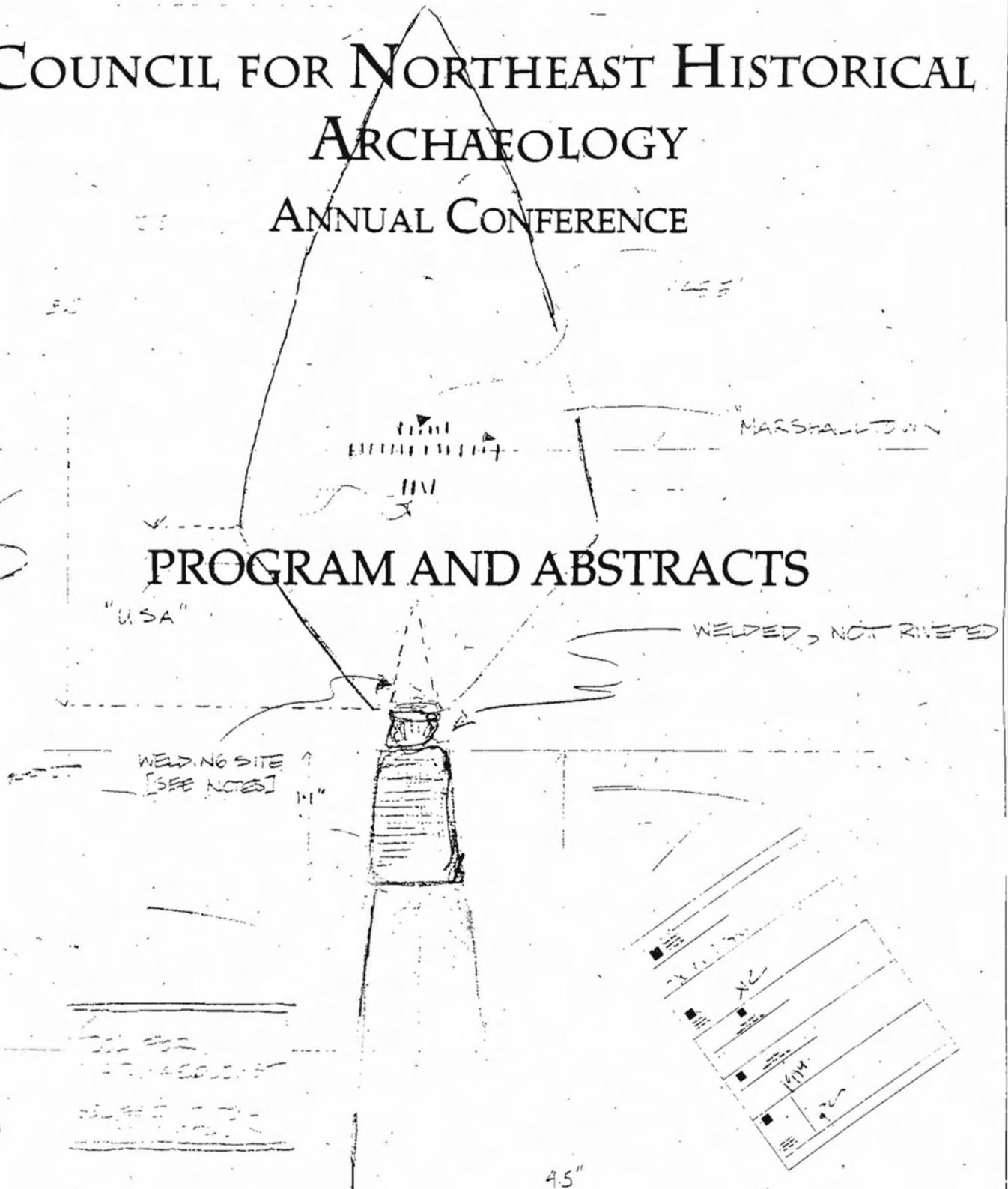


# COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL CONFERENCE

## PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS



October 21-23, 1994  
Williamsburg, Virginia

# MEETING ROOM CHANGE

## PLEASE NOTE

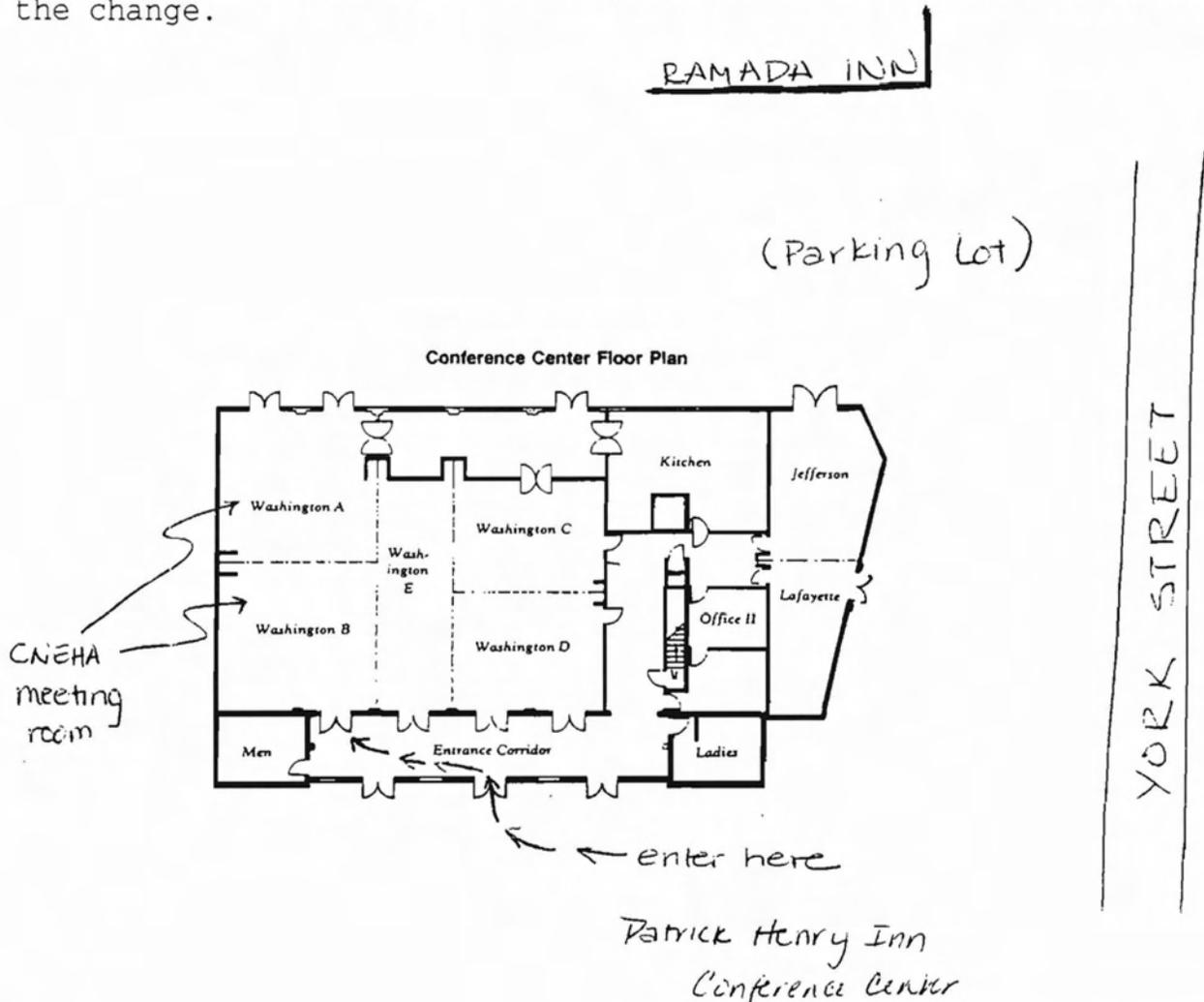
Due to the large number of registrants for this year's conference, papers scheduled to be presented in the Ramada Inn's York Conference Room will be presented in the Patrick Henry Hotel's Conference Room. The Patrick Henry Hotel is immediately adjacent to the Ramada Inn on the Ramada's northwest side.

Papers to be presented in the Ramada Inn's Chesapeake Conference Room remain unchanged.

Scheduled breaks between papers will take place at the same time in all sessions.

This change in venue was chosen in lieu of closing registration during the pre-registration process. The large number of pre-registrations was unexpected, approaching nearly 200 by early October.

We are truly sorry for the change, which occurred after the program went to press, and we regret any inconvenience caused by the change.



**The 1994 CNEHA Conference is sponsored by:**

Department of Archaeological Research  
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Center for Archaeological Research  
The College of William and Mary

Department of Anthropology  
The College of William and Mary

**with major assistance from:**

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities  
The Council of Virginia Archaeologists  
The Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

**with special acknowledgment to:**

Ann Crossman Berry  
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Don Linebaugh  
Diana DiZ. Wall

Charity Baker  
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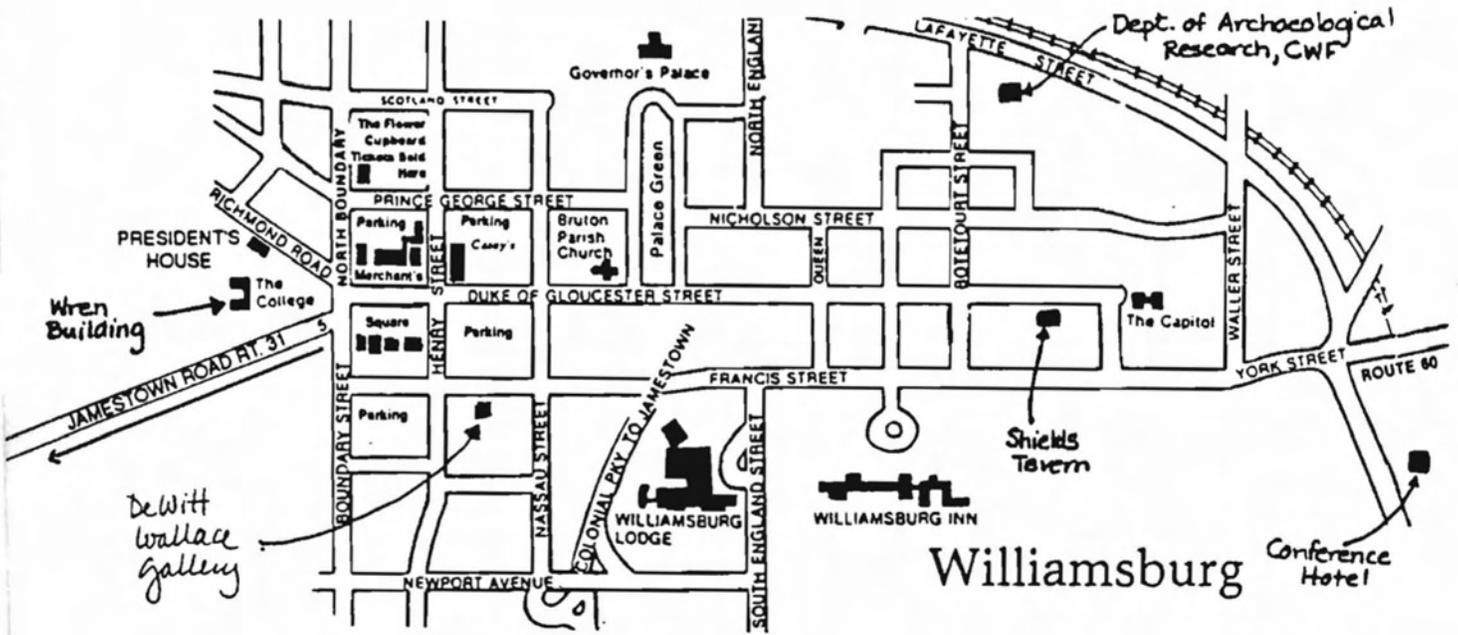
*1994-1996*

Dena Doroszenko  
Lorinda B.R. Goodwin  
Silas D. Hurry  
John Sprinkle  
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**NOTES**

# GETTING AROUND



Note: Hotel Meeting Rooms include York, James, and Chesapeake.

## PROGRAM

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology  
Annual Conference

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1994

- 8:00 am to 3:00 pm      **Conference Registration.** *Meeting Room Lobby.*
- 9:00 am to 12:00 noon      **Workshop:** Seventeenth Century Ceramics  
*(by subscription). Department of Archaeological  
Research, CWF.*
- 9:00 am to 12:00 noon      **Workshop:** GIS Applications in Historical Archaeology  
*(by subscription). Department of Archaeological  
Research, CWF.*
- 9:00 am to 4:00 pm      **Workshop:** The National Register *(by subscription).*  
*Ramada Inn Historic Area, York.*
- LUNCH ON YOUR OWN*
- 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm      **Workshop:** Early Tools *(by subscription).* *DeWitt Wallace  
Gallery Entrance.*
- 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm      **Workshop:** Slave Quarter Assemblages *(by subscription).*  
*Department of Archaeological Research, CWF.*
- 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm      **Workshop:** Environmental Reconstruction in Historical  
Archaeology *(by subscription).* *Department of  
Archaeological Research, CWF.*
- 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm      **Reception and Tour, Jamestown National Historic Site.**  
*Jamestown, Virginia. Sponsored by the Association  
for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities  
(registration required).*
- 6:00 pm to 8:30 pm      **CNEHA Board Meeting.** *Ramada Inn Historic Area, York.*

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1994

8:00 am to 2:00 pm            **Conference Registration.** *Meeting Room Lobby.*

9:00 am to 5:00 pm           **Book Room.** *James.*

*Morning, Session I: The Jamestown Project.* Andrew Edwards, Chair. *Chesapeake.*

9:00    McCartney, Martha. Jamestown: From Metropolis to Ghost Town in Less Than a Century.

9:20    Horning, Audrey J. "The Metropolis of His Majesty's Country:" An Archaeological Case Study of the Design of Urbanity and Industry in Early Jamestown.

9:40    Mrozowski, Stephen A., Gerald K. Kelso, and Douglas R. Currie. The Use of Contextual Archaeology at Jamestown, Virginia.

10:00   **BREAK**

10:20   Lounsbury, Carl. The Statehouses of Jamestown.

10:40   Kelso, William M. New World Order: Lifestyle at Early Jamestown.

11:40   Powlesland, Dominic and Gregory J. Brown. Geographic Information Management in Multi-Disciplinary Projects: An Example from the Jamestown Archaeological Assessment Project.

*Morning, Session II: Contributed Papers: Nineteenth Century American Culture.* Sara F. Mascia, Chair. *York.*

9:00    Mascia, Sara F. The Changing Agricultural Homelot: The Archaeology of 19th-Century Progressive Farming.

9:20    Veit, Richard. A Ray of Sunshine in the Sick Room: Archaeological Insights into 19th-Century Medicine.

9:40    Catts, Wade P., John P. McCarthy, and Thomas M. Johnson. "The Ware is all Turned By Hand...": Archaeological Investigations at the New Geneva Pottery Waster Dump/Dock Site, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

10:00   **BREAK**

10:20   Bodor, Thomas W. and Abdul-Karim Mustapha. Transformation of a Public: The Relationship of the United States Naval Academy and the City of Annapolis, 1845 to Present.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1994, *continued*

*Morning, Session II, continued:*

- 10:40 Ford, Benjamin. Engaging Landscapes: Tradition and Change in Antebellum Virginia.
- 11:00 Ernstein, Julie H. Changing Urban Land Use in an Industrial Neighborhood: A View from Fells Point, Baltimore, Maryland.
- 11:20 Yamin, Rebecca and Claudia Milne. Defining New York City's Five Points: Boundaries and Biases.
- 11:40 Bescherer-Metheny, Karen. Oral Histories from the Workplace: The Historical Archaeology of a Coal Company Town in Western Pennsylvania.
- 12:00 noon *LUNCH ON YOUR OWN, or*

**BOX LUNCH WORKSHOP (by subscription):** Integrated Approaches to Artifact Analysis. Organized by Sharla Azizi, Diane Dallal, Meta Janowitz, Nadia Maczaj, and Marie-Lorraine Pipes. *Tusks Restaurant, Ramada Inn.*

*Afternoon, Session I: Current Research of African American Sites in Virginia.*  
Barbara J. Heath, Chair. *Chesapeake.*

- 1:30 Lucchetti, Nick. Renewed Excavations at Utopia Quarter, Kingsmill on the James: Archaeology of an 18th-Century Probable Black Overseer and Field Hand's Site.
- 1:50 Edwards, Ywone D. Changing the Past: African American Archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg.
- 2:10 Agbe-Davies, Anna S. Artifact Distributions and Spatial Patterning at the Rich Neck Slave Quarter.
- 2:30 Pogue, Dennis J. Slavery in the Age of Washington: Recent Findings from Mount Vernon.
- 2:50 **BREAK**
- 3:10 Higgins, Thomas F., III. Archaeological Investigations of a Slave Quarter in James City County, Virginia.
- 3:30 Kern, Susan A. The Landscape of the Slave at Shadwell, 1740-1770.
- 3:50 Heath, Barbara J. The Archaeology of African American Life at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1994, *continued*

*Afternoon Session I, continued:*

- 4:10 Patten, M. Drake and Benjamin P. Ford: An Archaeology of Gentrification: Transformations of Communities and Landscapes in Turn-of-the-Century Charlottesville.

*Afternoon, Session II: Contributed Papers: Current Research of the 17th-Century Chesapeake.* David F. Muraca, Chair. *York.*

- 1:30 Gibb, James G. and Abigail W. Turowski. Household Organization in Early Chesapeake Society as Seen Through Spatial Patterning within Rural Cemeteries.
- 1:50 Turowski, Abigail W. A Hostile Environment: Surviving Childhood in the 17th-Century Chesapeake.
- 2:10 Haley, Megan. Middle Plantation Settlement Patterns.
- 2:30 Metz, John D. Establishing a Sense of Permanence: The Archaeological Evidence from Bruton Heights.
- 2:50 **BREAK**
- 3:10 McLaughlin, Pegeen. Exploring Current Approaches to Identifying Status Variability in the 17th-Century Chesapeake.
- 3:30 McFaden, Leslie. Rich Neck Plantation: An Example of Permanent Architecture in the 17th Century.
- 3:50 Muraca, David F. The Aspirations, Ambience and Actualities of Middle Plantation.
- 4:10 Thompson, Jenna. Gaming Tiles from Rich Neck Plantation.

*Evening*

- 6:00 **Conference Reception, the Wren Building of the College of William and Mary.** Sponsored by the College of William and Mary (*registration required*).
- 9:00 **Colonial Dinner at Shields Tavern** (*by subscription*).

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1994

- 8:00 am to 9:00 am            **CNEHA Annual Business Meeting.** *Chesapeake.*
- 9:00 am to 12:00 noon        **Book Room.** *James.*

*Morning, Session Ia: **The Archaeology of Iron Production and Ironworking in Virginia.** Douglas W. Sanford, Chair. Chesapeake.*

- 9:00    Dutton, David H. and E. Randolph Turner, III. The Archaeology of Virginia's Iron Industry.
- 9:20    Sanford, Douglas W. Iron Production in 18th-Century Virginia.
- 9:40    Barber, Michael B. The 19th- and Early 20th-Century Iron Industry in Western Virginia: Anthropology to Be Mined.
- 10:00   Parker, Scott K. Another View from Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree: The Role of Plantation Ironworking in the Economy of Piedmont Virginia of the 18th Century.
- 10:20   Brown, Gregory, Peter Ross, and James Slining. Urban Blacksmiths in Williamsburg, Virginia.

*Morning, Session Ib: **Current Research in Canada.** Peter Pope, Chair. York.*

- 9:00    Mills, Stephen. Life on the Mount: Seventeenth-Century Archaeology in Renews, Newfoundland.
- 9:20    de Varennes, Philippe. A Farmer/Fisherman Site of the End of the 18th Century Located in Fief Verbois, New France.
- 9:40    Pope, Peter. Under Water Street with a Backhoe: The Early Waterfront of St. John's, Newfoundland.
- 10:00   Elie, Monique and Paul L'Anglais. Phare-de-Pointe-au-Pere: Blowing in the Wind.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1994, *continued*

*Morning, Session IIa: Four Colonial Sites and Artifacts in the Delaware Valley.* Ian Burrow, Chair. *Chesapeake.*

- 11:00 Liebeknecht, Bill. Cheesequake: A Tradition in Stoneware.  
11:20 Burrow, Ian, George Cress, and Harriet Kronick. Tumblers from the Bar: A Late 18th- to Early 19th-Century Tavern Assemblage from Burlington County, New Jersey.  
11:40 Burrow, Ian, George Cress, and Harriet Kronick. A "Moravian" Redware Potter of the 1740s on Bread Street, Philadelphia.  
12:00 McCarthy, John P. and Jeanne A. Ward. Excavations at the Site of the 17th-Century Friends' Meetinghouse, Burlington, New Jersey: Religious Beliefs and Earthly Behavior.

*Morning, Session IIb: Contributed Papers: The Archaeology of Colonial Culture.* Lorinda B. R. Goodwin, Chair. *York.*

- 10:20 Brain, Jeffrey P. and Lorinda B. R. Goodwin. "...all the rest followed & labored hard in the trenches...": Excavations at Fort St. George, the British Colony.  
10:40 Starbuck, David R. The Completion of Excavations on Rogers Island: A British Military Camp of the 1750s.  
11:00 Baugher, Sherene. Visible Charity: The Archaeology of New York City's First Municipal Almshouse (1736-1797).  
11:20 Floyd, John. Report on *Archaeology in Annapolis's* 1994 Field Season.  
11:40 Mallios, Seth W. Historic Ceramic Identification Key Organization and Substantiation Through Cluster and Discriminant Analysis.  
12:00 Roberts, John D. and Patricia L. Kandle. The Osbornes Town Site (44CF102): An Application of AutoCAD Software to Historical Archaeology.  
12:20 Botwick, Brad. Historical and Archaeological Research of Sites 44GL394, 44GL395, and 44GL399, Gloucester County, Virginia.

*LUNCH ON YOUR OWN*

- 2:00 PM **Tour, Carter's Grove** (includes the reconstructed slave quarters and the Winthrop Rockefeller Archaeology Museum). Meet at Carter's Grove Visitor's Center (*registration required*).

NOTES

## SESSION ABSTRACTS

**Burrow, Ian (Hunter Research, Inc.), Bill Liebeknecht (Hunter Research, Inc.), Harriet Kronick (Hunter Research, Inc.), and George Cress (Hunter Research, Inc.)**

***Four Colonial Sites and Artifacts in the Delaware Valley***

This session will present four significant artifact assemblages from well-stratified sites in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. One site, the Cherry Valley Tavern (28BU413) produced a sub-floor assemblage with a date range from the 1790s to the Civil War. This assemblage includes a group of tumblers which illustrate the topology and social context of this class of artifact.

The two other sites are contrasting studies in ceramic production. Investigations at Cheesequake, Middlesex County, located a well-preserved late 18th-century kiln producing distinctive and commercially-successful stoneware. At Bread Street, Philadelphia, data recovery excavations identified two redware waster dumps (both flatware and hollow ware) which can be assigned to a potter who owned the property in the late 1740s.

The fourth paper describes a 17th-century hexagonal Quaker meetinghouse excavated in Burlington, New Jersey.

**Heath, Barbara J. (The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest)**

***Current Research on African American Sites in Virginia***

This session presents recent research on sites across Virginia which have focused on the domestic lives of enslaved and free African Americans during the 18th and 19th centuries. Speakers will address the interpretative problems of excavating sites which are often characterized by poor documentation, ephemeral architectural remains and low artifact densities. Themes will include the material culture of slavery, ethnicity, settlement patterning and spatial division, status distinctions within African American communities and the impact of African American archaeology within 20th-century communities.

**Sanford, Douglas W. (Mary Washington College)**

***The Archaeology of Iron Production and Ironworking in Virginia***

While rightfully regarded as fundamentally rural provinces, Virginia and the Chesapeake share an important industrial past. Both domestically and abroad the two regions had a significant impact on the manufacture, distribution, and use of iron by entrepreneurs, artisans and consumers. Iron objects formed essential components of everyday life and this quality is reflected at

nearly every historical archaeological site. Industrial archaeology in Virginia is coming of age and the session's papers examine the extent to which archaeologists have addressed the State's iron-related resources.

The archaeology of ironworking means more than studying the technology of bloomeries, charcoal-fired blast furnaces, forges, and blacksmith shops. Ironworks influenced settlement and transportation systems, cast distinct tones upon local economies and landscapes, and brought factory discipline and ideology of industrial capitalism to Virginia's towns and plantations. Hence, this session seeks to define ironworking's broader cultural context and the topic's future archaeological research.

## PAPER ABSTRACTS

**Agbe-Davies, Anna S. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

*Artifact Distributions and Spatial Patterning at the Rick Neck Slave Quarter*

The Rich Neck slave quarter offers an opportunity to explore the potential of several important methodological and analytical techniques current in historical archaeology. This encourages a research design which takes full advantage of the infrastructure of the investigating agency. The archaeologists have used Surfer — a data mapping program — to give new depth to the shovel testing data from preliminary excavations. Investigators have also been able to involve a number of specialists in environmental archaeology in the project. While the excavations and research are still in progress, a number of intriguing patterns have emerged which should be addressed, and which will further drive the research design.

**Barber, Michael B. (Jefferson National Forest)**

*The 19th- and Early 20th-Century Iron Industry in Western Virginia: Anthropology to be Mined*

From the very beginnings of English settlement in Virginia, the extraction of naturally occurring materials for processing and sale was seen as a commercial endeavor worthy of exploitation. As the work force increased in size, internal and external markets developed, and quantum leaps in mechanical technology took place, 19th century Virginia suffered the major successes and failures of widespread and wholesale extraction in social, environmental, and political terms. Foremost among this economic "progress" was the iron industry of western Virginia.

The Virginia iron industry began in earnest in 1619 at the Falling Creek Furnace at the fall line in Richmond, with a quick demise in 1622 due to Indian wars. The British Iron Act of 1750 allowed the importation of pig iron into England duty free, and thus encouraged the industry, but it was not until the 19th century when labor, expertise, and raw materials met head-on west of the Blue Ridge that the production of Virginia iron came into its own. Seventy-five furnaces were in blast in the Great Valley of Virginia by the 1830s and 1840s. The 1850s saw a general reduction in Virginia's pig iron production due to Ohio and Pennsylvania competition as well as the lack of adequate rail transportation. The Civil War effort put the furnaces back into blast with continued production after the conflict ended. Large scale mining ended only in the 1920s.

This paper will review the archaeological record of the iron industry in western Virginia. Solid anthropological contributions will be discussed. The plethora of possible research approaches will be presented including cultural ecology, ethnicity, social status, structural Marxism, etc. Finally, the study of the iron industry will be viewed as a prime example of the blending of historic documentation with the archaeological record.

**Baughner, Sherene (Cornell University)**

*Visible Charity: The Archaeology of New York City's First Municipal Almshouse (1736-1797)*

In the 1990s, cities such as New York have been criticized for the insensitive way in which they have dealt with the growing problem of homelessness. What have we learned from history? The 1989 archaeological excavation in City Hall Park, Manhattan, unearthed artifacts and architectural remains associated with the kitchen building of a colonial Almshouse. In 1736, New York City opened its first municipal Almshouse. This institution, owned and operated by the City, represented a major shift away from housing the poor in private homes. It also isolated the homeless from the rest of society by placing the Almshouse complex north of the city. The archaeological data, the Common Council Minutes, maps, and other records reveal detailed information on the management and the architecture of the Almshouse, and on the status of the inmates including age, sex, ethnicity. The archaeological and documentary materials provide insights into both municipal attitudes about the disadvantaged and the actual care of the poor and homeless in 18th-century New York City.

**Bodor, Thomas W. (University of Maryland) and Abdul-Karim Mustapha (University of Maryland)**

*Transformation of a Public: The Relationship of the United States Naval Academy and the City of Annapolis, 1845 to Present*

The purpose of this paper is to attempt to understand through the research of historic maps, documents, and the archaeological record, the development of the United States Naval Academy as a Federal institution within the City of Annapolis, Maryland. We will explore the transformations of the Academy since its creation in 1845, and how it has attempted to isolate itself by obscuring its physical, social, and economic relationship to Annapolis. Our understanding of the Academy focuses on two episodes in the history of the Academy; 1845 to ca. 1895 and 1895 to the present, and the dramatic difference between each in the development of the physical and the symbolic landscape that undergird the present-day Academy. Through the use of historical materials and archaeological investigations, we will illustrate the way in which the Academy has built over its own history by obliterating the 1845 Academy. In addition, we understand that the Academy presents a selective history to the public today, based on an image that coincided with the rise in status of the United States as an international military power.

**Botwick, Brad (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)**

*Historical and Archaeological Research of Sites 44GL394, 44GL395, and 44GL399, Gloucester County, Virginia*

This paper discusses the results of the historical and archaeological research conducted at Sites 44GL394, 44GL395, and 44GL399, located in Virginia's coastal plain. Site 44GL394

reflects a domestic habitation with four discrete loci including an occupation dating between the late 18th to early 19th centuries, a second residence dating between the early 19th and 20th centuries, a cemetery in use as early as the 1790s and an outbuilding. Site 44GL395 is a brick-manufacturing site dating to the first decades of the 19th century. The site possesses remains of a kiln and clay-preparation areas, and was likely utilized to manufacture bricks for the later residence at Site 44GL394. Finally, Site 44GL399 is a lime-making site that probably dates to the middle 19th or early 20th century. This complex of sites can provide a body of data relating to rural settlement and activities during the time period they represent, along with information on early and rural industries, and biohistorical data relating to the 18th- and 19th-century populations of the Tidewater region.

**Brain, Jeffrey P. (Peabody Essex Museum) and Lorinda B.R. Goodwin (Peabody Essex Museum)**

*"...all the rest followed & labored hard in the trenches...": Excavations at Fort St. George, the British Colony*

The first major British colonization attempt in New England was the Popham Colony on the Kennebec River in Maine in 1607. The colony, led by George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert, was in place for just over a year. This paper will describe the archaeological research at the site, from the work in 1962 and 1964, to the preliminary results of the 1994 field season.

**Brown, Gregory (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation), Peter Ross (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation), and James Slining (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**  
*Urban Blacksmiths in Williamsburg, Virginia*

According to Christine Daniels, 18th-century urban blacksmiths differ substantially from their country counterparts: they were open year-round; they employed at least one, and usually several journeymen and apprentices; and they regarded themselves largely as artisan/planters. Using the account books of James Anderson, certainly the most well-known eighteenth-century Williamsburg blacksmith, we will look at business seasonality, range of activities, and patterns of clientele. Archaeological excavations of the Anderson lot, artifactual evidence recovered at the Anderson property and on a nearby lot occupied by blacksmith/farrier John Draper, and modern studies of shop use in the context of historic trades programs will be used to further investigate the nature of urban blacksmiths in Virginia.

**Burrow, Ian (Hunter Research, Inc.), George Cress (Hunter Research, Inc.), and Harriet Kronick (Hunter Research, Inc.)**

***A "Moravian" Redware Potter of the 1740s on Bread Street, Philadelphia***

Data-recovery excavations between Second and Third Streets in Philadelphia produced a well-preserved stratigraphic sequence from the early 1700s through the 19th century. Early 18th-century post-settings probably represent early property divisions on Third Street. In the 1740s the property was owned by a potter named Hillengas or Hillengrass, who owned a number of other properties in the City and Northern Liberties. Two discrete dumps of ceramic redware wasters were located against the rear of the Second Street lot's boundaries. One group consists almost entirely of hollow wares, the other of slip-decorated plates and platters in a "Moravian" style. Ascription to Hillengrass seems justifiable on stratigraphic and historical grounds, although there remains some possibility that the material may be later 18th century in date. The ranges of form and decoration of this material will be presented and selected items will also be displayed.

**Burrow, Ian (Hunter Research, Inc.), George Cress (Hunter Research, Inc.), and Harriet Kronick (Hunter Research, Inc.)**

***Tumblers from the Bar: A Late 18th- to Early 19th-Century Tavern Assemblage from Burlington County, New Jersey***

The Cherry Valley Tavern Site (28BU413) is, archaeologically, the most intensively investigated tavern site in New Jersey. The tavern was established at the end of the 1790s in direct response to road improvements which opened communications between the long-settled Inner Coastal Plain and extractive industries in the Pine Barrens. The tavern commenced as a one-room structure which was used as a bar until the Civil War period. A sub-floor deposit in this room produced a wide range of artifacts which accumulated through this period. The assemblage has been compared with contemporary groups from nearby farms in an attempt to identify a "tavern pattern." An important feature of the assemblage was a range of glass tumblers which show development in technology, and the change from reliance on imports to the development of a local glass industry.

**Catts, Wade P. (John Milner Associates, Inc.), John P. McCarthy (Archeological Consultant), and Thomas M. Johnson, (John Milner Associates, Inc.)**

***"The Ware is all Turned by Hand...": Archaeological Investigations at the New Geneva Pottery Waster Dump/Dock Site, Fayette County, Pennsylvania***

Located along the Monongahela River in southwestern Pennsylvania, New Geneva was the home for a succession of potteries that produced stoneware during the second half of the nineteenth century into the early 20th century. During the peak years of production, stoneware from the New Geneva potteries was shipped to Pittsburgh, into the Ohio Valley, and down the

Mississippi River to New Orleans. Long after other regional potteries had mechanized, New Geneva potters continued to manufacture hand-turned wares, a factor that contributed to the demise of ceramic production in the village. This paper will summarize recent archaeological investigations at the pottery waster dump/dock site (36FA404). The excavations at the site recovered an enormous ceramic assemblage (over 66,000 artifacts), provided a rough chronology for the site, explained the process of site formation, and identified a ware termed "black stoneware" by its New Geneva producer. Two decades ago, historical archaeologists reported on the pottery production of the village, and presented documentary and archaeological research builds upon and augments that work.

**De Varennes, Philippe (CELAT Universite Laval)**

*A Farmer/Fisherman Site of the End of the 18th Century Located in fief Verbois, New France*

In 1758, a military observer sent on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River (Cote-dusud) to evaluate the defensive possibilities, noted about the locality of Riviere-des-Caps (fief Verbois): "... the roads here are getting so bad that I did not find it necessary to continue farther..." We are, at this point, at the eastern limit of the continuous populating zone of the Laurentian Valley. In the fief Verbois, the first concessions have been opened since the 1720s.

Too far away from Quebec to sell their produce and subjected to a shorter vegetative season, the farmers of fief Verbois turned to the sea to fill their food and financial needs.

These farmer-fisherman sites were abandoned during the first quarter of the 19th century when the king's road was moved south. We thus find these locations precious vestiges which are surviving evidences of the first years of the lower St. Lawrence colonization and of the passage from a survival state to a comfortable affluence. In this paper, we propose a brief look at the archaeological excavations undertaken on one of these sites during the last three years.

**Dutton, David H. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) and E. Randolph Turner, III (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)**  
*The Archaeology of Virginia's Iron Industry*

Archaeological research on ironworking sites in Virginia has been limited at best when compared to other historic site types. At present, the majority of ironworking sites that have been investigated archaeologically date from the late 18th and 19th centuries. This paper provides an overview of Virginia's archaeological data base for ironworking sites with particular emphasis on the variety of ironworking resources and their geographical distribution.

**Edwards, Ywone D. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

***Changing the Past: African American Archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg***

This paper describes Colonial Williamsburg's work to change its past by promoting African American archaeology. Earlier the Foundation had ignored black history. The concentrated effort to "make visible" the material remains of the African American past and to include more on black history are essential to the Foundation's goal to improve its interpretive program. The role of archaeology in engendering inter-departmental linkages, and in staff and visitor education are central themes in this paper. The work of the Department of Archaeological Research is highlighted.

**Elie, Monique and Paul L'Anglais**

***Phare-de-Pointe-au-Pere: Blowing in the Wind***

Archaeological research conducted in 1994 at the Phare-de-Pointe-au-Pere N.H.S. was focused in and around the fog horn building, a structure built in 1903 and altered through time to respond to changing technologies. Careful reading of structural and stratigraphic evidence has furthered our understanding of a site where experimentation of navigational aids took place.

**Ernstein, Julie H. (Boston University)**

***Changing Urban Land Use in an Industrial Neighborhood: A View from Fells Point, Baltimore, Maryland***

Limited archaeological investigation of a three-parcel area in the Fells Point National Historic District of Baltimore, Maryland produced tangible evidence of the diachronic reorganization of space on the three lots. Several features and construction/destruction episodes recovered speak to the below-ground manifestation of changes in land use from a domestic to a mixed commercial/residential to, ultimately, primarily industrial use. Specific attention will be paid to the interpretation of a ca. 10-foot diameter woodlined ashpit, its associated feature fill, and its relation to two onsite 19th- and 20th-century metal-smithing businesses: those of John Wells & Sons and Engel and Kirchheiner. Evidence recovered is placed within its local historical and industrial archaeological contexts.

**Floyd, John (Historic Annapolis Foundation)**

***Report on Archaeology in Annapolis's 1994 Field Season***

Archaeology in Annapolis (a cooperative venture between the University of Maryland's Department of Anthropology and the Historic Annapolis Foundation) excavated two sites in downtown Annapolis during its 1994 field season. One site (18AP63) is located at the Anne

Arundel County Courthouse expansion and was excavated as a contract project under the direction of site supervisor Eric Larsen. Computer correlation of historic maps have aided excavators in the placement of units in areas of interest. Before the courthouse was constructed, this area was a community with a strong African-American presence. The other site (18AP50) is the garden of the Bordley-Randall house adjacent to State Circle and was the focus of the University of Maryland's field school in archaeology under the direction of site supervisor Chris Matthews. The research focus of the project was to explore landscape alteration over time and to pursue the African-American component of an urban site.

**Ford, Benjamin (University of Virginia)**

***Engaging Landscapes: Tradition and Change in Antebellum Virginia***

This paper will address the role of the cultural landscape and material culture in an analysis of social change at Shadwell Mills, a rural antebellum cotton factory in Albemarle County, Virginia. Drawing on recent archaeological theory, traditional archaeological approaches to landscape interpretation will be critiqued and an alternative theoretical approach suggesting greater interpretive potential will be sketched which emphasizes the relative, processual and dialectical nature of the cultural landscape and material culture in general. This approach will then be applied to a case study which focuses on the process of local industrialization in antebellum Virginia. A brief history of the site will trace the changing meaning of landscape and architecture at Shadwell Mills and document its appropriation and incorporation within a surrounding slave-based agrarian economy.

**Gibb, James G. and Abigail W. Turowski**

***Household Organization in Early Chesapeake Society as Seen Through Spatial Patterning within Rural Cemeteries***

Spatial patterning of children, men and women in rural cemeteries provides insights into the structure of early colonial households in the Chesapeake Bay region. Patterns are interpreted as conscious efforts to create and justify group identities and control over plantation resources by the planter family. These patterns belie current models of household integration during the first half century of colonization.

**Haley, Megan (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

***Middle Plantation Settlement Patterns***

I will examine the growth and geographical development of the 17th-century Virginia community known as Middle Plantation. By focusing on land grant and purchase patterns in the area, I will examine both the physical growth and layout of this loosely organized settlement, as

well as the changing perceptions of Middle Plantation as they are reflected in the language of the available patents. Land grants and patents from the first half of the 17th century in the Middle Plantation area (between the heads of Queens Creek and Archer's Hope, later College Creek) often describe property boundaries in very specific geographical terms. They frequently mention landscape and topographical features, and situate tracts of land in reference to these features. By plotting the location of specific individual tracts of land in the area over the course of the first half of the 17th century, we can start to understand the settlement pattern of Middle Plantation. An effort to situate service centers in the region and to consider their proximity to Middle Plantation can further contribute to our understanding of this community.

**Heath, Barbara J. (The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest)**

*The Archaeology of African American Life at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest*

Archaeologists investigated slave quarters at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello during the 1980s. Until recently, little comparative evidence has been available concerning the material worlds of African American slaves living on the many satellite farms which supported Monticello, and on which Jefferson was most often an absentee landowner.

This paper presents the results of investigations carried out from March 1993 to the present at a slave quarter site located at Poplar Forest, Jefferson's Bedford County plantation. Three "root cellars" have been excavated and interpreted as interior features of a two-family dwelling occupied between 1790-1810.

This paper will summarize architectural and artifactual findings to date, summarize the assumptions that have gone into dating and identifying the site thus far, and relate the site to the transformation of the property from satellite farm to retreat villa. Findings will also be compared with data from slave quarters excavated at Monticello and Shadwell.

**Higgins, Thomas F., III (College of William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research)**

*Archaeological Investigations of a Slave Quarter in James City County, Virginia*

In the spring of 1992, staff members from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted archaeological data recovery at site 44JC643 in James City County, Virginia. This site contained a complex of features including the remains of post buildings, root cellars, fences, and a ditch. While the initial research results indicated that the remains were most likely associated with a tenant farmstead, data recovery suggests that the resources are probably components of an 18th- and early 19th-century slave quarter.

The specific characterization of the site as a slave quarter is gleaned from the archaeological data and to a lesser extent historical evidence. These data provide clues to the site's function,

the socio-economic status of its occupants, and its location with regard to settlement organization on the peninsula and larger Tidewater area during the colonial and post-colonial period.

**Horning, Audrey J. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

*"The Metropolis of His Majesty's Country": An Archaeological Case Study of the Design of Urbanity and Industry in Early Jamestown*

From the start, Jamestown's designers intended to create an urban settlement reflective of major British port and industrial centers. Hoping to relieve themselves of total dependency upon the British core, and desirous of profit, Jamestown's planners attempted a number of speculative industrial developments within the New Town area. In order to better understand the nature of industrial development and failure within Jamestown, and its impact upon the Chesapeake region, current research through the five year interdisciplinary Jamestown Archaeological Assessment has focused upon one portion of the New Town area that developed as an industrial zone during the second and third decades of the 17th century, and was defunct by mid-century. Intense analysis of field records and artifactual materials uncovered in the study area during the archaeological investigations led by Dr. John Cotter in the 1950s coupled with renewed archival investigations, and bolstered by limited archaeological testing, environmental sample gathering, and geophysical testing, has allowed for a holistic approach to understanding the nature, lifespan and eventual failure of this early industrial zone. Comparative analysis of industrial developments and demographics in Jamestown with those in other British towns of the period provides a context within which to understand the mindset and expectation of Virginia's early speculative investors and developers. Thorough interdisciplinary analysis of this early industrial enclave within Jamestown not only highlights the analytic potential of previously excavated material and current contextual approaches, but also has allowed for an evaluation of urbanization in early Virginia.

**Kelso, William M. (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities)**

*New World Order: Lifestyle at Early Jamestown*

In April 1994, the APVA Jamestown Rediscovery Archaeological Project began a ten-year archaeological research/public education program designed to learn and interpret to the public through archaeological remains the nature and extent of the early years of Jamestown settlement, especially of the earliest fortified town, James' Fort, and the subsequent growth and development of the town on the 22 1/2 acre Jamestown property of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA). The excavation seeks to expose the as-yet-undiscovered clues of defense lines and domestic structures and recover and preserve the everyday objects left by the early colonists. Very preliminary excavations have uncovered artifacts related to the early settlement, the nature and quality of which promise to begin defining the extent the lifestyle of gentlemen, peasants and especially craftsmen took on a New World order.

**Kern, Susan A. (Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation)**  
*The Landscape of the Slave at Shadwell, 1740-1770*

This paper will focus on the placement of slaves and slave-related activities at Shadwell, the mid-18th-century farm where Thomas Jefferson was born. Archaeological investigations at Shadwell have revealed a rational and ordered plan for this farmstead on the piedmont Virginia frontier, evidence of the mind of Peter Jefferson, surveyor and planter.

Within the ten-acre domestic core of the tobacco farm, research has revealed the location of different activities relating to domestic life, foodways and possible craft production. Fencelines create spatial divisions as well as social divisions and begin to suggest patterns of circulation both within the farm core and beyond. The familiar social hierarchy of Virginia plantation structure is evident in this landscape.

The distribution of slave-related artifacts and activities at Shadwell bears comparison to their placement at the home that Jefferson later created for himself at Monticello.

**Liebeknecht, Bill (Hunter Research, Inc.)**  
*Cheesequake: A Tradition in Stoneware*

Stoneware manufactured by James Morgan, Thomas Warne and Joshua Letts in Cheesequake, New Jersey, has been the subject of recent archaeological investigations which included the examination of a kiln. Morgan produced high quality stoneware from c.1760 until 1784, using traditional manufacturing techniques and decorations. The availability, variety and abundance of clay allowed Morgan to experiment with mixtures of clays. Sherds recovered from Warne's nearby waster dump site, c.1800, have identical traits to Morgan's. Warne and Joshua Letts operated a pottery until 1815.

Morgan clay was shipped to Pennsylvania, Canada, New England and Georgia. Clays range in color and quality. The only types previously attributed to the Cheesequake clay formations are grey bodies similar to British and Rhenish stoneware. New evidence indicates that the Cheesequake potters were producing stoneware bodies which are easily confused with, and have been often identified as, types produced in Europe.

**Lounsbury, Carl (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**  
*The Statehouses of Jamestown*

As many as ten and few as zero statehouses may have been located at Jamestown during the 17th century. This paper reviews what was meant by the term "statehouse" and the scant historical documentation that exists regarding them.

**Lucchetti, Nick (James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.)**

***Renewed Excavations at Utopia Quarter, Kingsmill on the James: Archaeology of an 18th-Century Probable Black Overseer and Field Hand's Site***

Utopia Quarter was excavated in part by Dr. William Kelso during the 1970s. The account books of 18th-century owner James Bray indicate that he may have had two black overseers, as two of his quarters are referred to as "Debb's quarter" and "Jacko's quarter." Debb's quarter appears to be located at Utopia.

Three archaeological sites have been identified at Utopia Quarter. The Utopia I site was first investigated in 1973/4. Excavation at the site was halted when plans for development were delayed.

JRIA resumed investigation of Utopia I in 1993 and uncovered three hole-set buildings. These buildings, combined with two structures excavated previously, form a rectangular compound, although the alignment suggests two phases of occupation. Unexcavated at present, the three newly discovered buildings likely date to the first half of the 18th century.

The Utopia II site, dating to c. 1730-1770, consists of a single earthfast dwelling containing eight root cellars. There is a root cellar and a storage pit outside the house and several borrow pits. Utopia II has produced a large quantity of artifacts. It is speculated that this artifact rich site is the home of an overseer.

**Mallios, Seth W. (University of Virginia)**

***Historic Ceramic Identification Key Organization and Substantiation Through Cluster and Discriminant Analysis***

I have created an explicit identification key for 17th-, 18th- and early 19th-century ceramics found at Flowerdew Hundred. Ceramic identity is based on a series of decisions concerning fifty ceramic characteristics and forty-five ceramic types. The first step in the identification process is determining the body color of the given shard. The next is surface color, then body permeability, etc. After one to six steps, the shard is identified.

I used a cluster analysis to identify the natural clusters among the ceramic types, based on the characteristics. Using this cluster designation as a forty-sixth ceramic variable, a discriminant analysis identified the most predictive variables. This allowed me to organize and substantiate the steps from most predictive to least predictive in the identification process. Discriminant analysis also determined five discriminant functions, which can be used to predict the identity of an unknown ceramic shard.

**Masica, Sara F. (Boston University)**

***The Changing Agricultural Homelot: The Archaeology of 19th-Century Progressive Farming***

The progressive farm movement combined the ideals of the agrarian movement and the 19th-century agricultural revolution. The movement concentrated on the improvement of farming and the restructuring of the rural social order. The result would be to shape the farmer into a disciplined, efficient, and productive member of rural society. By presenting the "correct" picture of the form in agricultural journals, the progressive reformers believed this would improve the rural standard of living.

The effectiveness of the movement is seen in the imprint left on the landscape (e.g., architectural and landscape changes). The belief that the presentation of the houseslot displayed to the rural community what sort of person the farmer was, was one that promoted the manipulation of the farm landscape. The examination of the archaeological correlates of progressive farming is discussed with regard to Edward H. Little, a Newbury, Massachusetts farmer.

**McCarthy, John P. and Jeanne A. Ward**

***Excavations at the Site of the 17th-Century Friends' Meetinghouse, Burlington, New Jersey: Religious Beliefs and Earthly Behavior***

An archaeological survey, and subsequent excavation, was conducted by Jeanne A. Ward, Inc., at the site of the 17th-century meetinghouse of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Burlington, New Jersey for Burlington Quarterly Meeting and Philadelphia Yearly Meeting prior to proposed construction to convert the adjacent late 18th-century meetinghouse into a conference center. This paper reviews the results of investigations which defined the original 17th-century meetinghouse as a hexagon measuring approximately 20 feet on each side. Recovered artifacts detail aspects of the construction of the meetinghouse and provide insights not only into Friends' activities at the meetinghouse, but also into the relationship between Friends' religious beliefs and their behavior as mere earthly mortals.

**McCartney, Martha (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

***Jamestown: From Metropolis to Ghost Town In Less Than a Century***

Archival records indicate that perhaps as early as 1621 a purposeful effort was made to convert the settlement at Jamestown into a viable urban community. Activities associated with both church and state traditionally were concentrated in the vicinity of the old fort. However, residential and commercial development were intensified within a somewhat discrete New Town, where lots and streets were laid out in a more-or-less orderly fashion and would-be patentees were enjoined to develop their land. From the 1630s to the 1660s Virginia's governing officials repeat-

edly devised schemes to foster Jamestown's development and ensure its permanency. But the near-destruction of the town during Bacon's Rebellion, followed in less than two decades by the capital's removal to Middle Plantation, sealed Jamestown's fate and the little city-that-never-was receded into the rural landscape.

**McFaden, Leslie (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

***Rick Neck Plantation: An Example of Permanent Architecture in the 17th Century***

Archaeological research in Virginia and Maryland has shown that most 17th-century structures, ranging from barns and servant's quarters to the lodgings of well-off tobacco planters, were built by means of post-in-ground construction. Recent archaeological excavations also demonstrate that alongside this tradition of impermanence in architecture, a small segment of society consistently raised houses of greater substance that were either built entirely of brick or framed on brick foundations. The 1993 excavations at Rick Neck Plantation (ca. 1640-1680) in Williamsburg, Virginia, not only bring brick dwellings back into focus, but also into perspective in the study of the 17th-century Chesapeake.

**McLaughlin, Pegeen (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

***Exploring Current Approaches to Identifying Status Variability in the 17th-Century Chesapeake***

Determining the relative socio-economic status of 17th-century sites is often more challenging than for later historical sites due to the lack of information regarding the cost of ceramics in this time period. Scholars have defended and opposed the status sensitivity of a variety of indicators, including the quantity of artifacts, the quality of ceramics, the diversity of ceramic vessel types, the relative percentages of artifact groups, the architectural remains, and the presence or absence of certain "status markers." The sampling of five last-quarter 17th-century sites by Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research allowed for a unique opportunity to test the merits of these possible status indicators. By ranking the five sites using each of the diverse methods, and comparing the results, it was possible to determine which were reliable indicators of status and which were not.

**Metheny, Karen Bescherer (Boston University)**

***Oral Histories from the Workplace: The Historical Archaeology of a Coal Company Town in Western Pennsylvania***

Oral history has particular relevance for the historical archaeology of industrial and working-class communities. The use of oral narratives and traditions gives voice to many who would not otherwise be heard in primary documents, company histories, or many of the social histories

of the working classes written to date. Oral histories constitute an important ethnographic source for historical archaeologists and may serve as an independent line of evidence used to test our interpretations of the archaeological records as well as our perceptions of working-class behavior. The potential for methodology that incorporates oral history with archaeological and written evidence is demonstrated in a study of the former coal mining town of Helvetia in western Pennsylvania.

**Metz, John D. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

***Establishing a Sense of Permanence: The Archaeological Evidence from Bruton Heights***

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation recently completed the excavation of a 17th-century period brick and roofing tile manufactory and a domestic site located on the Bruton Heights parcel in Williamsburg, Virginia. The evidence from Bruton Heights provides some idea of the type of industrial activities engaged in, as well as the self-sufficiency of a plantation during the late 17th century. Ultimately, data are relevant to questions in the social realm. Page was wealthy and influential and he chose to display his wealth in a manner few could afford. Building with brick and roofing tile indicated to others that he was on par with the most powerful men in the colony. The Bruton Heights site is illustrative of the increase in the standard and scale of building during the late 17th century. This trend is but a part of the growing gentrification that would reach its height during the 18th century.

**Mills, Stephen (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

***Life on the Mount: Seventeenth-Century Archaeology in Renews, Newfoundland***

Located on the southern shore of Newfoundland's historic Avalon Peninsula, the town of Renews is among the earliest harbors used by Europeans on the northeast coast of North America. Early attempts at formal colonization in the harbor by Welsh and Englishmen in 1618 and 1623 were ill-fated; however, the harbor remained a popular place to conduct the migratory fishery and a number of families from England's west country continued to settle there during the 17th century. A survey of Renews during 1993 uncovered the remains of one of these 17th-century occupations. The rich collection of artifacts from the survey indicate the site was occupied by English fisherman between 1640 and 1700. Goals for the 1994 project include locating evidence of architecture and subsistence. This is the first time that a small 17th-century living site has been excavated in Newfoundland. This paper will present the findings from the two seasons of excavation.

**Mrozowski, Stephen A. (University of Massachusetts-Boston), Gerald K. Kelso (Paleo-Research Laboratories), and Douglas R. Currie (University of Massachusetts-Boston)**  
*The Use of Contextual Archaeology at Jamestown, Virginia*

This paper presents the results of contextual studies conducted as part of the Jamestown Archaeological Assessment during the 1993 and 1994 field seasons. A brief overview of the goals of the approach is provided as a backdrop to the findings of the archaeobotanical, palynological and micromorphological research. The focus of the analysis has been several large refuse pits that were discovered during the 1950's investigations supervised by John Cotter. By comparing the results of these various analytical techniques it has been possible to provide a fine-grained reconstruction of the depositional processes that led to the formation of the various features. This information has helped us in the reanalysis of material culture recovered from the different features. It has also provided the necessary information for constructing an image of changing land use patterns at Jamestown over the course of the 17th century.

**Muraca, David F. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**  
*The Aspirations, Ambience and Actualities of Middle Plantation*

From its very inception, Middle Plantation (ca. 1630-1699), the settlement that preceded Williamsburg, took on a different look from the rest of the Virginia colony. More clustered, more prominent, and more permanent, the organization and appearance of this community reflected a different set of aspirations on the part of its occupants. This paper will discuss some of the differences between Middle Plantation and the rest of the colony and identify a partial list of the factors that precipitated the appearance of this unique community.

**Parker, Scott K.**  
*Another View from Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree: The Role of Plantation Ironworking in the Economy of Piedmont Virginia of the 18th Century*

Recent research into the economy of the 18th-century Virginia Piedmont has challenged traditional notions of relative isolation from the colonial, as well as, international economy. At the same time, these studies have also challenged the characterization of 18th-century Piedmont society as a group of non-integrated, self-sufficient farms and plantations with poorly established local economies.

The people of the Piedmont as well as the Shenandoah Valley seem to have been intimately involved in the regional and global commerce with local economies very similar to that of the Tidewater. The major difference being that the focus in the Piedmont was more on the plantation rather than towns or urban centers.

Recent archaeological research, particularly at large Piedmont plantations such as Monticello and Montpelier, have supported these ideas by discovering that what originally were thought to be plantation-specific activities such as blacksmithing were often plantation-centered businesses that served the local and regional community.

This paper will specifically discuss the research at Montpelier into the blacksmithing operation run by James Madison, Sr., father of the president, during the middle of the late 18th century. His ironworks was a business venture that served mainly neighbors with a few more distant customers. It contributed greatly to the income of the plantation and was an important and integral part of the local economy of Orange County. Further, this very lucrative venture was not continued by James Madison, Jr., after his father's death in 1801. Was this a product of a changing local, regional and/or global economy or simply personal preference of the new owner?

**Patten, M. Drake, and Benjamin Ford (University of Virginia)**

*An Archaeology of Gentrification: Transformations of Communities and Landscapes in Turn-Of-The-Century Charlottesville*

Recent investigations at a 19th century (1833-1906) African-American homesite in Charlottesville, Virginia has begun to identify the ways in which the process and conditions of gentrification might be represented in archaeological record. This paper will discuss how various forms of memory—both physical and personal—served to inform our archaeological interpretation of turn-of-the-century Charlottesville.

**Pope, Peter (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Under Water Street with a Backhoe: The Early Waterfront of St. John's, Newfoundland*

The fine natural harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, has been in continuous use by European mariners since Norman, Breton, Basque, Portuguese and English fishermen began to call seasonally in the early sixteenth century. Over the succeeding five centuries, commercial interests extended fishing stages and wharves into the harbour. The high value of waterfront property created an incentive for continued in-filling. The original beach lay near Water Street, but this is now several hundred meters from the late 20th-century waterfront. Cartographic research suggests that much of this waterfront advance occurred between 1750 and 1850. A recent program of mechanically-assisted archaeological testing supports this hypothesis and suggests that the waterfront of the 1500s and 1600s now lies under the 19th-century commercial premises that line Water Street. The challenge for the City of St. John's remains how best to expose the history of its hidden early waterfront.

**Pogue, Dennis J. (Mount Vernon Ladies' Association)**  
*Slavery in the Age of Washington: Recent Findings from Mount Vernon*

As first president, founding father, and leading architect of America's struggle for independence, George Washington was also a member of the Virginia gentry whose entire way of life was dependent on the labor of black slaves. Documentary evidence indicates that Washington was cognizant of the contradictions inherent in founding a free nation that included a large population of enslaved Africans. Clearly conflicted over the issue of slavery, and unable or unwilling to formulate a means to allow him to free his slaves during his lifetime, Washington eased his conscience by emancipating "his people" in his will. Archaeological investigations at the site of the main slave quarter at Mount Vernon, the residence of house servants and craftsmen, provide the opportunity to study the trappings of daily life for this upper stratum of Washington's slave community. The results may indicate that the slaves occupying the home quarter enjoyed a high standard of material culture and a more nutritious diet than is commonly attributed to slaves in the 18th century. On the other hand, substantial room for differences in interpretation of the slave quarter assemblage exists. These are discussed with particular reference to the preliminary findings from the recently concluded excavation of a trash midden that appears largely associated with the Washington household.

**Powlesland, Dominic (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) and Gregory J. Brown (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**  
*Geographic Information Management in Multi-Disciplinary Projects: An Example from the Jamestown Archaeological Assessment Project*

By their very nature, multi-disciplinary archaeological projects create tremendously diverse sets of information which eventually, one hopes, are synthesized into a useful end product. Computerized geographic information systems (GISs) offer a powerful tool for the storage and analysis of such information, providing both sophisticated data management and archiving and a geographic component which allows this information to be related to the analytic units to which archaeologists are accustomed—structures, features and excavation squares. The potential uses of this form of information management will be described with examples from the Jamestown Archaeological Assessment, a five-year collaborative project which brings together archaeologists, historians, geologists, geophysicists, palynologists, paleobotanists, architectural historians, and archivists. Using GeoSys, a geographic information system developed several years ago for the management of very large-scale landscape archaeology, the advantages of geographic information management will be illustrated for collection, data analysis, and the final overall site archive.

**Roberts, John D. (College of William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research) and Patricia L. Kandle (College of William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research)**

***The Osbornes Town Site (44CF102): An Application of AutoCAD Software to Historical Archaeology***

Archaeological investigations at Osbornes Town site (44CF102) were completed by the College of William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) during the Spring of 1994. The Osbornes site is an 18th-century platted town located along the James River in Chesterfield County, Virginia. The site, first identified in the 1970s and currently the subject of excavation by the Chesterfield Historical Society, was systematically surveyed by WMCAR staff using shovel testing and surface collection sampling strategies designed to identify the town's original plan. While this paper will briefly describe the historical context and archaeological setting of Osbornes Town, it will focus on the use of the AutoCAD R12 vector based software as an interpretive tool for the archaeologist. Through the use of multiple layers of digitized plan data, an attempt was made to orient a schematic mid-18th-century plat map with the current landscape and artifact concentrations as identified during the initial fieldwork. Although further research is suggested to fine-tune the conclusions, a conjectural plat orientation and scaling for Osbornes Town is proposed. Difficulties encountered during the mapping, as well as potential benefits, will also be discussed.

**Sanford, Douglas W. (Mary Washington College)**

***Iron Production in 18th-Century Virginia***

During the 18th century, iron production in Virginia made a significant contribution to the Chesapeake region's industrial prominence within the British world system. Beyond affecting the regional economy, this extractive industry critically influenced local settlements, transportation networks, and landscapes. Entrepreneurial planters' reliance on enslaved African Americans within the diverse aspects of their ironworks and industrial plantations set the labor force pattern witnessed in other Southern ironworking regions and eras.

This paper examines the economic, technological, and social context of iron production in 18th-century Virginia, assessing the various arrangements for the repeated modes of manufacturing and distributing iron. Second, the archaeological evidence for these contexts is summarized, thereby establishing the "state of the art," that is, the extent to which industrial archaeology for the era and region has addressed the topic's research needs. Finally, recommendations for future research are provided.

**Starbuck, David R. (Plymouth State College)**

*The Completion of Excavations on Rogers Island: A British Military Camp of the 1750s*

1994 saw the completion of four years of excavations on Rogers Island, the site of a massive British and American encampment in the 1750s. The 1994 season concentrated upon a large barracks building and a tent site (11-by-11 feet), and the search was continued for the smallpox hospital on the island. Nearly every category of small military structure from the French and Indian War has now been sampled on the island, so no further excavations are contemplated for the near future.

**Thompson, Jenna (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

*Gaming Tiles from Rick Neck Plantation*

Delft fireplace tiles featuring children playing games were found during the 1993 excavation season at Rick Neck Plantation. The plantation located on the outskirts of Williamsburg, then Middle Plantation, was the residence of several politically influential people between the early 17th and early 18th centuries. The tiles are associated with the Thomas and Philip Ludwell occupation of ca. 1660-1678. These particular fireplace tiles were a rare import from the Netherlands. However, a large amount of similar gaming tiles were found during the 1950s excavations of Jamestown which date approximately to the same time period as those from Rick Neck. Because of the Ludwells' affiliation with Jamestown, the similarity between the tiles, and the correlation of dates, an economic relationship between Middle Plantation and Jamestown is thought to be represented.

**Turowski, Abigail W. (Smithsonian Institution)**

*A Hostile Environment: Surviving Childhood in the 17th-Century Chesapeake*

Growing up in the 17th-century Chesapeake was no child's play, as the subadult remains from the era attest. It wasn't enough to survive your first year of life, you had to be male too. Using forensic data and demography from several 17th-century Chesapeake cemeteries, this paper will attempt to shed light on the difficulties facing those who were born and grew up in the early Chesapeake.

**Veit, Richard (University of Pennsylvania)**

*A Ray of Sunshine in the Sick Room: Archaeological Insights into 19th-Century Medicine*

Archaeological excavation of a stone-lined feature dating to the late 19th- or early 20th-century in New Brunswick, New Jersey retrieved a substantial amount of discarded medical

equipment. Artifacts recovered from the feature included syringes, thermometers, test tubes, and scalpels. These remains, associated with the tenure of two prominent physicians, provide an avenue for inquiry into turn-of-the-century medical practices.

**Yamin, Rebecca (John Milner Associates, Inc.), and Claudia Milne (John Milner Associates, Inc.)**

***Defining New York City's Five Points: Boundaries and Biases***

Excavation between Pearl and Worth Streets in lower Manhattan, within the construction site of a new Federal Courthouse, recovered close to one million artifacts. The artifacts came from shaft features relating to late 18th and 19th-century households that were part of a neighborhood known as Five Points, vividly described by 19th-century advocates of temperance and moral reform as dirty, overcrowded and morally degraded. Preliminary analysis of several features suggests that the private possession of some residents at Five Point included Staffordshire teawares, sets of dinnerware, and a variety of glass tableware. The contrast between the material remains and contemporary accounts and the actual boundaries of the neighborhood raises two major issues: the nature of bias in contemporary accounts and the actual boundaries of the neighborhood they were describing. Modern historians have failed to delineate the boundaries of Five Points as well as other lower wards in Manhattan where New York's laboring class resided. An analysis of objective conditions included in 19th-century atlases will be used to define the boundaries of Five Points as well as differentiate the development of a working class and immigrant neighborhood from a middle class neighborhood dating to the same period.