic and somewhat embarrassing part of the park's holdings.

Fort Nonsense recently became the focus of a renewed research and interpretive effort. Photo analysis, computer-aided manipulation of maps, and three-dimensional AutoCAD models were used to reconstruct the original excavations, to evaluate historic maps and archaeological plans, and to assess the validity of the 1930's reconstruction. A new archaeological survey was also undertaken with limited excavation. This combined approach has been surprisingly successful. It has revealed a glaring example of how the past can be manipulated in the present and resolved the archaeological mystery of this disappearing earthwork.

Sloma, Robert A.  
University of Vermont

"Archaeology and Vernacular Architecture in Vermont: Expect the Unexpected" (Session 9)

Recent excavations in the town of Essex, Vermont, have uncovered the architectural remains of an earthfast house with a wooden plank-lined cellar and a nearby outbuilding. Both buildings date to the early 19th century and are of post-in-ground construction. This method is atypical of any currently known or recorded building technique in Vermont. Archaeological evidence seems to indicate that this form of post-in-ground construction may not be an anomaly in the state. Limited information contained within cultural resource management reports from Virginia to Maine also suggests that this form of vernacular architecture may be more common throughout the region than presently assumed.

Titus, Timothy D.  
Crown Point State Historic Site

"Men employed digging ...": Archaeology and the Interpretation of Crown Point"  
(Session 2)

In July 1975, the State of New York began an intense effort to develop and interpret approximately four hundred acres of what was known as the "Crown Point Reservation" in the Town of Crown Point, Essex County. Within one year, the commitment would result in the opening of a new Visitor Center and the "re-opening" of the major features of the "Crown Point State Historic Site."

At Crown Point, the remains of stone walls that once enclosed Fort St. Frederic are primarily all that one can view of this former bastion of French civilization in the Champlain Valley. Nearby, earthen mounds protect the shells of once-grand, stone, Georgian-style barracks, which serve as reminders of the later British occupation of "His Majesty's Fort of Crown Point."

Through a combination of archaeological investigation and intense research, the efforts of the past decade and one-half have provided information never before known. Although centuries old, the story of this historic site is only beginning to unfold.

Veit, Richard  
The Cultural Resource Consulting Group

"A Barrel Tapped at Both Ends: An Analysis of New Jersey's Colonial Trade Through Gravestones" (Session 1)

Colonial New Jersey was home to a vibrant brownstone carving tradition which supplied thousands of gravestones to burial grounds in the northeastern portion of the colony. This industry also exported numerous gravestones into New York City and Long Island. In spite of this active local industry, numerous gravestones were imported into the colony from New England, Philadelphia, and New York. This study examines selected pre-Revolutionary burial grounds from 15 communities located along the main transportation routes of central New Jersey. Particular emphasis is placed on the influence of the colonial roads linking New York with Philadelphia. It provides a preliminary analysis of the spatial and temporal distribution of gravestone imports and examines the factors which led to their use. Avenues of further research are proposed.

Weiskotten, Daniel H.  
SUNY Albany

"Rogers Island, Fort Edward, New York" (Session 2)

Approximately 16,000 British and Provincial soldiers were camped in Fort Edward during the late 1750s, many of whom lived on Rogers Island in the center of the Hudson River. Many years of digging by collectors resulted in considerable disturbance to the site, but two archaeological field schools (1991-1992) sponsored by Adirondack Community College have successfully tested a wide variety of contexts, suggesting that numerous huts and barracks have survived from the French & Indian War period. This work-in-progress report describes some of

Weiskotten (cont.)

the more significant discoveries to date.

Yamin, Rebecca  
John Milner Associates

"The Past in a Company Town: The Case of New Brunswick, New Jersey" (Session 8)

New Brunswick, New Jersey, is a company town. The multinational health care firm, Johnson and Johnson, located there in 1886 and to a great extent has controlled the town's destiny since. In the 1970s, J and J (under the guise of New Brunswick Tomorrow and the New Brunswick Development Corporation) initiated redevelopment. Although the old city was virtually levelled, only two areas received serious archaeological attention, and a historic district, delineated by interested citizens, was systematically destroyed. In contrast to other recent studies, this paper examines why New Brunswick's history has generated so little interest in the present and how that attitude contributes to what we can or cannot know about the city's past. Its purpose is to explore the relationship between local politics and history. The presentation includes a photographic essay by Tony Masso on the destruction of the Hiram Market Historic District.

Zarzynski, Joseph W.  
Bateaux Below, Inc.

"The Lake George Land Tortoise Radeau -- Discovery, Survey, and Nominating the Site to the State and National Registers of Historic Places" (Session 6)

In October of 1758, British-led forces deliberately sank a 52-foot-long radeau-class warship at Lake George to protect it from marauding French-led forces. Two hundred and thirty-two years later a team of archaeological divers discovered the intact warship using sophisticated side scan sonar.

Shortly after that June 26, 1990 sonar discovery, the team contacted New York State authorities to inform them of the find. In 1991, a permit was granted to this author for an archaeological survey of the site. From 1991-1992 the Land Tortoise radeau was surveyed under the direction of two archaeologists using volunteer archaeological divers. The Land Tortoise Radeau Survey is now in the process of nominating the vessel to the State and National Registers of Historic Places to help insure the warship's preservation.

