

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL

ARCHAEOLOGY



Albany, 1686. This reproduction of L.F. Tantillo's drawing presents a tiny, stockade-enclosed Albany. In the collection of Stefan Bielinski. Reproduction by permission.

1996 ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 18-20

ALBANY, NEW YORK

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 1995-1996

Pierre Beaudet, Chair
Sara Mascia, Executive Vice-Chair
Rebecca Yamin, Vice-Chair
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary
Lysbeth Acuff, Treasurer
Mary C. Beaudry, Journal Editor
David R. Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

BOARD MEMBERS

1994-1996	1995-1997	1996-1998
Dena Doroszenko	Lysbeth Acuff	Pierre Beaudet
Lorinda B.R. Goodwin	Sara Mascia	Mary C. Beaudry
Silas Hurry	Karen Bescherer Metheny	Diana Wall
John H. Sprinkle	Elizabeth Pena	Rebecca Yamin
Paula Zitzler	David R. Starbuck	Susan Henry Renaud

1996 CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

David R. Starbuck, Chair	Paul Huey
Lois Feister	Meta Janowitz
	Karen Hartgen

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On behalf of the conference organizers and the Albany County Convention and Visitors Bureau, I am delighted to welcome you to the 1996 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA). This is the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of CNEHA, and our meeting site--the Ramada Inn Albany Downtown--was also the site of the last CNEHA conference that was held in Albany.

It is appropriate that the site of our meeting is located just a few hundred feet from the site of Fort Orange, the original Dutch settlement of Albany. Fort Orange was excavated 26 years ago by Paul Huey, who has been instrumental in organizing all of the "Dutch" aspects of this year's conference. Albany's distinctive Dutch heritage will be a central theme of the conference, and some of the outstanding work that is currently being done on Dutch culture will be featured in our plenary session on Saturday morning and in papers throughout Saturday afternoon.

We will be holding three workshops and one tour on Friday, a welcoming reception on Friday evening, a total of 49 papers on archaeological research on Saturday and Sunday, and a dinner cruise on the Hudson River on Saturday evening. All events are either in, or easily accessible to, the Ramada Inn Albany Downtown, but you should take the opportunity to get out and visit some of the many Dutch sites in the Albany area while you are here.

I hope that you will enjoy the conference, and those of us who live in the Albany area are looking forward to greeting you at the meeting!

David R. Starbuck, 1996 Program Chair

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION DESK (in the lobby of the Ramada Inn):

Friday 8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Saturday 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Sunday 8:00 am - 10:00 am

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."

BOOK ROOM:

On Saturday and Sunday, Diana Wall and Roselle Henn are once again coordinating the CNEHA Bookroom, which is located in the Fort Orange Room of the Ramada Inn. Back issues of CNEHA's journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology, are on sale here, as are publications from Parks Canada and many other publishers. Among the expected exhibits is a beautiful model of a Dutch barn that will be placed on display by the Dutch Barn Preservation Society.

WORKSHOPS AND TOURS:

All workshops are being held in the Ramada Inn on Friday, October 18.

1. A Beginner's Guide to Ferrous Metal

The workshop will discuss types of ferrous metal (i.e., steel and iron), manufacturing processes like casting and forging, and terminology. The application of this knowledge to the identification of archaeological metal will be discussed. Offered by John Light (Material Culture Research Section, Parks Canada).

2. Dutch Architecture Tour

This tour leaves from the lobby of the Ramada Inn and travels to a Dutch barn and Dutch house several miles from Albany and near the hamlet of Feura Bush. This is a hands-on visit, and it is recommended that you bring a tape measure. Offered by Shirley W. Dunn (Dutch Barn Preservation Society).

3. Glass Trade Bead Workshop

Workshop topics will include the different manufacturing techniques used to produce European glass beads, how to identify which technique was used to make a bead, how and why to classify beads, what to record, how to date and interpret beads, and possible historical sources of beads, plus a survey of the bead literature. Offered by Karlis Karklins (Material Culture Research Section, Parks Canada).

4. Dutch-American Material Culture

This will be a hands-on session with 17th century Dutch artifacts imported to New Netherland (presently New York), including ceramics, glass, clay pipes, bail seals, marbles and other material. Offered by Paul Huey (NYS Division for Historic Preservation), Meta Janowitz (Louis Berger & Associates) and Richard Schaefer (Historical Perspectives, Inc.).

FRIDAY EVENING RECEPTION:

Our welcoming reception will be held in the Ramada Inn from 8-10 p.m., with refreshments provided thanks to generous contributions received from Hartgen Archeological Associates Inc. and Historical Perspectives Inc. There will be a cash bar, so come and meet your friends and celebrate your arrival in downtown Albany!

SATURDAY LUNCH

A luncheon buffet is provided on Saturday in the Broadway Deli in the Ramada Inn. This includes your choice of three salads, ham, salami, roast beef and turkey, imported and domestic cheeses, sliced tomatoes, pickles, fresh bread, homestyle desserts, coffee, tea and soft drinks. If you have not yet paid for lunch, a small number of additional lunch tickets may still be available at the registration desk.

SATURDAY EVENING DINNER CRUISE:

On Saturday evening, we will depart for a cruise along the Hudson River, courtesy of Dutch Apple Cruises Inc., which docks only about a block from the Ramada Inn. This three-hour dinner entertainment cruise (with band) will board at the foot of Madison Avenue at 5:30, and we will depart at 6:00 and return at 9:00. Paul Huey has volunteered to point out early Dutch sites for us as we travel. Our dinner will consist of hand-carved turkey and prime rib, along with garden salad, rolls, potato, vegetable, coffee and dessert. If you have not yet paid for the cruise, a few tickets may still be available at the registration desk. (Most of the boat is enclosed, but be sure to bring warm clothes!)

COFFEE BREAKS:

There will be morning (10:00) and afternoon (3:10) coffee breaks on Saturday and one morning break (10:00) on Sunday. All refreshments will be served outside the Albany and Beverwyck Rooms.

OPTIONAL TOURS AND EXHIBITS:

Crailo State Historic Site has a large exhibit of Dutch artifacts excavated from Fort Orange, Schuyler Flatts, and other sites in the upper Hudson Valley. Crailo is located at 9 1/2 Riverside Avenue in Rensselaer, just over the river from our conference location and easily accessible from the Ramada. Crailo will be open on Friday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Sunday from 1-5 p.m. The admission fee is \$3 for adults and \$1 for children less than 12 years of age. You will definitely enjoy this opportunity to see locally-excavated Dutch materials.

The University Art Museum of the State University of New York at Albany is featuring an exhibit from September 7 through November 3, 1996, entitled "Visions of New York State: The Historical Paintings of L.F. Tantillo." (Leonard Tantillo has created modern paintings of Fort Orange and other historic scenes using archaeological evidence.) This show is open on Friday from 10-5 and on Saturday and Sunday from 12-4. For information, please call the University Art Museum at 518-442-4035. Admission is free.

The Albany Urban Cultural Park at 25 Quackenbush Square is open from 10-4 daily and has lots of exhibits relating to the history of Albany, including a video highlighting excavations in Albany. The Cultural Park is located at the corner of Clinton Avenue and Broadway, and admission is free. For information, call 518-434-5132.

Dutch material is also on exhibit at Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, Cherry Hill, the Albany Institute of History and Art, the Ten Broeck Mansion, and elsewhere in the Albany area.



L.F. Tantillo, *Court Street* [1985] (Stefan Bielinski).

PROGRAM
 COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING
 ALBANY, NEW YORK
 OCTOBER 18-20, 1996

Friday, October 18

- 8:00-6:00 Registration desk in the lobby of the Ramada Inn
 9:00-12:30 Workshop: "A Beginner's Guide to Ferrous Metal" in Beverwyck Room
 (John Light)
 10:00-12:00 Dutch Architecture Tour (Shirley Dunn); group will depart from the
 lobby of the Ramada Inn
 -----Lunch on your own-----
 1:30-5:00 Workshop: "Glass Trade Beads" in Fort Orange Room (Karlis Karklins)
 1:00-4:30 Workshop: "Dutch-American Material Culture" in Beverwyck Room
 (Paul Huey, Meta Janowitz and Richard Schaefer)
 5:00-8:00 CNEHA Executive Board Meeting in Fort Orange Room
 -----Dinner on your own-----
 8:00-10:00 Reception at Ramada Inn; refreshments and cash bar in Beverwyck Room

Saturday, October 19

- 8:00-5:00 Registration desk in the lobby of the Ramada Inn
 9:00-5:00 Book room in the Fort Orange Room of the Ramada Inn
 9:00-12:00 **SESSION 1: PLENARY SESSION ON DUTCH CULTURE -- Albany Room**
Coordinator: Paul Huey
 9:00-9:30 Paul Huey Rediscovering Fort Orange
 9:30-10:00 Jan M. Baart Dutch Textiles Exported to New Amsterdam
 10:00-10:20 -----Coffee Break outside Albany Room-----
 10:20-10:50 Charles Gehring The New Netherland Project: Exploring 17th
 Century Dutch through the Documents
 10:50-11:20 Charlotte Wilcoxon Dutch Tin-Glazed Ceramics
 11:20-11:50 Karen Hartgen The Dutch Dilemma in the Capital District
 11:50-12:00 Stefan Bielinski Early Albany: A Visual and Musical Overview
 LUNCH BUFFET in the Ramada Inn: 12:00-1:30 p.m. in the Schuyler Room
 1:30-4:50 **SESSION 2: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: DUTCH HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY --**
Albany Room
Coordinator: Meta Janowitz
 1:30-1:50 Meta F. Janowitz Research Issues in the Southern Areas of New
 Netherland
 1:50-2:10 Shirley W. Dunn Architecture in the Hudson Valley:
 Understanding Dutch-Style Fireplaces
 2:10-2:30 Thomas Lanni The New World Dutch Barn
 and Everett Rau
 2:30-2:50 Richard Schaefer Horticulture in New Netherland
 and Meta Janowitz
 2:50-3:10 Al Luckenbach Dutch Material Culture at the Mid-17th Century
 and James G. Gibb Settlement of Providence, Maryland

- 3:10-3:30 -----Coffee Break outside Albany & Beverwyck Rooms-----
- 3:30-3:50 Norman F. Barka Archaeology of the Dutch Elite: The Country Estate of Johannes de Graaff, St. Eustatius
- 3:50-4:10 Christopher DeCorse and Douglas Pippin Comparison of Tobacco Boxes from Dutch-Contact Archaeological Sites of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries
- 4:10-4:30 Neil Abelsma From Producer to Consumer: The Golden Age Odyssey of the Dutch Brick
- 4:30-4:50 Michiel H. Bartels Material Culture from Early-Modern Cesspits in the Netherlands; Towards a Multi-town Interpretation and Standard Processing of Finds

1:30-2:50 **SESSION 3: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: INDUSTRIAL SITES -- Schuyler Room**
Coordinator: David Switzer

- 1:30-1:50 Charles L. Fisher Ellison's Merchant Mill and the Cultural Landscape of New Windsor, New York
- 1:50-2:10 Wade P. Catts Milling Around in the Wilderness: Archaeological Investigations at the Hord's Mill Site (44SP220), Spotsylvania County, Virginia
- 2:10-2:30 Cisele Pledalue The Lachine Canal Industrial Corridor
- 2:30-2:50 Kathleen Lindsay Principio Ironworks: 18th Century Ironworking in Maryland

3:10-3:30 -----Coffee Break outside Albany & Beverwyck Rooms-----

3:30-4:50 **SESSION 4: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: ARCHAEOLOGY IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**
-- Schuyler Room
Coordinator: Esther Doyle Read

- 3:30-3:50 Karl Franz Burials and Backhoes: Mechanical Excavation at the Hampstead Hill Site
- 3:50-4:10 Michael F. Lane An Archaeological Topology of Yellow Fever in Baltimore
- 4:10-4:30 Esther Doyle Read The Episcopalians and the Paupers: Differential Burial Practices in Two Late 18th- and Early 19th-Century Cemeteries at the Hampstead Hill Site (18BC111), Baltimore City, Maryland
- 4:30-4:50 Katherine Rogers Grave Goods from the Hampstead Hill Cemeteries

1:30-4:50 **SESSION 5: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: CERAMICS & FOODWAYS -- Beverwyck Room**
Coordinator: George L. Miller

- 1:30-1:50 George L. Miller and Amy C. Earls A Chronology of Staffordshire Painted Teas
- 1:50-2:10 Craig S. Chartier A Reanalysis of the Ceramics and Clay Pipes from the Allerton Site, Kingston, Massachusetts
- 2:10-2:30 Megan E. Springate Further Afield? Re-thinking the Distribution of Colonoware in North America
- 2:30-2:50 Ilene Frank and Silas D. Hurry Ceramics from the Chapel Field: Domestic Debris from a Sacred Site
- 2:50-3:10 John O. Floyd Databases Analysis and the Exploration of Historic Ceramics from Annapolis, Maryland

3:10-3:30 -----Coffee Break outside Albany & Beverwyck Rooms-----

3:30-3:50 Alasdair M. Brooks Across the Great Divide: Crossmend
Distributions on a Partially Plowed Site
3:50-4:10 Jene C. Romeo Military Foodways at Rogers Island in the 18th
Century
4:10-4:30 Michael C. Bonasera Bottles and Bones: Foodways at the Five Points
and Claudia Milne
4:30-4:50 Craig S. Chartier Faunal Remains from the Ezra Perry II
Homesite, Bourne, Massachusetts: It's Not Just
Cows, Pigs, and Sheep Anymore

5:30-9:00 Dinner Cruise on the Hudson River with Dutch Apple Cruises.
Boarding at 5:30; cruise departs at 6:00; return at 9:00.
Boarding is at Madison Ave. & Broadway.

Sunday, October 20

8:00-10:00 Registration desk in the lobby of the Ramada Inn
8:00-12:00 Book room in the Fort Orange Room of the Ramada Inn
8:30-9:00 CNEHA Annual Business Meeting -- Albany Room
9:00-10:00 SESSION 6: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: METHOD & THEORY -- Albany Room
Coordinator: Pierre Beaudet
9:00-9:20 Pierre Beaudet Monitoring: Scalpel or Butcher's Saw?
9:20-9:40 Edith M. Coleman Cultural Configurations of Colonial Space: A
Comparative Analysis of the Timothy Knapp
House and the Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House
9:40-10:00 Joseph W. Zarzynski Colonial Bateau Watercraft--From Dutch Origin
to Shipwreck Preserves for Divers
9:00-10:00 SESSION 7: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: CURRENT RESEARCH IN HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY -- Beverwyck Room
Coordinator: Lois Feister
9:00-9:20 Richard Clark Thoughts on the Urban Privy
9:20-9:40 Heather J. Griggs "By Virtue of Reason and Nature:" Competition
in the Needle Trades in Mid-19th Century New
York City
9:40-10:00 LouAnn Wurst and Archaeological Investigations of Niagara Falls
Christopher D. Hohman "Human Accumulations"
10:00-10:20 -----Coffee Break outside Albany & Beverwyck Rooms-----
10:20-12:00 SESSION 8: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: FARMS -- Albany Room
Coordinator: Mary C. Beaudry
10:20-10:40 Mary C. Beaudry Insights into the Lives of 19th Century Tenant
and Carolyn White Farmers at the Spencer-Feirce-Little Farm in
Newbury, Massachusetts

- 10:40-11:00 Sherene Baugher Status and Class of a Farm Family in Ithaca, New York, 1831-1867
- 11:00-11:20 Ann-Eliza Lewis Daily Lives: A Look at the Artifacts from Casey Farm
- 11:20-11:40 Dena Doroszenko The Archaeology of Benares: A 19th-Century Farmstead in Mississauga, Ontario
- 11:40-12:00 Mary-Catherine Garden By Word of Mouth: An Examination of Myth and History at the Benares Estate
- 12:00-12:20 Megan E. Springate Keeping Cool: Investigations Around the Dairy/Icehouse at Benares, Mississauga, Ontario
- 10:20-12:00 **SESSION 9: CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: CURRENT RESEARCH IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY -- Beverwyck Room**
Coordinator: Diana Wall
- 10:20-10:40 Nancy J. Brighton Interpreting West Point's Revolutionary War Past
- 10:40-11:00 Eva MacDonald, David Robertson and Martin Cooper Pelts and Potatoes on Lake Nipissing: Test Excavations at the La Vase Island Site
- 11:00-11:20 Vito Vaccarelli Prosperity, Adversity and the Appearance of Worth: Socio-Economic Status and the Macdonells of Point Fortune, Ontario (1813-1881)
- 11:20-11:40 Wendy Harris and Arnold Pickman The Hudson River Landscape: History and Iconography
- 11:40-12:00 Christopher Ricciardi and H. Arthur Bankoff Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at the Timothy Knapp House, Rye, New York

ABSTRACTS
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
1996 ANNUAL MEETING

Abelsma, Neel

"From Producer to Consumer: The Golden Age Odyssey of the Dutch Brick" (Session 2)

Brick as a marketable trade commodity is somewhat unique due to the quantity and weight required to produce an end product for the consumer. The system of manufacturing, shipping and receiving bricks must be organized and capable of handling such a product. During the seventeenth century the Dutch were the only nation with this experience. With their brick industry and their large cargo carriers they were able to handle production and distribution on a world wide scale. Bricks became one of the symbols of Dutch culture in the seventeenth century. Consequently, the enigmatic "Dutch brick" can be found on seventeenth century archaeological sites along the North American eastern seaboard. This presentation will discuss the process of manufacture, classification, possible sources, worldwide distribution, and the significance of brick to the Dutch culture.

Baart, Jan M. (Stedelijk Beheer Amsterdam/Archaeological Research Division Amsterdam)

"Dutch Textiles Exported to New Amsterdam" (Session 1)

Cloth seals from Amsterdam, Leyden, Campen and Haerlem have been excavated in Indian sites in America. The seals provide information concerning the export of fabric from different Dutch production centers. At the same time, the type of the seal indicates which kind and quality of textiles has been exported. Facing the fact cloth seals changed in different periods, and sometimes were provided with a date, they can be helpful for dating the Indian sites. The excavated cloth seals are fine indicators to see the development of trade of the Dutch with the Indians in the New Netherlands.

Barka, Norman F. (College of William and Mary)

"Archaeology of the Dutch Elite: The Country Estate of Johannes de Graaff, St. Eustatius" (Session 2)

The island of St. Eustatius in the West Indies developed into the region's largest entrepot in the 18th century. Johannes de Graaff was commander (governor) of Statia from 1776 to 1781, a peak period of trade. The position and status of de Graaff is explored through documents and archaeology, particularly the recent excavations of de Graaf's country estate.

Bartels, Michiel H. (State Service for Archaeology (ROB), the Netherlands)

"Material Culture from Early-Modern Cesspits in the Netherlands; Towards a Multi-town Interpretation and Standard Processing of Finds" (Session 2)

In the late 1960s the ROB started an archaeological research project in the Dutch rivertowns of Deventer, Dordrecht, Nijmegen and Tiel. One of the aims was to collect the waste material from households, workshops, etc. In 1993 the post-excavation work on 171 cesspits started. Approximately 30% date from the 17th and 18th centuries. The ceramics and glass were processed in a similar way, which makes it possible to compare the different districts within the towns as well as the varieties between the towns.

Baughner, Sherene (Cornell University)

"Status and Class of a Farm Family in Ithaca, New York, 1831-1867" (Session 8)

In 1832, the Fisher family purchased a ninety-five acre plot taken from one of the undeveloped Revolutionary War tracts in Ithaca, New York. The Fishers were the first Euro-american family to farm this land, although the land had been settled by Indians since at least A.D. 650 (based on radiocarbon dates from four Woodland period roasting pits on the site). In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Ithaca was a very rural and "centrally isolated" area of New York State. The artifacts, however, suggest that the Fisher family tried to maintain a middle class lifestyle while living far from any urban center. The opening of the Erie Canal did provide market access to the frontier settlements through western and central New York. Trade networks enabled families living on the periphery to acquire material possessions similar to families of equal income living in the urban centers.

Beaudet, Pierre (Parks Canada)

"Monitoring: Scalpel or Butcher's Saw?" (Session 6)

"Archaeological monitoring is bunk and useless! It may give developers and heritage agencies good conscience, but it's only supervised destruction."
"Archaeological monitoring, what an efficient way to investigate a site without having to pay too much." Butchery for some, surgery for others. Let us examine more closely this multi-faceted and often controversial practice.

Beaudry, Mary G., and Carolyn White (Boston University)

"Insights into the Lives of 19th Century Tenant Farmers at the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts" (Session 8)

As part of the 1996 field season we explored the northern perimeter of the farmyard and conducted extensive testing in an adjacent field. Several interesting features were discovered, among them stone and clay pads whose purpose remains unclear. The northern boundary of the yard is depicted in 19th

Beaudry and White (cont.)

century photographs as a solid board fence that served as a windbreak. Subsurface evidence of this fence consisted of a shallow trench into which the boards had been set; no postholes were found in the units that crossed the fence line. The wood of the fence was partially preserved in the ditch. The backfill of the trench consisted of masses of household debris, mainly glass and ceramics, all dating to the 1860s or earlier. While the features provide information about agricultural practice and landscaping, analysis of the glass and ceramic vessels from this rich deposit for what they reveal about food production, serving, and storage will enable us to examine the role of farm women as household managers.

Bielinski, Stefan (Colonial Albany Social History Project)

"Early Albany: A Visual and Musical Overview" (Session 1)

Bonasera, Michael C., and Claudia Milne (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

"Bottles and Bones: Foodways at the Five Points" (Session 5)

The Irish potato famine drove thousands of starving people to America, many of whom were drawn by reports of the incredibly rich and bountiful diet. Some of these immigrants settled at the Five Points in lower Manhattan, a neighborhood known to 19th-century journalists as New York's most notorious slum. At mid-century, Five Points was already home to a heterogeneous population of German and Irish immigrants, native born artisans and free African laborers. Subsequent waves of immigrants, including Italians and Chinese, would follow the Irish and settle in this district.

The archaeological excavations at the Five Points site unearthed a collection of 850,000 artifacts associated with late-18th-century landowners and later 19th-century immigrant tenants. The examination of both animal bones and glass condiment containers allows archaeologists to address questions of changing foodways, dietary preferences, and food procurement strategies which reflect both ethnic and class distinctions.

Brighton, Nancy J. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District)

"Interpreting West Point's Revolutionary War Past" (Session 9)

For almost two hundred years, the United States Military Academy, West Point, has functioned as an Army post and school whose mission is the education and training of Army officers. More recently, it has also become a National Historic Landmark and tourist attraction. The major focus of West Point's interpretation of the Academy to visitors has emphasized the Academy and cadet life. West Point's Revolutionary War beginning has received somewhat less attention and interpretation. Recently, a number of construction projects undertaken adjacent to Revolutionary War fortifications have provided West Point with an opportunity to study and develop interpretive programs for these remains. This

Brighton (cont.)

paper presents the results of the research and archaeological investigations undertaken at West Point's Redoubt Numbers 1 and 2, Battery Knox and the ongoing development of a comprehensive landscape management plan for the Academy.

Brooks, Alasdair M. (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

"Across the Great Divide: Crossmend Distributions on a Partially Plowed Site" (Session 5)

This paper examines the crossmend distributions for glass and ceramics at a ca. 1790-1812 slave quarter site at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's central Virginia retreat. While previous researchers have demonstrated that plowzone artifact distributions maintain a basic coherency, the Quarter site contains both plowed and unplowed areas, somewhat complicating crossmend analysis. Furthermore, there are two distinct artifact concentrations on either side of the plowing divide. This paper not only studies the crossmend data as a whole, but also considers the differences in the artifact distributions between the two areas of the sites and the possible analytical questions posed by these differences. A discussion of how the crossmend data has influenced the interpretation of the site as a whole is also offered.

Catts, Wade P. (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

"Milling Around in the Wilderness: Archaeological Investigations at the Hord's Mill Site (44SP220), Spotsylvania County, Virginia" (Session 3)

Sometimes archaeology doesn't find out what we say it will. At the Hord's Mill Site, topographical and archaeological evidence, coupled with scanty but tantalizing documentary material, strongly suggested that a grist mill stood on Hunting Run prior to the Civil War. Data recovery investigations, however, have proven otherwise, leading archaeologists to alternative interpretations that were not apparent at the start of the project. From a grist mill to stamp mills to a blacksmith shop, this paper presents the perambulations followed by the archaeologists through time and space as we sought to make sense of the evidence, in the process relating a story of nineteenth century economic failure, absentee ownership, war, and the unrealized promise of gold profits.

Chartier, Craig S. (Wampanoag Indian Program, Plimoth Plantation)

"Faunal Remains from the Ezra Perry II Homesite, Bourne, Massachusetts: It's Not Just Cows, Pigs, and Sheep Anymore" (Session 5)

Analysis of faunal remains recovered from a backfilled palisade trench, ca. 1673-1680, at the Ezra Perry II site, is currently being conducted using various approaches. The basic information concerning the numbers of individual species present, the minimum number of individuals present, aging and sexing of the species recovered is being coupled with historical sources. This is allowing us to further analyze the importance of the various species found. Medicinal uses,

Chartier (cont.)

seasonal slaughter patterns, and the cultural implications of certain animals found are allowing us to produce a fuller picture of the late fall to winter diet of this family in the 1670s. When this information is incorporated within a wider framework of the late seventeenth century community life of the town of Sandwich and the greater sphere of Plymouth Colony, an interesting perspective emerges which puts more flesh on the dry bones found.

Chartier, Craig S. (Wampanoag Indian Program, Plimoth Plantation)

"A Reanalysis of the Ceramics and Clay Pipes from the Allerton Site, Kingston, Massachusetts" (Session 5)

Recent analysis and cataloging of the Isaac Allerton homesite in Kingston, Massachusetts, has led to a new interpretation of the site. When originally excavated in 1972, the site gave archaeologists their first look at the floor plan of a post in ground house in New England. The site was assumed to date to the first half of the seventeenth century, with a later eighteenth century component also present. The Plantation's recent reanalysis shows that of the two occupations at the site, the artifacts associated with the Isaac Allerton period (now known to be 1630-1635) are very sparse, but the second occupation of 1653-1697 is very well represented. The ceramics and clay pipes from the site are the focus of this works-in-progress report. These will be discussed within the context of the second occupation's residents--the Thomas Cushman family's life--the ceramics' place in the last four decades of Plymouth Colony's existence, and how they compare with other assemblages in our collections.

Clark, Richard (CUNY Graduate School and University Center)

"Thoughts on the Urban Privy" (Session 7)

Archaeologists often excavate privy pits with little thought to the structures that once existed above them. Architectural plans and builder's specifications discussed in this paper indicate that many of these privies were more complex structures than we tend to envision. As with any other domestic space, we should expect them to reflect the social and economic life of the inhabitants. Given this view, is there any way to detect evidence of the structure and its cultural meaning within the archaeological record?

Coleman, Edith M. (University of Virginia)

"Cultural Configurations of Colonial Space: A Comparative Analysis of the Timothy Knapp House and the Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House" (Session 6)

New England colonists of the seventeenth century have largely been lumped together in a single category comprised of members who shared a similar European culture of conquest. Although New England did not suffer the repetitive colonization occurring in places like the Caribbean, it was colonized by people who identified themselves as culturally distinct from their fellow colonists.

Coleman (cont.)

In order to explore the possibility of cultural differences among European colonists in New England, this paper will present a comparative analysis of the use of space at two New York dwelling houses constructed and occupied during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The dwelling houses are the two oldest in New York; one was built by English colonists, the other by Dutch colonists. They are the Timothy Knapp House, in Rye, N.Y., and the Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House in Brooklyn, N.Y., respectively.

DeCorse, Christopher R., and Douglas J. Pippin (Syracuse University)

"Comparison of Tobacco Boxes from Dutch-Contact Archaeological Sites of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (Session 2)

This paper will examine brass tobacco boxes from closely-dated Dutch and Dutch-Contact sites in West Africa and New York State. Primary examples will consist of materials from the site of Elmina, Ghana, and Seneca and Onondaga Iroquois sites from New York. Examination of the tobacco boxes' decoration and form is the primary means of analysis. In addition, metallurgical analysis of select examples will be used to evaluate similarities in the makeup of the brass used in the boxes' construction. The metallurgical data will consist of results from x-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at Syracuse University.

Doroszenko, Dana (Ontario Heritage Foundation)

"The Archaeology of Benares: A 19th-Century Farmstead in Mississauga, Ontario" (Session 8)

In 1969, Benares and four outbuildings on the 5.7 acre property were generously donated to the Ontario Heritage Foundation, a non-profit agency of the Ontario government, by three great-grandchildren of Captain Harris: Geoffrey Harris Sayers, Barbara Sayers Larson and Dora Sayers Caro. In 1991, a major restoration project by the Foundation resulted in extensive historical and archaeological research on the history of this provincially significant Mississauga farmstead. Through a combination of oral family histories, architectural research and archaeology, the story of the Harris family has emerged, revealing a fascinating glimpse into the early settlement of the Clarkson area.

Dunn, Shirley W. (retired from New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation)

"Architecture in the Hudson Valley: Understanding Dutch-Style Fireplaces" (Session 2)

This paper will deal with a little-known interior feature of seventeenth and eighteenth-century structures, the jambless fireplace. This once-common Dutch element was abandoned when newer fireplace styles from New England were widely adopted in areas of Dutch settlement. Old houses with Dutch-style details such as casement windows and jambless fireplaces were modernized; today almost no

Dunn (cont.)

examples remain of the unique fireplaces and windows described by travelers.

This talk will feature rare slides of an intact jambless fireplace and diagram its construction. In addition, clues which indicate the former existence of jambless fireplaces in houses will be revealed. The slide-talk will be of value to the archaeologist who may be confronted with a HABS drawing, the site of an old house, or a foundation. A list of Dutch houses in the area which once contained jambless fireplaces, with probable dates of erection, will be provided.

Fisher, Charles L. (New York State Museum)

"Ellison's Merchant Mill and the Cultural Landscape of New Windsor, New York"
(Session 3)

The effort to develop the interpretation of Knox's Headquarters State Historic Site beyond the Revolutionary War period resulted in new discoveries of the effect of that event on individuals and their communities. Archaeological and historical investigations revealed extensive alterations to John Ellison's property in the post-Revolutionary period. New buildings were constructed, the road system was altered, the flour mill was rebuilt, and a new power system for his mill was developed. These physical alterations occurred at the same time John Ellison expressed new ideologies concerning individual virtue, as he demonstrated in freeing his slaves and building a religious meeting house. These transformations in the cultural landscape may be seen as the material evidence of John Ellison's attempt to retain his privileged economic, social, and political position in the years following the Revolutionary War.

Floyd, John O. (University at Buffalo)

"Databases Analysis and the Exploration of Historic Ceramics from Annapolis, Maryland" (Session 5)

A significant trend is for computerized databases to replace written records as archaeology's contribution to posterity. Data once relegated to archival status has become more available for use in research. Data analysis techniques influence the questions that can and will be asked and may shape or color the interpretations made. For example, an analysis of wealth change over time using one ceramic index to define wealth and another ceramic index to define time may prove circuitous. I have explored these issues in doing research on factors governing ceramic choices made by eighteenth and nineteenth century consumers in Annapolis, Maryland. I have applied familiar models (CC Index Values, Mean Ceramic Date, Ceramic Variability Index, etc.) to the Archaeology in Annapolis database and subjected the results to reliability tests. By applying a number of techniques and linking data, I offer a more extensive analysis of the sites while exploring some of the models central to historical archaeology.

Frank, Ilene, and Silas D. Hurry (Historic St. Mary's City)

"Ceramics from the Chapel Field: Domestic Debris from a Sacred Site" (Session 5)

This study presents the findings of a ceramic vessel analysis undertaken on the excavated pottery from the Chapel Field (18ST1-103) in St. Mary's City, Maryland, the first capital of America's first proprietary English colony. The Chapel Field was occupied from 1635-ca. 1730. Detailed ceramics analysis proved that there were two distinct periods of domestic activity, the first from 1635-ca. 1645 and the second from ca. 1700-1730. The ceramics analysis identified 324 discrete vessels from thirty types of pottery. The identified forms indicate a variety of activities from food preparation to health and hygiene related vessels. These vessel findings are compared with other occupations in St. Mary's City to place them in context. The history of the site provides an explanation for the domestic hiatus suggested by the ceramics. This site demonstrates the rising and falling fortunes of Roman Catholics within the colony and places the English Roman Catholic experience within an archaeological framework.

Franz, Karl (Baltimore City Life Museums)

"Burials and Backhoes: Mechanical Excavation at the Hampstead Hill Site" (Session 4)

Archaeological fieldwork is becoming increasingly dependent upon the use of heavy equipment. During the recent Johns Hopkins Hospital Comprehensive Cancer Center Archaeological Project (18BC111), heavy machinery was used as the primary excavation tool. This paper examines the use of heavy equipment during Phase II and III testing and mitigation at two late 18th- through early 19th-century cemeteries in Baltimore City.

Garden, Mary-Catherine E. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

"By Word of Mouth: An Examination of Myth and History at the Benares Estate" (Session 8)

The 19th-century Ontario farmstead, the Benares Estate, has long been associated with a series of historical novels known as the Jalna books. Over time the tales contained within the books have surrounded the house and occupants with a mythology which has masked the history and made it impossible to determine the chronology of events which occurred at that site. Central to this study is the question of whether folk tales and family histories can be used as viable methods to enhance the archaeological analysis.

A model, which incorporated the oral evidence in concert and in parity with the other lines of evidence, was used to access data which was not available via either the archaeological or the documentary record. This made it possible to trace the transmission and development of the oral histories which, in turn, enabled the researcher to develop both a site chronology and, more importantly, to situate the site and the family within the larger historical context.

Gehring, Charles

"The New Netherland Project: Exploring 17th Century Dutch through the Documents"
(Session 1)

Griggs, Heather J. (John Milner Associates)

"By Virtue of Reason and Nature:" Competition in the Needle Trades in Mid-19th
Century New York City" (Session 7)

During the nineteenth century, New York City became the largest producer of ready-to-wear clothing in America. This was possible, in part, because of the large labor force created by the influx of thousands of Irish, German, Polish, and Italian immigrants willing to work long hours for low wages doing outwork in sweatshops and their own homes. Divided along the lines of gender and ethnic identity, men and women, Irish and Polish, competed for every penny they earned. New York's Five Points is known historically for its large concentration of immigrants who worked in the needle trades. Using the historical and archaeological data collected from this site, this paper will examine the sewing trades from the perspective of gender and ethnicity, with attention to these differences in industrial and domestic deposits.

Harris, Wendy, and Arnold Pickman (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New York District)

"The Hudson River Landscape: History and Iconography" (Session 9)

Since prehistoric times the Hudson River has served as a major transportation and communications corridor. The river has also been a focus of spiritual and aesthetic values. This paper explores the process whereby these histories are embedded in the Hudson River landscape and in its iconographic representations.

The authors examine changes in shoreline morphology and other physical modifications resulting from railroad construction and navigation improvement projects. In addition, representations of the river, including paintings of the Hudson River School, are used to illustrate the river's place in the American imagination and its relationship to economic and social changes.

Hartgen, Karen S. (Hartgen Archeological Associates)

"The Dutch Dilemma in the Capital District" (Session 1)

Since the excavation of Fort Orange in the late 1960s, the Capital District has been the site of several significant archaeological discoveries. These include the Key Corp site on Norton Street; the site of the 1640 Volkert Jansen Doww house and Indian Praying House; the early 1700's burial ground of the Dutch Reformed Church; 17th and 18th century remains at the Knickerbocker Civic Center; the 17th and 18th century stockade in Schenectady; and the latest, an entire block in the stockaded 17th century community of Beverwyck. The fate of

Hartgen (cont.)

these archaeological resources and the effectiveness of current preservation regulations will be discussed, with a focus on the most current debacle, the DASNY site in Beverwyck.

Huey, Paul (New York State Bureau of Historic Sites)

"Rediscovering Fort Orange" (Session 1)

In October 1970, in advance of the construction of Interstate 787 along the Albany waterfront, testing at the conjectured site of Fort Orange revealed 17th-century Dutch artifacts. Excavations at the site continued through the bitter, cold winter of 1970-1971 under a shelter, revealing remains of various structures, including part of the south moat of Fort Orange. These were associated with many other artifacts, providing the first detailed information about Dutch 17th-century trade and the level of material culture at Fort Orange. Fort Orange was built in 1624 by the Dutch West India Company, captured by the English in 1664, and abandoned in 1676.

Janowitz, Meta F. (Louis Berger & Associates)

"Research Issues in the Southern Areas of New Netherland" (Session 2)

Archaeologists, historians, architects, and students of folklore have studied various aspects of Dutch-American colonial society in the former New Netherlands. This paper will discuss and begin to synthesize the work that has been undertaken in the southern parts--metropolitan New York City, New Jersey, and Delaware--of this region.

Lane, Michael F. (Baltimore City Life Museums)

"An Archaeological Topology of Yellow Fever in Baltimore, 1794-1830" (Session 4)

I attempt to develop a medical context for the interpretation of the cemeteries at Hampstead Hill and other sites in Baltimore. I pay particular attention to the outbreaks of yellow fever in the city from 1794 to 1830 and the medical understanding of "epidemics" during the period--their causes, manifestations, therapy and institutional treatment. I argue that the conceptual structures of this understanding of disease were spatially extensive along a number of intersecting axes: inter alia, geographical, physiological, and political. I explore their implications for physical evidence of medical therapy and types of small finds to be expected at relevant sites, as well as for the types and distribution of sites in Baltimore and other cities in the region during the period. Finally, I compare this medical context to the contemporary treatment of "epidemic disease." I argue that in contrast contemporary medicine tends to be reductionistic in explanation, intensive in treatment and centralized institutionally. Therefore, it is not the proper context for the interpretation of medical remains, even those of the early modern era.

Lanni, Thomas, and Everett Rau (Dutch Barn Preservation Society)

"The New World Dutch Barn" (Session 2)

The New World Dutch Barn is one of the greatest physical reminders of the pre-industrial agricultural heritage of eastern New York and northern New Jersey. The simple, heavy timbered structural system, adapted from Northern European precedents, reflects the practical engineering and construction skills of the predominately Dutch immigrants who settled in this area. Built in large numbers between 1630 and 1825, these buildings represented the center of farm activity during this period, providing housing for animals and a facility for the threshing and storage of grain. These barns are now rapidly disappearing from our landscapes and are in urgent need of careful study and preservation efforts.

Lewis, Ann-Eliza (Boston University)

"Daily Lives: A Look at the Artifacts from Casey Farm" (Session 8)

There are two ways to establish the material lives of the African and Native American resident farm laborers at Casey Farm in Saunderstown, Rhode Island: Silas Casey's account books in which he recorded all transactions with his laborers, and the archaeological record. Each of these has been studied and will be presented here in an attempt to weave an accurate picture of the lives of these workers and their households. The focus will be on presenting the artifacts in the context of daily life on Casey Farm and in the wider community of the Naragansett Bay region, with a focus on the artifacts that traditionally fall into the category of "small finds."

Lindsay, Kathleen (University of Maryland)

"Principio Ironworks: 18th Century Ironworking in Maryland" (Session 3)

The iron industry had a significant impact on the capitalist economy of Colonial America. States such as Maryland and Virginia began to realize the profit in iron plantations early on. Maryland was ecologically well situated along the fall line with an ample amount of iron ore, oyster shell for flux, and a large number of navigable waterways.

The Principio Iron Works was the first blast furnace in Maryland. From its conception in 1720, until 1918, when it shut down, Principio was occupied by managers, indentured servants, wage laborers and slaves. The composition and role of ironworks are an understudied component of the 18th century landscape. Using the Principio Iron Works as a model, this paper considers the role of the ironworks and its place within a broader historical archaeological context. In addition, this paper will address the need for preservation efforts on industrial ironworking sites. This site is rich in history for Cecil County, Maryland, and anyone interested in the beginnings of Industrial America.

Luckenbach, Al (Anne Arundel County Archaeologist, PACE), and James G. Gibb (London Town Foundation)

"Dutch Material Culture at the Mid-17th Century Settlement of Providence, Maryland" (Session 2)

Archaeological excavations at the recently discovered 1649 Puritan settlement of Providence in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, have yielded large quantities of Dutch trade goods. These include not only the relatively common occurrence of Dutch tobacco pipes and ceramics, but also a surprising amount of basic building materials. Dutch roofing pantiles, yellow bricks, painted delft tiles, and green and yellow glazed floor tiles are repeatedly encountered as components of earthfast buildings. This paper examines the significance of these finds for colonial Chesapeake studies on trade and architectural influences.

MacDonald, Eva, David Robertson, and Martin Cooper (Archaeological Services Inc.)

"Pelts and Potatoes on Lake Nipissing: Test Excavations at the La Vase Island Site" (Session 9)

Although the history of the fur trade in the Upper Great Lakes is largely dominated by accounts of the Hudson's Bay and North West companies, independent traders also played an important role in acquiring furs for European markets. Recent test excavations on Lake Nipissing at the mouth of the La Vase River--a vital link in the travel route between Montreal and the Continental interior--have begun to shed light on one such entrepreneur, Eustache LaRonde. This paper will summarize the results of the archaeological investigation of LaRonde's post, which was occupied ca. 1800-1820.

Miller, George L. (Greiner, Inc.), and Amy C. Earls

"A Chronology of Staffordshire Painted Teas" (Session 5)

Painted teas were the dominant type purchased by American consumers from the period following the War of 1812 until the Civil War. They were also the cheapest type available with decoration from the 1780s through the 19th century. Unfortunately, painted teas were rarely marked by the Staffordshire potters. This paper presents a chronology based on the styles of painting, cup shapes, and glaze colors.

Piedalue, Gisele (Parks Canada)

"The Lachine Canal Industrial Corridor" (Session 3)

In 1987, the National Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recognized the manufacturing industry as an important part of the history of Canada and urged Parks Canada to highlight the importance of this theme by showcasing and preserving a major Canadian industrial complex. In a subsequent study on

Piedalue (cont.)

manufacturing establishments, the industrial corridor of the Lachine canal, located on the island of Montreal, received the highest rating based on the quality, diversity and abundance of in situ resources within its prescribed limits.

It is my intention to present the many types of cultural resources that may be found within the industrial corridor of the Lachine canal, while emphasizing the particular synergy that existed between the waterway and the adjacent manufacturing complexes. The criteria taken into consideration in determining the heritage value of the corridor, the current status of the commemoration project and the expectations of the various groups from the public and private sectors involved in its realization will also be discussed.

Read, Esther Doyle (Baltimore City Life Museums)

"The Episcopalians and the Paupers: Differential Burial Practices in Two Late 18th- and Early 19th-Century Cemeteries at the Hampstead Hill Site (18BC111), Baltimore City, Maryland" (Session 4)

Recent excavation of two cemeteries at the Hampstead Hill Site (18BC111) uncovered almost five hundred burials. This paper will consider the diversity of burial options available in two late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century cemeteries, Baltimore City's eastern Potters Field and Christ Church Episcopalian Burial Ground. These options varied from simple pine boxes to brick lined shafts and expensive brick vaults. This paper will consider the relationship of economic and social status with the type of burial options available to Baltimoreans of the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-centuries. It will also examine the differential treatment of the poor and middle class as evident in the burial practices of the different cemeteries. Finally, this paper will examine the effects of epidemics on interment practices, particularly in the Potters Field.

Ricciardi, Christopher (Syracuse University), and H. Arthur Bankoff (Brooklyn College)

"Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at the Timothy Knapp House, Rye, New York" (Session 9)

Since 1992, the Rye Historical Society has been conducting archaeological investigations at the Timothy Knapp House in Rye, New York. The Knapp House, constructed ca. 1670, is the second oldest house in New York State.

Excavations have centered around four specific areas of the house. Features which have been revealed include the foundation walls to an earlier, unknown structure, a cobblestone pathway that runs underneath the 1750 addition to the house, and a probable nineteenth century cistern or septic tank.

These investigations have aided in the reconstruction of the landscape of the house and lifeways of the past inhabitants. With this information, the

Ricciardi and Bankoff (cont.)

Historical Society plans to develop an accurate historic renovation of the house, grounds and history of the families living there.

Rogers, Katherine (Baltimore City Life Museums)

"Grave Goods from the Hampstead Hill Cemeteries" (Session 4)

The remains from both Christ Church and the Eastern Potter's Field cemeteries in Baltimore, Maryland, were in variable states of preservation. Although age and sex determination are possible from some of the remains, some were too deteriorated to retrieve this information. Since burials of the early nineteenth century were clothed as well as shrouded we used the position and types of clothing fasteners and the items of personal adornment recovered from the burials to determine the sex of some of these otherwise identifiable individuals. Some clues to the ethnicity of these individuals may also be represented in the material recovered.

Romeo, Jene C. (CUNY Graduate School and University Center)

"Military Foodways at Rogers Island in the 18th Century" (Session 5)

Rogers Island in Fort Edward, New York, served as one of the largest military installations of the French and Indian War. As the central supply depot and strategic base of operations for the war, approximately 16,000 British and Provincial soldiers bivouacked at the site between 1756 and 1766. This paper presents a brief discussion on elements of military diet and how the faunal remains from Rogers Island reflect the foodways of the military during the encampment.

Schaefer, Richard (Historical Perspectives, Inc.), and Meta F. Janowitz (Louis Berger Associates, Inc.)

"Horticulture in New Netherland" (Session 2)

Few descriptions or depictions of horticulture in New Netherland have come down to us, although 17th-century observers' accounts of gardens and orchards present lengthy lists of fruits, vegetables and flowers transplanted from Europe, as well as those discovered in North America. Perhaps the most evocative source is the mid-century Castello Plan, a view of the settlement of New Amsterdam which shows elaborate parterres on most empty lots. Are the gardens of the Castello Plan fact, or simply cartographer's whimsy? Based on data from both the Netherlands and New Netherland -- including artists' depictions, travellers' accounts, gardening texts, inventories, as well as archaeologically recovered artifacts and plant remains -- the authors will attempt to reconstruct the gardening landscape of New Netherland, based on the cultural attitudes, cultural materials and environment the colonists would have known in Europe.

Springate, Megan E. (Sir Sandford Fleming College)

"Further Afield? Re-thinking the Distribution of Colonoware in North America"
(Session 5)

Colonoware is a hand-built, low-fired ceramic which has been associated primarily with plantation slaves in the southeastern United States. A product of European colonization and the ensuing process of acculturation, this ware type exhibits characteristics of Native American, African, and European ceramics. Since Ivor Noel Hume's 1962 publication on Colonoware, several authors have debated its origins, manufacture, and consumption. All of these articles have been based on evidence from the American Southeast. Recently reported examples of Colonoware from Boston, Massachusetts, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, indicate that our understanding of this ware type is incomplete. In this paper, I explore the idea that these northern examples of Colonoware are not "flukes," but rather that Colonoware may be distributed in some quantity not only in the American Southeast, but also the Northern Colonies and Eastern Canada.

Springate, Megan E. (Sir Sandford Fleming College)

"Keeping Cool: Investigations Around the Dairy/Icehouse at Benares, Mississauga, Ontario" (Session 8)

Known in the oral history as the dairy, the stone building standing just north of the summer kitchen is one of thirteen operations investigated by the Ontario Heritage Foundation at the Benares property (Mississauga, Ontario) in 1991. In this paper, the architectural history of the building is explored, focusing on the original date and purpose of construction as well as the date and extent of later modifications. Interwoven throughout this analysis is a discussion of the artifacts recovered from around the building, and what they reveal about the structure itself, as well as the people who built and used it.

Vaccarelli, Vito (University of Western Ontario)

"Prosperity, Adversity and the Appearance of Worth: Socio-Economic Status and the Macdonells of Point Fortune, Ontario (1813-1881)" (Session 9)

This paper examines the relationship between material culture (documentary, architectural, and archaeological) and socio-economic status. This is accomplished by examining these three sources of evidence for the Macdonell family of Pointe Fortune, Ontario, from 1813 to 1881. The results indicate that, though the Macdonells had a well-established and prominent position in the Pointe Fortune community, the family was plagued by economic hardships. The economic problems, however, did not diminish their status, nor their ability to display that status through material symbols. Indeed, the three lines of evidence illustrate that through the household's life cycles (birth-marriage-death) and consumer strategies, the Macdonells maintained the appearance of wealth and status by the consumption and manipulation of high quality material culture even when the economic means to do so may not have been present.

Wilcoxon, Charlotte

"Dutch Tin-Glazed Ceramics" (Session 1)

The "rediscovery" of Dutch majolica is mentioned by ceramic historians as early as the 1920s. Dutch ceramics excavated from Dutch sites beginning in 1970 in America, however, have focussed importance on the typological and chronological difference between Dutch tin-glazed majolica and Dutch faience or delft.

Wurst, LouAnn (Syracuse University), and Christopher D. Hohman (Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University)

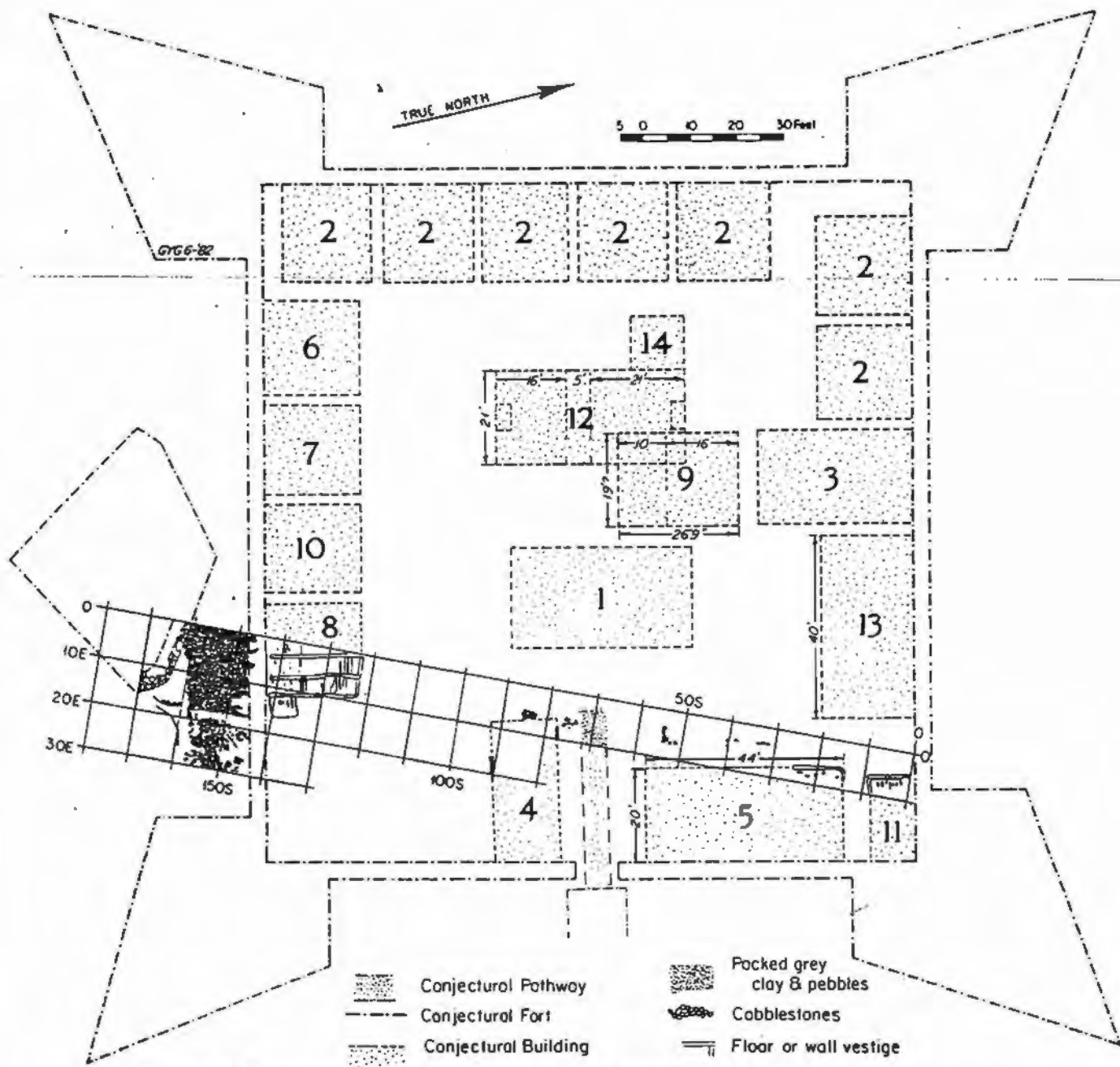
"Archaeological Investigations of Niagara Falls "Human Accumulations"" (Session 7)

H.G. Wells commented, "the real interest of Niagara for me was not the waterfall but in the human accumulations around it." Archaeological investigation provides the opportunity to examine everyday life in Niagara Falls through these "human accumulations." Niagara Falls was created through the combination of tourist, service and industrial economies. These economic sectors had an impact on settlement and the landscape of Niagara Falls. Archaeological investigations of 10 properties, including a fashionable hotel, boarding houses, saloons, restaurants and private dwellings, show that this block was a microcosm of the larger community. During our excavations, we recovered over 100,000 artifacts representing over 2,500 vessels. Analysis of these artifacts allows us to examine the material lives of the residents and understand how their lives changed through the last half of the nineteenth century. The archaeology of Niagara Falls provides a rich understanding of how people negotiated the economic spheres of tourism, service and industry.

Zarzynski, Joseph W. (Bateaux Below, Inc.)

"Colonial Bateau Watercraft--From Dutch Origin to Shipwreck Preserves for Divers" (Session 6)

The bateau was the utilitarian watercraft of colonial America. Though the word is French for "boat," the bateau-class was probably brought to the New World by the Dutch. Later it was used by the French and English, and these vessels played a key role in the French and Indian Wars. In 1758, 260 bateaux were deliberately sunk by the British at Lake George, New York, to protect these 30-foot-long warships from the enemy. In 1960, sunken bateaux were discovered by scuba divers, and a renewed interest in these watercraft began. Over the past nine years Bateaux Below, Inc. has studied Lake George's "Sunken Fleet of 1758." In 1992, seven bateau-class shipwrecks of Lake George were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This paper examines these watercraft, including their function as a rather unique Lake George shipwreck preserve for divers.



**Plan of Excavated Area of Fort Orange with Features
and Conjectural Reconstruction of the Fort**

Buildings listed chronologically

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>1 House of Commerce ca. 1634-1644</p> <p>2 Houses for Soldiers ca. 1634</p> <p>3 House for Soldiers ca. 1634?
Occ. Lambert van Valkenburg 1652
Gerrit Jansen to Lysbet Cornelis 1654
for Gysbert Cornelissen
Jacob Jansen Schermerhorn 1654
Occ. Johannes La Montaigne 1657</p> <p>4 Jean Labalie 1647
Adriaen Jansen Appel 1654
Jean Labalie to Evert Pels 1661
Evert Pels to Jan Barentsen Wemp 1661
Occ. Evert Hendricksen, Soldier, 1664</p> | <p>5 Wife of Abraham Sloots ca. 1648
Occ. Jan van Twiller 1654
Abraham Sloots to Jan van Twiller 1655
Jan van Twiller to Jeremias van Rensselaer 1657
Occ. Capt. John Backer 1665
Burned 1668</p> <p>6 Jacob Jansen Hap 1649
Jacob Jansen Hap to Cloes Hendricksen 1655
Jan Peeck to Johannes Dyckman 1655
Occ. Teunis Cornelissen Spitzbergen 1659</p> <p>7 Jacob Jansen Hap 1649
Jacob Jansen Hap to Cloes Hendricksen 1655
Jan Peeck to Johannes Dyckman 1655
Jan Peeck to Frans Barentsen Pastoor 1655
Frans Barentsen Pastoor to Michael Jansen 1656
Michael Jansen to Ludovicus Cobussen 1659</p> | <p>8 Hendrick Andriessen van Doesburg ca. 1651
Abandoned ca. 1664</p> <p>9 Guardhouse 1652-1657</p> <p>10 Rem. Jansen to Willem Jansen Hap
Willem Jansen Hap to Arent van den Burgh 1654
Abandoned 1659?</p> <p>11 Hans Vos 1657-1658?</p> <p>12 Courthouse and Guardhouse 1657</p> <p>13 Evert Pels 1658</p> <p>14 Kitchen 1672</p> |
|---|---|--|