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NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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CNEHA 2000
is jointly sponsored by the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society, Nova Scotia Museum and Parks Canada Agency.

Logo
This year's logo is a seventeenth-century bale seal. It was recovered from the Scottish occupation level (1629-1632) at Fort Anne National Historic Site during excavations for Parks Canada by Birgitta Wallace. On one side is the coat of arms for the port of Bristol. The other side bears a thistle, though not, apparently, from any Scottish connection. The archaeological context and the imagery are evocative of Nova Scotia's early history - it's maritime connections and its Scottish heritage from which we get both the name and flag of the province (drawings by Rion Microys for Parks Canada).
IMPORTANT NOTES

Welcome to Halifax and to the CNEHA 2000 conference at the Lord Nelson Hotel. Please note that all presentations as well as registration and the book room displays will be located in the hotel. Room locations are shown on the enclosed hotel plan. Friday’s reception is at the Museum of Natural History. The banquet will be at Murphy’s on the Waterfront. Please see the enclosed map of Halifax for the location of external events.

Registration
Registration will take place in the Britannia Room on the third floor of the hotel, beginning at 1:00 pm on Friday. The desk will remain open throughout the conference. Conference participants may use the information area for messages, job notices, etc. Purchase of tickets for special events must be made at the registration desk.

Book room & displays
Books and displays will be located in the Britannia Room. There will also be displays at the coffee area.

Sessions
Presentations will be strictly held to 20 minutes. Session chairs are asked to ensure that schedules are maintained.
A computer and slide viewer will be available at the registration desk for presenters’ use.

Coffee Breaks
Coffee, tea and juices will be available at the back of the Imperial Ballroom mid-morning and afternoon. Breaks will be for 20 minutes. Anyone wishing to continue talking after that time is asked to move to the Georgian Lounge so that presentations can continue uninterrupted.

Public Lecture Series
Three weekly lectures have been scheduled in conjunction with conference to promote archaeology. Lectures are held Wednesday evenings, 7:30 pm, at the Museum of Natural History. Admission is free.
Sept. 27: Dr. Peter Schledermann, Inuit/Norse Contact in the High Arctic: Fact or Fiction?
Oct. 4: Dr. James Tuck, The Colony of Avalon: Lord Baltimore’s First New World Adventure, 1621.
Oct. 11: Dr. James Symonds, Scottish Island Life at the Time of the Highland Clearances.

Workshops
The Parks Canada Conservation Lab is located in Burnside Industrial Park, on the Dartmouth side of the harbour. A bus to the lab will depart from the Lord Nelson Hotel at 1:45 pm and return to the hotel at the end of the tour.

The Louisbourg porcelain workshop will be held in the Regency Ballroom at 2:30 pm.
SPECIAL EVENTS

Friday
Reception, Museum of Natural History, 7:00-8:30
This reception will be held on the main floor of the Museum of Natural History. Your hosts are the Nova Scotia Museum and the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society. During the reception you will have access to the exhibits, which include the archaeological evidence of Acadian life at Belleisle.

Candlelight Tour, Halifax Citadel
Following the reception there will be a candlelight tour of the Citadel, part of the Halifax Defence Complex National Historic Site. Tickets must be purchased at the registration desk by 4:00 pm on Friday. The Citadel is a comfortable walk from the Museum and the tour will begin at 9:15 pm.

Saturday
Harbour Tour and Banquet
Enjoy a tour of Halifax Harbour on the Harbour Queen. Tickets must be purchased at the registration desk. The boat will depart from the Cable Wharf at 6:00 pm. It will return at 7:00 to the wharf which also the location of our banquet site, Murphy’s-on-the-Waterfront.

The banquet will be held in a public restaurant. If numbers are insufficient we will share the space with other customers. We will be offering live acoustic entertainment and encourage members to participate in a kitchen party atmosphere. For those with musical instruments who also wish to take the cruise, we will arrange storage at the restaurant.

Sunday
Walking Tour of Historic Halifax
The tour will depart from the lobby of the Lord Nelson Hotel at 2:00 pm. Your host is noted Nova Scotia historian and former provincial archivist, Dr.Brian Cuthbertson. Tickets must be picked up at the registration desk. Gratuities will not be accepted.

Monday
Field Trip - Southwest Nova Scotia
Participants will be picked up at the Lord Nelson Hotel at 8:00 am.
PROGRAMME

Friday, 6 October

8:00 - 12:00 am    CNEHA Board meeting
                   Belleisle Room 1

1:00 - 6:30 pm     Registration/Bookroom
                   Britannia Room

2:00 - 4:00 pm     Tour: Parks Canada Conservation Lab Tour  Colleen Day and staff

2:30 - 4:30 pm     Workshop: From Jingdezhen to Louisbourg: 18th-Century Chinese Porcelain for a 21st-Century Market  Andrée Crépeau and Ron Whate
                   Regency Ballroom

7:00 - 8:30 pm     Reception: Museum of Natural History

9:15 - 10:00 pm    Candlelight Tour, Halifax Citadel

Saturday, 7 October

8:30 am - 5:00 pm  Registration/Bookroom
                   Britannia Room

8:50 - 9:00 am     Welcoming Remarks
                   Imperial Ballroom

9:00 - 10:20 am    Contributed Papers: Making Sense in Newfoundland: Archaeology and Heritage Interpretation
                   Imperial Ballroom  (Session Chair - Peter Pope)

Peter Pope
    Early Waterfront Development in St John's Newfoundland

Amanda Crompton  (Student Paper Competition)
    “Several Planters Live in this Place”: Characterizing the Household at a late Seventeenth-Century Dwelling in Ferryland, Newfoundland.

Steve Mills and Henry Cary
    In Search of Hoffenthal: Labrador’s First Moravian Mission

William Gilbert
    Finding Cupers Cove: Archaeological Excavations at Cupids

10:40 - 12:00 pm   Contributed Papers: Historical Archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic
                   Imperial Ballroom  (Session Chair - TBA )

Elise Manning Sterling and Bruce B. Sterling
Testing Their Mettle: Metal Detector Survey and Archaeological Excavations at Two Associated Revolutionary War Sites in Vermont and New York
Diana Wall, Nan Rothschild, Roelof Versteeg, Cynthia Copeland and Herbert Seignoret
A GIS Study of Seneca Village, a 19th-century African American and Irish Community in Today's Central Park in New York City
Wade P. Catts
"To keep the Banks, Dams, and Sluices in Repair...": An Archaeological Examination of Vernacular Marsh Architecture in the Middle Atlantic
William A. Griswold
The Ground Beneath Her Feet

9:00 - 12:00 pm  Contributed Papers: Material Culture, Collections and Faunal Analysis
Regency Ballroom  (Session Chair - TBA )

Maria O'Donovan and LouAnn Wurst
Living on the Edge: Consumption and Class at the Keith Site
Marie-Lorraine Pipes
Dinner at the Local Tavern
Verna L. Cowin
A Connecticut Yankee in Pittsburgh: J.C. Buffum's Bottles
Katherine Dinnel
Creating a Research Database and Collections Management Database of the Maryland Archaeological Artifact collections.
Catherine Pulver  (Student Paper Competition)
Pigs Feet and "The Richest of Cider"
Kerry Schamel  (Student Paper Competition)
"Chambers and Cheese": Ceramic Purchases in Upstate New York
Geneviève Duguay,
Grosse-Île in 1847
Cathy Mathias
What to wear to the Colonies

1:20 - 3:20 pm  Reconstructing Scottish Highland Life
Imperial Ballroom  (Session Chair - Charles A. Burke)

James Symonds
Land of Bent Grass and Barley
Mary C. Beaudry
Who Lived at Airigh Mhuillin? An Exercise in Documentary Archaeology
Anna Badcock
Steve Brighton  (Student Paper Competition)
Corn Dryer Technology and Its Meaning within the Landscape
David Barker
Culture and status in South Uist: Ceramic Evidence from Milton Township
3:40 - 5:00 pm  Contributed Papers: Directions and Values in Historical Archaeology
Imperial Ballroom (Session Chair - Suzanne Ploussos)

Ann-Eliza H. Lewis
The Good News about Public Archaeology in Massachusetts

Suzanne Plousos
Values and Archaeological Collections

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood

John R. Triggs
Teaching Historical Archaeology in the Field - Something for Everyone?

1:20 - 5:00 pm  Contributed Papers: Current Research in Historical Archaeology
Regency Ballroom  (Session Chair - TBA)

Joseph V. Moore  (Student Paper Competition)
Playwicki, An Eighteenth Century Indian Town

Tom Mohr  (Student Paper Competition)
The Quest for Gandy: Rediscovering a Cultural Crossroads on the North Shore of Lake Ontario

Richard M. Affleck
“A Pleasant, Healthful, Good Neighborhood”: Archaeology at The King of Prussia Inn, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, 1719 -1950

Stephanie L. Bandy
“With all the Houseing thereon”: A Reassessment of the Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Century Occupation of the Newbold-White House Site

Terri Keffert
An Analysis of Yellow “Dutch” Bricks in the 17th Century American Colonies

David R. Starbuck
"On the Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond, Scotland"

Douglas A. Nixon
Archaeological Investigations of an Eighteenth-Century Gun Battery at St. Mary’s, St. Mary’s Bay, Newfoundland

Phil Levy and David Muraca
In Small Finds Recovered: Plowzone Artifacts and Social Relationships

Charles L. Fisher
"A Face from the Past: Archaeology Beneath the Streets of Albany, NY"

6:00 - 7:00 pm  Harbour Tour

7:00 - 12:00 pm  Banquet and Kitchen Party
Murphy’s-on-the-Waterfront

Sunday, 8 October

8:30 am - 12:00 pm  Registration/Bookroom
Britannia Room
9:00 - 9:30  CNEHA Business Meeting
            Imperial Ballroom

9:30 - 12:00 pm  Contributed Papers: Historical Archaeology in Nova Scotia
            Imperial Ballroom  (Session Chair - David Christianson)

John V. Owen, David Christianson and Stephen Powell
  Compositional characterization of sherds from the Halfyard Pottery site: implications for
  firing conditions and the source of mineralogical constituents.

Heather MacLeod and Laird Niven
  Using GIS to Detect Inaccuracy in the Historic Records of Land Grants to Nova Scotia's
  Black Loyalists

Stephen Powell
  The Wares of a Country Potter

Jean-Pierre Chrestien
  Archaeological Survey and Testing of 18th Century Fishing Properties on Scatarie Island,
  Nova Scotia

Paul B. Williams
  The Mystery of a Mass-Grave: The Case of the Little Dutch Church, Halifax.

Jonathan Fowler
  An Archaeological Survey of Acadian Minas

Laird Niven
  Black Loyalist Archaeology in Birchtown, Nova Scotia

9:30 - 12:00 pm  Contributed Papers: Historical Archaeology in the Northeast
            Regency Ballroom (Session Chair - Julie A. Smith)

Andrée Crépeau
  Marketing the History of the Mundane

Rebecca Dunham,
  Archaeology at Louisbourg: An Exercise in Resource Protection

Charles A. Burke
  Nineteenth Century Ceramics from a Seasonally Occupied Fishing Station on the
  Labrador Coast.

Patrick Heaton and LouAnn Wurst
  Crisis on the Farm: An Archaeology of the Great Depression in Rural New York

Gary McGowan
  Unearthing the Faces of the Past: The Underground Railroad, Syracuse NY.

Gerald Scharfenberger and Sherene Baugher
  The Separation of Church From Site: Old First Church, New Jersey

David C. Switzer
  A Legacy of the Last Days of American Sail
Affleck, Richard M. (URS Corporation NJ)
"A Pleasant, Healthful, Good Neighborhood": Archaeology at The King of Prussia Inn, King of Prussia Pennsylvania, 1719-1950

Isolated on an island formed by the northbound and southbound lanes of U.S. Route 202, the King of Prussia Inn stands as a reminder of a distant, if not altogether simpler, past. First built as a farmhouse around 1719 by William Rees, Sr., the structure was expanded by his son William, Jr. during the late 1760s and converted to an inn, a function it retained until the 1950s. A series of archaeological investigations were conducted at the site during the 1990s due to the proposed widening of Route 202. These studies resulted in the recovery of thousands of artifacts dating from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. The archaeological investigations also identified the remains of a large barn and a wagon shed with an attached wash house. Archaeological deposits dating to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries produced surprisingly little in the way of refuse that could be positively associated with operation of the tavern. Twentieth-century contexts, on the other hand, yielded numerous artifacts related to the restaurant business operated by Anna Heist Waters from 1920 to 1952, and provide some important insights into the running of a "Colonial Revival" eating establishment.

Badcock, Anna (University of Sheffield)

This paper examines several sheep farms that were built on South Uist in the first half of the nineteenth-century, as part of the infamous agricultural 'Improvements' which ultimately resulted in the forced removal of many people from the land. I will discuss the results of several seasons' fieldwork, which has concentrated on recording both the physical structure of the buildings, and their wider landscape context.

From intricate architectural details inside the houses, to the reallocation of land and construction of new boundaries, these farms represented a radical change in traditional agricultural practices, and the imposition of a new form of landholding and tenure. The paper will examine how notions of surveillance and control of the landscape have may have been read into this new architecture, and they ways in which the houses and their inhabitants feature in local folk tradition.

Bandy, Stephanie L.
"With all the Houseing thereon": A Reassessment of the Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Century Occupation of the Newbold-White House Site

The Newbold-White House, circa 1730, located in the Albemarle region of North Carolina, is an historic house museum interpreted to the public as an example of a mid-eighteenth century Colonial manor home. In addition to the extant structure and related archaeological features, the site contains a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century component. This area of the site consists of structural remains and discrete features indicating the presence of at least two earthfast
buildings -- a possible tobacco house and domestic structure. Archaeological evidence suggests these remains represent the earliest occupation of the property, circa 1684 to 1725. Little is known archaeologically of the seventeenth century settlement of the Albemarle. Recent research at the Newbold-White House site supplies much needed data relating to this early occupation period.

Barker, David (The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent)
Culture and status in South Uist: Ceramic Evidence from Milton Township

Ceramics from excavations in Milton township provide significant evidence for consumer choices made by diverse sections of the population of South Uist and for their lifestyles. Assemblages from blackhouses and other structures at Airigh Mhuillin should reflect the material culture of some of the country's poorest inhabitants in the early to mid19thcentury, while finds from Milton farmhouse should provide a contrast, being associated with the landlord class. This paper examines factors determining the use of ceramics in South Uist, considers preconceptions about material culture at the lowest levels of society, and presents evidence for the role of ceramics within the homes of both landlord and tenants.

Beaudry, Mary C. (Boston University)
Who Lived at Airigh Mhuillin? An Exercise in Documentary Archaeology

The Flora MacDonald Project has featured several seasons of excavation at the hamlet of Airigh Mhuillin, Milton township, South Uist, Western Isles, Scotland. Here several of a cluster of blackhouses, some with outbuildings, have been investigated; ceramic finds suggest occupation ca. 1790–1820. It seems likely that Airigh Mhuillin was home to a close-knit group of related families, but who were they? I offer a critical evaluation of research conducted in summer, 2000, using parish records of births and marriages and estate management letter books, aimed at a demographic reconstitution of this tiny hamlet. I will address whether the barrier of historical anonymity can be breached and whether we can ever hope to have a clear notion of who lived at Airigh Mhuillin.

Brighton, Steve (Boston University) Student Paper
Corn Dryer Technology and Its Meaning within the Landscape

Corn drying kilns designed to dry the annual harvest of grains prior to the process of threshing the grain in areas where there were continual rains and an insufficient amount of sunshine. The kiln commonly identified in the Outer Hebrides is a freestanding dry-laid stone structure with an attached room. Since the 1997 field season of the Flora MacDonald Project, corn dryers were identified and excavated - three are attached to late 18th to early 19th century blackhouses. The fourth is a mid-nineteenth century kiln associated with the Milton Estate established in the 1820s. This paper will include a discussion of the technology involved in constructing and the function of corn dryers. Furthermore, tentative interpretations will be given as to the importance of identifying such structures within the broader history of the surrounding landscape and the Highland Clearances.
Burke, Charles A.  (Fortress of Louisbourg N.H.S.)  
*Nineteenth Century Ceramics from a Seasonally Occupied Fishing Station on the Labrador Coast.*

Archaeological excavations at Red Bay, Labrador, uncovered evidence of several historic period occupations. The most widely known and reported of these is the Basque whaling station occupied from the mid-sixteenth to the early seventeenth century. Less well known is the seasonal use of Saddle Island by fishing families in the nineteenth century. Transported to the Labrador coast from their permanent homes in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, they conducted a shore based or “stationer” fishery during the summer months. This paper examines a collection of 10,000 ceramic artifacts deposited over a half century of seasonal use. The Saddle Island material provides an excellent opportunity to discover the kinds of tableware available to Atlantic Canadian fishers and the often unique patterns of ceramic use associated with life in a seasonal fishing station.

*“To keep the Banks, Dams, and Sluices in Repair...”: An Archaeological Examination of Vernacular Marsh Architecture in the Middle Atlantic*

The reclamation of marshes through embanking, ditching, diking, and sluicing has had a dramatic effect on the salt and fresh water wetland environments of the Middle Atlantic, the Northeast, and Canada. These landscape features can be examined archeologically to reveal the architecture of marsh reclamation. Beginning in earnest in the eighteenth-century and reaching its peak in the nineteenth-century, private individuals and incorporated companies created and maintained large landscape features that drained wetlands making these “new” lands available for cultivation and agricultural use.

Cowin, Verna L.  (Carnegie Museum of Natural History)  
*A Connecticut Yankee in Pittsburgh: J.C. Buffum's Bottles*

Artifacts recovered from a circular, brick-shaft structure during excavations at the PPG (Pittsburgh Plate Glass) Corporate Headquarters Site in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, were linked to the City Bottling House and its proprietor, Joseph Curtis Buffum. J.C. Buffum was involved in various incorporations of bottling enterprises, in real estate, and in oil refining during his stay in Pittsburgh. The bottling ventures were most successful, running from 1845 to 1922, longer than any other similar business in the city. The bottles found discarded in the privy/well in the central downtown merchant district along Market Street reveal not only the history of the Buffum bottling companies, but also the changes in the bottling manufacturing techniques during that period.

This paper uses the recovered bottles along with historic research to patch together the remarkable story about a successful "Connecticut Yankee." The narrative is enhanced with inclusions from Buffum's daily journal, written between September 13, 1847 and October 30, 1854. The diary offers details about travel in eastern America in the mid-nineteenth century and a log of Buffum's cross-country trek to join the "fortyniners" in their quest for California gold.
Crépeau, Andrée  (Fortress of Louisbourg N.H.S.)
Marketing the History of the Mundane

For more than a decade Louisbourg has worked to expand the audience for its Archaeological Collection of 5.5 million artefacts. It is an accessible collection situated in a scenic tourist town - population one thousand people. It is a large and complex collection with limited on-site exhibit space.

While the demand for traditional uses such as exhibition loans to outside museums has continued, the most productive ventures have been in non-traditional venues in particular with the arts community. The paper discusses a number of initiatives including the Louisbourg/Jingdezhen porcelain collection, and the exhibition of paintings entitled "Tableau" by Catherine Beaudette.

Chrestien, Jean-Pierre  (Canadian Museum of Civilization)
Archaeological Survey and Testing of 18th Century Fishing Properties on Scatarie Island, Nova Scotia

Following our archaeological survey on Scatarie Island in 1998, in August 2000, we tested five of the best potential areas on this island, southeast of Cape Breton. Our goal was to validate our understanding of some of the fourteen fishing properties established subsequent to land grants in 1718, which led to permanent settlement on the island. Since 1996, archival research had been conducted in Canada and France. During these ten days of exploration, it was possible to demonstrate the 18th-century occupation of four of these five areas, confirm our knowledge of coastal change on the larger beaches, and to evaluate the impact of mid-19th and 20th century occupation on the French fishing properties of "Ile Pontchartrain".

Crompton, Amanda  (Memorial University of Newfoundland)  Student Paper
"Several Planters Live in this Place": Characterizing the Household at a late Seventeenth-Century Dwelling in Ferryland, Newfoundland.

Excavations at Ferryland have uncovered the remains of a seventeenth-century dwelling. An analysis of the artifacts associated with this dwelling demonstrates that it once belonged to a planter of 'middling' socio-economic status. The characteristics of the assemblage which distinguish it as such are discussed, and comparisons are made between contemporaneous assemblages in Newfoundland. The social composition of the household is reconstructed, and the capacity of different household members to produce goods or generate wealth is examined. And finally, the goods that were consumed by different household members are considered, with attention given to the local availability of these goods and also to the social significance of their consumption. Ultimately, the results from this analysis can be incorporated into the site's Interpretation Centre artifact displays to offer a wider understanding of domestic life in seventeenth-century Ferryland.

Dinnel, Katherine  (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum)
Creating a Research Database and Collections Management Database of the Maryland Archaeological Artifact collections.

Is there anyway to create an artifact cataloging system that archaeologists will agree on? This is exactly what staff from the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory set out to do in an
effort to computerize the State's collections and make these data more accessible. Recognizing
the interpretive nature inherent in artifact cataloging, MAC Lab staff conducted workshops with
regional archaeologists, reviewed existing cataloging systems, and considered the thought
processes behind the typology and classification of artifacts. Through discussion, consensus and
some edict, the MAC Lab developed a database structure and thesaural lexicon for cataloguing the
4.5 million artifacts curated by the State.

Duguay, Geneviève  (Parks Canada, Quebec Service Centre)
Grosse-île in 1847

In 1847, thousands of Irish immigrants entered Canada by way of Grosse-île, located in the Saint
Lawrence River, east of Quebec City. What traces mark the passage of these people during the
early years of the quarantine station and what do these traces tell us about the immigrants
themselves? Drawing upon a unique and highly evocative collection of personal effects and other
objects recovered from one archaeological context, we will attempt to portray the travelers to whom
they belonged and the circumstances into which they were thrown. In the end, we shall see how
a few simple objects provided a wealth of information.

Dunham, Rebecca  (Fortress of Louisbourg N.H.S.)
Archaeology at Louisbourg: An Exercise in Resource Protection

A variety of natural and culturally-introduced factors serve as constant threats to the preservation
of 18th-century resources at the Fortress of Louisbourg. Coastal erosion, movie productions,
routine maintenance of buildings & access routes within the fortress, and installation/replacement
of modern service lines collectively threaten the integrity of significant 18th-century cultural materials
& features. Primarily, the resources lie inconspicuously beneath the fields and roads within and
surrounding the reconstructed town-site. Because the resources are subtle in appearance or not
visible at all, modern activity unknowingly trespasses upon them.

Much of the archaeological work undertaken at Louisbourg occurs in response to the various
threats to resource integrity. The archaeological response is typically manifested through
environmental assessment screenings, coastal survey and salvage excavation. Over the past few
years, a cultural resource zone map has been produced that indicates regions of low to high
sensitivity at the fortress. As further research and survey findings develop, the map will be updated
and applied to future events and activities such as construction projects so that highly-sensitive
zones will remain protected.

Currently, remote sensing techniques are being tested as a means of ascertaining the distribution
and condition of 18th-century resources at Louisbourg. It is hoped that such non-intrusive
techniques will aid in identifying the nature and condition of significant sub-surface features as well
as guiding archaeological response to modern activity in potentially sensitive zones at the site.

Fisher, Charles L.  (New York State Museum)
"A Face from the Past: Archaeology Beneath the Streets of Albany, NY"

The archaeological discovery of human remains from the Lutheran Cemetery beneath Pearl Street
provided a unique opportunity to reconstruct the face of a resident of colonial Albany. The identity
of the woman remains unknown, but archaeologists were able to determine she was interred in the Lutheran Cemetery in the first half of the 18th century. The detailed study of a specific individual who was a part of the colonial society that is not adequately represented in historic accounts was the objective of this project. The material conditions of her life were reconstructed in terms of contemporary research and interpretations. As a contemporary artifact, the facial reconstruction provokes questions about this individual, her life, the social world of the past, and the process of reconstruction in the present.

Fowler, Jonathan    (Saint Mary’s University)
An Archaeological Survey of Acadian Minas

Between the 1680s and 1750s, the land surrounding Nova Scotia’s Minas Basin was rapidly colonized by the Acadian French. Over the course of three generations, their efforts to create viable new communities brought profound changes to the land, transforming Minas into not only the most populous region of old Acadie, but into “much the best improved part of the colony.” By the autumn of 1755, Minas had long been the heartland of Acadian culture, but the work of the deportation effectively erased much of the Acadian presence. Today, major questions persist regarding the Acadian period at Minas. What exactly motivated Acadians to colonize Minas when they did? Where and when were their settlements established? How did Acadian newcomers articulate with the traditional stewards of the land? And how did the rhythms of everyday life in these settlements contribute to the development of a unique Acadian cultural identity in the pre-expulsion period? Since 1997, I have been investigating these questions through a combination of historical, folklore, and archaeological research, and a considerable body of new information is gradually coming to light.

Gilbert, William    (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Finding Cupers Cove: Archaeological Excavations at Cupids

In August 1610, Bristol merchant John Guy and 38 other colonists arrived at Cupers Cove in Conception Bay, Newfoundland and established the first English colony in what is now Canada. The site was discovered in 1995 and excavations have been ongoing at the site since that time. This paper discusses some of the discoveries made over the past six years and how they affect our understanding of 17th century Newfoundland history.

Griswold, William A.    (National Park Service)
The Ground Beneath Her Feet

Following three years of documentary and archeological research on Liberty Island in New York harbor, a new picture is emerging, illustrating the various uses of the island before, during and after August Bartholin constructed the now famous “Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World” on it. Early on, the island was used by the colonial inhabitants the same way that the prehistoric inhabitants had used it, namely as an oyster collection station. However, as time passed and the city of New York grew, the strategic importance of Liberty Island was discovered. Since then Liberty Island has been used as private residence, a quarantine station, a beacon, and a military fortification. This paper discusses the results of the archeological and historical research on uncovering the earlier history of the island.
Eaton, Patrick (New York University) and LouAnn Wurst (SUNY Brockport)
Crisis on the Farm: An Archaeology of the Great Depression in Rural New York

In the 1930s and early 1940s, the Soil Conservation Service purchased impoverished upland farms on the Hector Backbone, a high ridge separating two of New York’s Finger Lakes, thus creating the only Federal Forest land in the area. This seemingly drastic buy-out signals the end of a long history of economic collapse for these farm families. Our research in the Finger Lakes Federal Forest seeks to understand the intersection of local and national conditions that farm families struggled within and against, and the historic circumstances that resulted in the decline and ultimate abandonment of these farms. This paper presents preliminary archaeological work at several of these farms to explore how these families coped with the declining productivity of their land and to try to understand why they eventually gave up.

Keffert, Terri (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
An Analysis of Yellow “Dutch” Bricks in the 17th Century American Colonies

During the last few decades, curious yellow bricks have been uncovered at 17th and 18th century archaeological sites throughout the Chesapeake Bay and eastern Atlantic seaboard regions. The scattered distribution and rarity of these finds raises many questions about their purpose and origin. Why are they found in these fast-growing regions of port towns and tobacco plantations? Who were they being used by and for what purposes? Were they being imported from the Netherlands, as popularly thought, or from one of several other countries that also had the capability to make these unusual bricks? In an attempt to shed some light on these perplexing questions, an exploration has been made into the unique properties, composition, and historical usages of these intriguing, yet mysterious yellow bricks.

Levy, Phil and David Muraca (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
In Small Finds Recovered: Plowzone Artifacts and Social Relationships

Clues about past social relationships abound on archaeology sites. While site plans provide a blueprint for understanding the spatial organization of a site, they are of limited value without the artifacts found near these features. Unfortunately most research designs call for the collection of only small samples of this important data set, particularly on plow damaged sites. At the Rich Neck plantation in Williamsburg, Virginia the research design called for the excavation of almost all of the site’s plowzone in one meter squares resulting in the increased recovery of small finds and other important but uncommon artifacts. Identifying the spatial distribution of these artifacts in relationship to the site’s main activity areas is critical to understanding how space was organized and used at Rich Neck. This case study will explore master/servant relationships and master/slave relationships by examining the distribution of lead shot, keys, lock parts, barrel hoops, gunflints and other rare artifacts.

Lewis, Ann-Eliza H. (Massachusetts Historical Commission)
The Good News about Public Archaeology in Massachusetts

Over the last three years the Massachusetts Historical Commission has undertaken a large-scale public education program. The impetus for this program was Boston's Big Dig highway project. While planned to be a relatively low-key and manageable program, it has grown considerably in
size and popularity raising many issues including staffing, funding, and sustainability. The surprising public support and overwhelming interest in the programs has, however, led to increased support and exposure for other projects and proves the value of educating the general public. This paper summarizes the MHC’s programs and the challenges of public archaeology education in Massachusetts. It also describes our developing partnership with the Massachusetts Archives, which has opened number of new avenues for teaching teachers as well as students.

Mathias, Cathy (Queen’s University / Memorial University)

*What to wear to the Colonies*

By the seventeenth century the “textile industry” had spread to England resulting in not only woolen textiles but silks being available at home. Tailors were producing ready-made items of clothing such that only the poorest had to sew their own. The elite were becoming more fashion conscious and even the middling class was getting a taste of “you are what you wear”. Did this growth in fashion in post medieval populations carryover to those colonizing North America? To answer this question one must examine the historic documentation, visual records, paintings and wood cuts, as well as artifactual remains. This paper presents the initial stages of research on costumes worn at the Colony of Avalon, Ferryland, Newfoundland. This was an English colony founded in 1621 by the first Lord Baltimore, George Calvert. Associated with the site is an early seventeenth-century privy from which textile fragments - both wool and silk - have been recovered. It is from these fragments that we hope to learn something about the dye stuffs, weave, cut and construction of the clothing worn by the English colonists in Newfoundland. In part, the purpose of this paper is to introduce the Ferryland textile project and ask CNEHA members for help in identifying other seventeenth-century textile collections in northeastern North America. A brief survey sheet for textile collections will be passed out and it is hoped that members will participate by completing the form upon their return to their respective institutions.

MacLeod, Heather and Laird Niven

*Using GIS to Detect Inaccuracy in the Historic Records of Land Grants to Nova Scotia’s Black Loyalists*

GIS has become an increasingly common tool in archaeological research and cultural resource management over the past two decades. The late eighteenth century Black Loyalist settlement at Birchtown, Nova Scotia has been extensively researched over the past decade using archaeological and historic records. As part of that work, and in preparation for a Master’s thesis, Heather MacLeod, assisted by archaeologist Laird Niven, has applied GIS and image processing techniques to the available data for Birchtown, including a previously unpublished historic map. This work is revealing new information about the community and the system of land granting used for the Black Loyalists. The application of these technologies has allowed discrepancies between the historic record and on-the-ground reality to be detected and quantified, including the possibility that the Black Loyalists grants were actually smaller than promised. How these conclusions have been drawn and how they may affect our understanding of the historic community at Birchtown will be discussed, as well as other potential applications of these technologies.
McGowan, Gary  (Cultural Preservation & Restoration, NJ)
*Unearthing the Faces of the Past: The Underground Railroad, Syracuse NY.*

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Syracuse, New York was a known abolitionist congregation and was strongly vocal about its anti-slavery views. The Church was also a reported stop on the Underground Railroad. Hidden within a crawlspace tunnel underneath the floorboards, sculpted earthen faces were rediscovered when a private developer purchased the Church in the early 1990's after lying hidden for many years. These sculptures are believed to have been created by slaves fleeing to the North and to Canada. This paper will discuss the complex conservation treatment and archaeological excavation of this unique find.

Mills, Steve and Henry Cary  (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
*In Search of Hoffenthal: Labrador’s First Moravian Mission*

In 1752, Moravian missionaries sailed from Germany and England to Nesbit Harbour, near the modern community of Makkovik on the central coast of Labrador. There they attempted to establish a their first mission amongst the Inuit. Called Hoffenthal (Hopedale) after the name of the ship that brought the Moravians to Labrador, the mission was abandonment shortly after it was constructed. Subsequent attempts in the 1770s were more successful in establishing Moravian missions on the coast. The location of the Hoffenthal mission has been pinpointed through a series of historical documents including maps and sketches of the mission buildings. An archaeological survey of Nesbit Harbour is scheduled for September 2000 and depending on the success of the survey, an excavation program is planned for next summer to uncover and document the mission. Both the survey and subsequent work will be a partnership between Memorial University researchers, the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, the Labrador Inuit Association and the people of Makkovik. This paper will discuss the results of the survey and the partnership efforts.

Mohr, Tom  (University of Toronto)  Student Paper
*The Quest for Gandy: Rediscovering a Cultural Crossroads on the North Shore of Lake Ontario*

There once existed, on the borders of present-day Toronto, a village that stood watch over one of the most important transportation routes in the heart of the New World. Although the community prospered for a mere eighteen years, it witnessed the passage of Aboriginal peoples, Christian missionaries, coureurs de bois, traders, explorers, and warriors. The very presence of this hamlet was, for a time, considered an affair of state in several Old World capitals.

The actual physical location of the site was lost for centuries, but has re-emerged through a synthesis of oral tradition, historical documentation, and archaeological survey. Further, current investigation suggests a redefinition of the interactions between the Lake Ontario Iroquois, the various European colonial powers, and both cultures’ visions of empire. The whole story can be told in terms of this 17th Century Seneca outpost, which bore the name Gandatsetiagon.
Moore, Joseph V.  (Temple University) Student Paper
*Playwicki, An Eighteenth Century Indian Town*

The Playwicki Farm Site, 36BU173, was excavated over three field seasons between 1993 and 1995 by students from Temple University, under the direction of Professor Michael Stewart. The site contains the remains of an early eighteenth-century Native American (Lenape) community. The latest occupation of the site post-dates the initial Native/European contact in the Delaware Valley by nearly a century, but the material culture shows an interesting mix of Native- and Euro-American-made items. This paper combines the results of the excavations, archaeological theory, and ethnohistory to show a Native community could survive and retain certain indigenous practices in the middle of colonial settlements. Playwicki represents a unique opportunity in archaeology; it is a physical remnant of early eighteenth century Lenape-Colonial relations and a testament to the resilience of Lenape culture.

Nixon, Douglas A.
*Archaeological Investigations of an Eighteenth-Century Gun Battery at St. Mary’s, St. Mary’s Bay, Newfoundland.*

This paper presents the results from the excavation of one gun battery located in St. Mary’s, Newfoundland. This battery is one of a series constructed on Newfoundland’s Avalon Peninsula during the American War of Independence in order to protect British settlements from raids by American privateers. Documents show that the battery was manned briefly by British artillerymen in November 1779 and that it saw action in 1782 when a privateer was repelled by local inhabitants. The results from the investigation of this battery will be compared with those excavated elsewhere on the Avalon.

Niven, Laird  (Black Loyalist Heritage Society)
*Black Loyalist Archaeology in Birch town, Nova Scotia*

During the American Revolution many slaves fled their masters to serve with the Loyalists. In 1783, the British offered these Black Loyalists freedom and a new home. Many chose Birch town, Nova Scotia, which, in 1784, became the largest settlement of freed Blacks in North America. Their hopes of a new life were quickly dashed and in 1791 most left for Sierra Leone.

The efforts of a local heritage group, the Shelburne County Cultural Awareness Society, resulted in the first archaeological investigation at Birch town in 1994. Since that time, the group, now known as the Black Loyalist Heritage Society, has been involved in an archaeology project each year. This talk will deal with the archaeological survey of the Birch town area during 1999-2000, including the investigation of the many stone walls and wall complexes, the discovery of 42 enigmatic stone features, and the beginnings of a Birch town GIS. The results suggest the settlement was an extremely dynamic one and the combination of archaeology and GIS is beginning to shed new light on it.
O’Donovan, Maria (Public Archaeology - SUNY) and LouAnn Wurst (Dept. of Anthropology SUNY)
Living on the Edge: Consumption and Class at the Keith Site

Ceramics from the Keith Site, a farmstead in upstate New York, are principally expensive, early nineteenth century table/tea vessels. Documentary evidence places site occupation at mid-century which is confirmed by TPQ dates. Moreover, site residents were lower class farmers and other artifact classes show little investment in consumption. These discrepancies become clear when we consider the high diversity of ceramic vessels, which we would expect if site residents purchased older, cheaper vessels in “odd lots”. Consumer choice models rest on ideologically loaded assumptions of free will and choice in the market place. The lower class residents of the Keith Site had no “choice” and their material culture does not simply mirror their class standing or express their identity. Rather, it tells the tale of their struggles within the milieu of rural class relations, struggles in which production and female labour were crucial.

Owen, J.V. (Saint Mary’s University), and D. Christianson and S. Powell (Nova Scotia Museum)
Compositional characterization of sherds from the Halfyard Pottery site: implications for firing conditions and the source of mineralogical constituents.

Reconnaissance examination and excavation of the Halfyard Pottery (c. 1830-1880), near Granville Beach, N.S., provides evidence that lead-glazed (50-55 wt.% PbO) redware from this site was produced from locally-available materials. This inference is substantiated by microchemical data for four Halfyard potsherds. In terms of bulk compositions, these samples contain abundant silica (on average, 62.2 wt.% SiO2) and alumina (20.8% Al2O3), with substantial concentrations of ferric components (6.8% FeO(t), 2.7% MgO; 0.8% TiO2), alkalis (4.6% K2O, 1% Na2O), and lime (1.1% CaO). Their mineralogy indicates that temper grains (e.g., quartz, micas, feldspars, pyroxenes, Fe(Ti) oxides) were derived from detritus originating in nearby bedrock (e.g., South Mountain batholith; North Mountain basalt). Probably owing to differences in their Fe oxide mineralogy, some sherds have red (oxidized) cores and grey (reduced) rims. This places constraints on the nature of the kiln atmosphere and firing temperatures, which can be reconstructed using the FeO-Fe2O3 phase diagram.

Pipes, Marie-Lorraine (Zooarchaeologist, Consultant)
Dinner at the Local Tavern

The Gayman’s Tavern Site, located in Dauphin, Pennsylvania, was established in the mid-nineteenth century and operated until the early part of the twentieth century. It was a popular and successful establishment throughout most of its existence. The archaeological investigations undertaken by McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Inc. discovered nine privies that date to the time period during which the tavern was in operation. The faunal data provided a wonderful opportunity to examine the kinds of animal foods served at a commercial eatery during the second half of the nineteenth century. The analysis provided information about the range of animals consumed and the types of meat cuts served on a regular basis. Overall the data showed that the tavern served both standard fare and more unique dishes offering diners a fairly wide choice of foods.
Concerns about storage, preservation or deaccessioning of archaeological collections are current in museum literature. Issues vary with the work orientation and experiences of those involved: archaeologists, material culture researchers/curators, collection management staff, and administrators. The growing volume of artifacts and documentation has impelled us to confront questions of what we should retain. Government and museum policies outline basic principles and procedures for collection assessment, storage, and for deaccessioning.

But, diverging views on ‘values’ of these collections must be aligned. ‘Market rates’ should not set values for archaeological assemblages, nor should collection maintenance and storage costs. Few, apart from archaeologists, see value in retaining raw collections as an archive of excavation field days. To foster contemporary value, we must assess and refine archaeological assemblages into heritage resources. The inherent worth of these collections is grounded in their direct association with historical places, characters, events or periods. Discerning and communicating the heritage value of these resources for exploration, illustration and interpretation will guarantee future investment.

The harbour of St John’s has been used by Europeans since the early 16th century as a base for the migratory fishery. Settlement followed in the early 17th century. From that time infilling and waterfront development advanced the shoreline in a way that is familiar to archaeologists working in ports. Settlement in 17th-century St John’s is poorly documented, although maps and charts of the harbour survive from the last few decades of the century. The St John’s Waterfront Archaeology Project has helped to clarify the early development of the harbour. Excavations at 327 Water Street (CjAe-08) have been particularly instructive and have also shed light on the lives of the settlers who operated fishing ‘plantations’ in the 17th and 18th centuries. This may be the site of the Oxford plantation, one of the oldest in St John’s.

During the summer of 1999 Nova Scotia Museum archaeologists recorded a surviving nineteenth century Nova Scotia pottery manufacturing site. The Halfyard Pottery, designated BeDj-14, is located on the southern slope of a high terrace at the base of the North Mountain overlooking the Annapolis River at Granville Beach. A sample of sherds was surface collected from an area that had been recently disturbed in preparation for planting new apple trees. Halfyard pottery is utilitarian in function and consists of simple forms and decoration. In general, the wares are well thrown and well trimmed. Vessel types recovered include: lug handled pots (crocks), pans, bowls, flower pots and flower pot saucers, bottles and jugs. A total of 1441 sherds, including kiln furniture, were recovered, but no complete vessels were found.
Pulver, Catherine  (SUNY Brockport)  Student Paper
Pigs Feet and "The Richest of Cider"

The collection of faunal remains and their subsequent analysis contributes a depth of understanding to historical archaeology associated to the everyday activities of people. The Polly Tavern Site located in rural Upstate New York yielded rich faunal assemblages dating to both the operation of the tavern from the 1820s to the 1850s and later when the property continued as a family farm. In this paper I will analyze these collections to compare the consumption patterns and foodways of the people who patronized the tavern and lived on the property through the nineteenth century.

Schamel, Kerry  (SUNY Brockport)  Student Paper
"Chambers and Cheese": Ceramic Purchases in Upstate New York

Historical archaeologists have spent a great deal of time analyzing ceramics, yet there has been a similar investment in historic research of ceramic purchase patterns. In this paper I will analyze the consumption patterns of ceramics in the area of Brockport, New York. My information comes from store records, including account books, inventory books, and a book of suppliers for a single store dating from 1817 to 1836. These unique records include over 400 individual ceramic purchases for these dates as well as over 100 entries from the inventories that detail choices available for consumers.

This data allows me to examine what types of ceramics people were buying, when, choices available and exactly who these people were. I will also be able to define changes in consumption patterns through this time period.

Scharfenberger, Gerald (Louis Berger & Associates) and Sherene Baugher (Cornell University)
The Separation of Church From Site: Old first Church, New Jersey

The initial objective of the Old First Church research was to confirm or deny the existence of a 17th century church site on or near the present day Old First Church. The Baptists of Monmouth County established a congregation in 1688 in what is now Middleton, New Jersey. After about 50 years of worship in their first church they erected a second structure Ca. 1735. During the American Revolution, the second church served as both a hospital and barracks for the retreating British Army after the Battle of Monmouth in June 1778. The congregation demolished the second structure and built a third and final building in 1832. The documentary sources relating to the precise location of the earliest church building are tenuous at best. The congregation contacted us to determine if their site (the third church, cemetery with mid to late 19th century gravestones, and a very small parcel of "undeveloped" land) contained the sites of the two earlier churches. We have found evidence of the two earlier churches. There is stratified data related to the three churches and at the site we were able to separate the evidence associated with each church. And in addition to our locational information we have data that provides insights into church activities and the diverse use of the property over time.
Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M. (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

Landscape Archaeology and Changing Conceptions of Childhood: Turn-of-the-Century Women's Organizations and the design of American playgrounds and parks.

Changes in elite Victorian gender ideology shifted the cultural construction of children and childhood from an emphasis on work to an emphasis on learning and play. Traditional histories of the playground movement and urban landscape design have focused on individual men's accomplishments. This paper uses a feminist theoretical approach to find previously overlooked evidence of achievements by women's organizations in designing urban landscapes across the U.S.. Further, an inclusive perspective revealed that women's organizations cooperated and negotiated with men to design urban landscapes with green spaces and playgrounds that conveyed the women's values. This research found that the U.S. playground movement was not established by individual men as claimed by recent histories, but rather developed out of the early playgrounds created by women's organizations in Boston.

Starbuck, David R. (Plymouth State College)

"On the Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond, Scotland"

Archaeologists from Plymouth State College (University of New Hampshire) have now completed the first season of archaeological and historical research on Medieval and Post-Medieval sites of Clan MacFarlane, located on the western shore of Loch Lomond, where the lowlands meet the lowlands. Part of the team conducted above-ground recording of the earliest MacFarlane castle (ca. A.D.1400-1640), while the rest carried out site survey in the hills and glens, where they located the foundation remains of numerous houses, shieling huts, corn-drying kilns and sheep/cattle pens. Excavations within the MacFarlane castle, located on Inveruglas Isle, are slated to begin in the summer of 2001.

Sterling, Elise Manning and Bruce B. Sterling

"Testing Their Mettle: Metal Detector Survey and Archaeological Excavations at Two Associated Revolutionary War Sites in Vermont and New York"

Fort Ticonderoga in New York and Hubbardton Battlefield in Vermont are two related sites that played pivotal roles in the Revolutionary War. In July 1777, a large force of British and German troops moved down from Canada to capture Fort Ticonderoga, which they had failed to take the previous year. The fort, whose strategic location on Lake Champlain commanded a view of the lake valley including the western border of Vermont, was considered vital for British control of the region. The weakened American forces could not hold the fort, and were forced to retreat southeast into Vermont. At Hubbardton, the Americans staged a rear guard action that succeeded in delaying the British and German troops, allowing the main body of the army to safely retreat to Fort Edward, New York.

Archaeological research will be conducted throughout the spring, summer and fall of 2000 at these two sites, including a metal detector survey of the battlefield, and more traditional excavations at the fort. It is anticipated that these archaeological methods will produce data unique to each site. These data can then be incorporated into a more comprehensive view of the soldiers lives during the Revolutionary War, including military life at the fort, and troop movements on the field of battle.
Switzer, David C. (Plymouth State College, University of New Hampshire)
A Legacy of the Last Days of American Sail

In January 1905 the Maine-built two masted schooner, LIZZIE CARR was enroute to New York City from Calais, Maine with a hull full of lumber of various dimensions and types. The trip was interrupted by a fierce northeast gale of near hurricane strength. The storm drove the schooner onto the rocks and eventually the beach at Wallis Sands, New Hampshire. Lifesavers from the station at nearby Concord point rescued all but one of the crew. The hull remains that were deposited on the beach were barely distinguishable from the strewn lumber cargo. In March 1998 a storm caused a major disturbance of the sand within the littoral at Wallis Sands Beach. A day or so later some exposed hull structure was reported to the New Hampshire Division of Historic Preservation.

The initial investigation of the hull remains identified them as belonging to a sailing vessel of the latter years of the 19th century. In 1999, as a result of an oral history quest related to another wreck, at Wallis Sands, that of a barge, the name of LIZZIE CARR came to light along with a photograph of the wreck site taken on 15 January, ten days after the wrecking. This presentation will focus on the results of a two-week field season at the wreck site. The foci of the work carried out included documentation of the hull structure remains and a survey to locate buried structure and metal fittings including the anchor that did not hold. Also the presentation will speak to the difficulty of working in a tidal area.

Symonds, James (University of Sheffield)
Land of Bent Grass and Barley

This paper will provide an overview of the last five years of archaeological field work at Airigh Mhuillin and Milton, South Uist, Outer Hebrides. The paper will address how historical archaeology can contribute to the reconstruction of an isolated rural community, within the context of the broader historical framework of nineteenth century famines, agricultural re-organization, and the Highland Clearances.

John R. Triggs (Wilfrid Laurier University)
Teaching Historical Archaeology in the Field - Something for Everyone?

Beginning in 1991 Wilfrid Laurier University began a program of excavation at Discovery Harbour, a British naval and military establishment on Georgian Bay located in Penetanguishene, Ontario. Over a six week period each year a group of 10-20 students is instructed in the techniques of field excavation used on archaeological sites dating to the historic period. Excavations in the past have focused on the post-war of 1812 naval occupation and more recently on the military occupation, 1828-1856. For most participants the Penetanguishene dig represents an introduction to the discipline of historical archaeology. However, because of degree requirements at Wilfrid Laurier, students specializing in Near Eastern, classical, and prehistoric archaeology usually outnumber those enrolled in the specialist program in historical archaeology. The challenge is to design a curriculum that will be of broad relevance while at the same time stimulate interest in historical archaeology in particular.
Wall, Diana (City College of New York) Nan Rothschild (Columbia University), Roelof Versteeg (Columbia University), Cynthia Copeland (New-York Historical Society), Herbert Seignoret (City College of the City University of NY)
A GIS Study of Seneca Village, a 19th century African-American and Irish Community in Today's Central Park in New York City

Archaeologists and geophysicists have been studying Seneca Village, a 19th century African-American and Irish immigrant community located in today's Central Park in New York City. The village's residents were evicted and the community razed in the 1850s, at the time of the park's construction. The study consists of a combination of historical and geophysical research designed to determine whether archaeological remains of the village survive in the modern park. Both sets of data were collected by undergraduates and are being incorporated into one GIS format. The project's goals are both educational and archaeological, and ultimately may lead to excavation.

Williams, Paul B. (Dept. of Geography, Queen's University)
The Mystery of a Mass-Grave: The Case of the Little Dutch Church, Halifax.

In 1752, three lots of land in Halifax's "North Suburbs" were granted to German settlers for burial and for the erection of a meeting-house. The latter, the Little Dutch Church, was built in 1756. In 1996, necessary repairs to the building's foundations prompted archaeological investigations of three late 18th century crypts and seven other areas in the undercroft. In two test-pits, articulated skeletons, stacked two deep in a shallow trench, indicated the presence of an unrecorded mass grave, apparently predating the church. The remains of at least thirty individuals were excavated. Speculation suggests that these were victims of one of the epidemics which afflicted the new colony between 1749 and 1755. While it was initially assumed that these were people of German extraction, further forensic analysis has shown that the grave trench may also have included non-Europeans. This paper will explore these issues, the possible identities of these people, and the cultural heritage implications of their discovery.
Belleisle Room 1 is on the Mezzanine Level. The Britannia Room is on the Third Floor. All other rooms are on the Main Level.