COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

Annual Meeting
October 19 - 21, 2001
Niagara Falls, Ontario
Brock Plaza Hotel
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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With Assistance from:
Parks Canada Agency, Ontario Service Center
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Adele Kon & the City of Niagara Falls
Erika Alexander & the Friends of Fort George
Niagara-on-the-Lake Chamber of Commerce
Niagara Falls Tourist Bureau
Brock Plaza Hotel
Welcome to Niagara Falls and to the CNEHA 2001 conference at the Brock Plaza Hotel. All paper presentations and the book room will be located within the hotel. Room locations are shown on the enclosed hotel plan.

Registration
The Registration table will be located in the main lobby of the hotel on Thursday evening and all day Friday. The table will then be moved into the bookroom for Saturday morning. General inquiries may be made at the desk throughout the conference.

Book room
The Book room is located in the Canadian A room and will be open from 9 a.m. on Saturday until 11 a.m. on Sunday morning. Please refer all inquiries to Ellen Blaubergs regarding displays in this room.

Saturday Lunch
If you have pre-registered, your lunch on Saturday is included. Lunch will be available in the Niagara Room from 12 until 1:15 p.m. on Saturday.

Coffee Breaks
Breaks on Saturday will include coffee, tea and assorted juices as well as assorted danishes in the morning and cookies in the afternoon. Breaks are scheduled in the program. The Break area will be outside the Canadian and King George Rooms. Registrants are asked to be mindful of noise once the paper sessions begin again after the break.

Workshops
The following workshops will take place in Niagara-on-the-Lake: Glimpses of Garrison Life (at Navy Hall, Fort George); the NYAC workshop and Evaluating collections will take place at the Niagara Pumphouse Visual Arts Centre at 247 Ricardo Street. Instructions as how to travel to Niagara-on-the-Lake is provided within this package. The Art of Revelry workshop and tour – participants are to meet in the hotel lobby no later than 8:30 a.m. Friday morning. Transportation and lunch is provided.

Corridor of Conflict Bus tour
Participants are to meet in the hotel lobby by no later than 8:15 a.m. Transportation and a box lunch is provided for the day.

Special Events
Friday Reception at Fort George
This reception will be held within the grounds at Fort George in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Free parking is available. The reception is sponsored by Ontario consultants and Parks Canada Agency, Ontario Service Centre. A special toast will occur during the evening in memory of John Light.

Banquet, Rainbow Salon, Brock Plaza Hotel – Saturday Oct. 20
A sumptuous banquet will begin at 6:30 with a cash bar on the top floor of the hotel overlooking the Falls. Musical entertainment will be provided.

Conference logos
Elements of circa 1800 American, British, and French military symbols merged into a universal shako to commemorate our meeting appears on the front cover of this program, designed by Suzanne Plousos. Archaeological Services Inc recovered the Royal Canadian Volunteer button from excavations at the Butler site in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Drawing by Shelley Huson.
CONFERENCE PROGRAM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2001
5:30 – 9:00 P.M. CNEHA Board Meeting (Victoria Room)
6:00 – 8:00 P.M. Registration (Brock Plaza Hotel - Lobby)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2001
8:00A.M. – 5:00P.M. Registration (Brock Plaza Hotel - Lobby)
9:00A.M. – 12:00P.M. Glimpses of Garrison Life from the Archaeological Record Workshop
9:00A.M. – 12:00P.M. Cultural Resource Management in New York Workshop
8:30A.M. – 5:00P.M. The Art of Revelry Workshop
1:30P.M. – 5:00P.M. Evaluating Collections Workshop
8:30A.M. – 6:00P.M. Corridor of Conflict Bus Tour
7:00 – 10:00P.M. Reception at Fort George

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2001
8:00A.M. – 2:30P.M. Registration (in front of Canadian A)
9:00A.M. – 5:00P.M. Bookroom (Canadian A)

9:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. MILITARY SESSION
(Elizabeth Room)
Chair: Joe Last, Parks Canada Agency, OSC
(5 minute Question period after each presentation)
8:45 – 9:00 Welcoming Remarks
Craig S. Chartier
9:00 – 9:20 A Reinterpretation of the Attack on the Clarke Garrison/RM site, Plymouth, Massachusetts
David Starbuck
9:25 – 9:45 Archaeology at the Lake George Battlefield Park
Elise Manning Sterling
Bruce B. Sterling and Elise Manning Sterling
10:15 – 10:35 BREAK
10:35 – 10:55 “...blown up which such fury...Shivered as With Lightning”
Jene C. Romeo
11:00 – 11:20 Excavations in the East Barracks, Fort Ticonderoga, New York
The Impact of Food on Military Strategies and Decision-making
During the 1757 Campaign Against Fort William Henry

11:25 – 11:45
Elizabeth S. Pena
Archaeology on Parade: The Fort Niagara 2001 Season

11:50 – 12:00
Discussion Period

9:00 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.
THE OLD WORLD MEETS THE NEWFOUNDLAND: ARCHAEOLOGY OF
THE EUROPEAN PRESENCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
(King George Room)

Chair: Steve Mills, Memorial University of Newfoundland

8:45 – 9:00
Welcoming Remarks

9:00 – 9:30
Birgitta Wallace
L’Anse aux Meadows and Vinland

9:30 – 9:50
Steve Mills
Helping Preserve Our Past: Archaeological Outreach in Newfoundland and Labrador

9:50 – 10:10
Lori White
A Whaler’s Cemetery: Sixteenth-Century Whaling in Red Bay, Labrador

(5 minute Question period)

10:15 – 10:30 BREAK

10:30 – 10:50
Bill Gilbert
The Willoughby Papers and 17th century Archaeology in Newfoundland

10:50 – 11:10
Amanda Crompton
Excavation of the Seventeenth-Century “Vieux Fort”, Placentia, Newfoundland

11:10 – 11:30
Barbara Leskovec
To Be or Not To Be A Tippling House in Ferryland, Newfoundland

11:30 – 11:50
Henry Cary
Hoffnungsthal Uncovered: Findings from the 2001 Excavations at the First Moravian Mission to the Labrador Inuit, Nisbet Harbour, Labrador

11:50 – 12:00 Discussion Period

9:00 A.M. – 12:00 P.M. CURRENT RESEARCH IN MATERIAL CULTURE
(Canadian B)
Chair: Suzanne Plousos, Parks Canada Agency, OSC

8:45 – 9:00
Welcoming Remarks
(5 minute Question period after each presentation)

9:00 – 9:20
Gerry Scharfenberger
Recent Evidence for Broad Window Glass in 17th and 18th Century America
9:25 – 9:45 Allan S. Gilbert  
The New Netherland/New York Brick Archive

9:50 – 10:10 Meta Janowitz and Karen Bieling  
Matching Up Foods and Vessels – What were those Dishes Used for Anyway?

10:15 – 10:30 **BREAK**

10:30 – 10:50 Juliette Gerhardt  
Current Research on Philadelphia Redware: Nineteenth Century Contexts from Blocks 1 and 2 of Independence Mall, Independence National historical park, Philadelphia

10:55 – 11:15 J.V. Owen  
Quebec's First-known Glassworks: The Como-Hudson factories (c. 1845-77)

11:20 – 11:40 Ellen Blaubergs and Jeff Earl  
Victorian Tiles from Gore Vale, Toronto

11:45 – 12:05 Scott Stull  
An Identity of Their Own: Material Culture and A Female Irish Household in Buffalo, New York

**1:30 – 5:00 P.M. MILITARY SESSION Continued**

(Elizabeth Room)

**CHAIR:**

(5 minute Question period after each presentation)

1:30 – 1:50 Daniel M. Sivilich and Gary Wheeler Stone  
Monmouth Battlefield Update – Excavating and Interpreting a Disturbed Revolutionary War Site

1:55 – 2:15 Wade P. Catts and Barbara H. Silber  
"We Live in a World of Company": Archaeology and History of the Beverwyck Plantation, Morris County, New Jersey, during the American Revolution

2:20 – 2:40 Rita Griffin-Short  
Where Are the Bones? Archaeology at The Battle of Stoney Creek Historic Cemetery

2:45 – 3:05 Ronald F. Williamson  
Pain, Suffering and Death: The Archaeology of the Snake Hill Site, a War of 1812 Cemetery

3:10 – 3:20 **BREAK**

3:20 – 3:40 John R. Triggs  
Social Flux at the Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene, 1817-1829

3:45 – 4:05 Dana R. Poulton and Christine Dodd  
The Archaeology of Victoria Park, the Site of a Mid-Nineteenth Century British Infantry Barracks in London, Ontario

4:10 – 4:30 Julia A. King  
Point Lookout: How the Memory of the Lost Cause Forgets
4:35 – 4:55  Sue Bazely
The Naval Dockyard Cottages, Point Frederick and the Garrison Hospital, Point Henry: British Military Strongholds or Isolated Outposts for the Defenceless?

1:30 – 5:30 P.M.  MATERIAL CULTURE SESSION Continued (Canadian B)
Chair: Suzanne Plousos, Parks Canada Agency, OSC
(5 minute Question period after each presentation)
1:30 – 1:50  Marti Latta
Do the Dead Own the Past? A consideration of Practical and Ethical Implications of Antiquities Collections in the Archaeological Record
1:55 – 2:15  Blair Temple
17th-Century South Somerset Ceramics from Ferryland
2:20 – 2:40  Craig S. Chartier
An Investigation of the Position of the European Chicken (Gallus gallus) in the 17th Century New England Native American Culture
2:45 – 3:05  Eleanor Stoddart
Seventeenth-Century Tin Glazed Earthenware from Ferryland, Newfoundland

3:10 – 3:25  BREAK

3:25 – 3:45  Claire Friesenhausen
The Invisible Children of Toronto’s Archaeological Past: Childhood from 1793 - 1930
3:50 – 4:10  Christa Beranek
Small Things from Tyngsboro: The Lives of the 18th Century Tyngs
4:15 – 4:35  Tina Visalli
Under Foot: Analysis of the Shoes from the Polly Site
4:40 – 5:00  Discussion Period

1:30 – 5:00 P.M.  CRM IN THE CAPITAL CITY: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGY IN DOWNTOWN ALBANY, NEW YORK (King George Room)
(5 minute Question period after each presentation)
1:30 – 1:50  J. William Bouchard
Capital Investments: CRM in Albany, New York
1:55 – 2:15  Christopher Kilkenney
Fort to Port: Albany’s 18th Century Stockade and Hudson River Waterfront
2:20 – 2:40  Justin DiVirgilio
Raising Their Spirits: The 18th Century Rum Industry in Albany
2:45 – 3:05  Kevin Moody
Built Like a Brick-Smith house: A 17th Century House at
6:30 P.M. - 12:00 A.M.  Banquet (Brock Plaza Hotel – Rainbow Salon)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2001
8:30 – 9:00 A.M.  Annual Business Meeting (King George Room)
8:30 – 11:00 A.M.  Bookroom (Canadian A)

9:00 A.M. – 11:00 A.M.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: RESEARCH IN THE NORTHEAST
(King George Room)
Chair: Sherene Baugher, Cornell University

9:00 – 9:20  David Muraca
Time, Space and Form: The Archaeology of Rich Neck Plantation

9:20 – 9:40  Ellen Marlatt
Living on the Edge: the John Odiorne Homestead Site, in Rye, New Hampshire, 1660 – 1707

9:40 – 10:00  Sherene Baugher, Daniel Costura and Yasha Rodrigues
Excavating Enfield Falls, A Hamlet in the Finger Lakes Region of New York

10:00 – 10:15  BREAK

10:15 – 10:35  Rob Ferguson and Duncan McNeill
Searching for Saint-Pierre-du-Nord: Advances in EM-38 technology and their Application to a colonial site in PEI.

10:35 – 10:55  Alexander B. Bartlett and Wade Catts
Gypsies, Camps and Trees: The Archaeological Investigations of an early 20th Century site in the Triangle Woods, New Castle County, Delaware

10:55 – 11:15  Ronald F. Williamson, Ellen Blauberger and Andrew Clish
The Colonel John Butler Site: Home of a Canadian Hero and American Villain

11:15 – 11:35  Ryan F. Austin
Neighbourhoods and Necro-Geography: Cultural Landscapes of a Rural 19th Century Cemetery
11:35 – 11:55  Richard Veit and Gerard Scharfenberger
Rethinking the *Mengkon* – Mixing Bowl Salvage Archaeology at the Johannes Luyster House, A Dutch-American Farm

9:00 – 10:50 A.M.  CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY  
*(Canadian B)*
Chair: Eva MacDonald, University of Toronto  
(5 minute Question period after each presentation)

9:00 – 9:20  Tod L. Benedict
"The Walls of my Ice House are built of Stone without Mortar...": Robert Morris’s Icehouse in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

9:25 – 9:45  Frank A. Dieterman and Ronald F. Williamson
Government Seat to Car Wash: The History and Archaeology of Upper Canada’s First Parliament Buildings

9:50 – 10:10  Natasha B. Snyder
Urban School Architecture in Toronto: A Case Study in the Management of Historic Cultural Resources

10:15 – 10:30  BREAK

10:30 – 10:50  Christopher Ricciardi and Alyssa Loorya
Uncover 19th Century Rural Brooklyn, New York: The Hendrick I Lott House Farmstead Project

10:55 A.M. – 12:05 P.M  PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY  
*(Canadian B)*
Chair: Sue Bazely, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation  
(5 minute Question period after each presentation)

10:55 – 11:15  Sue Bazely
Perceptions in Public Archaeology

11:20 – 11:40  Sara Mascia and Cece Saunders
Fort Trumbull: Ramparts, Subs and Sonar for the Public

11:45 – 12:05  Richard M. Affleck
Earning Our Keep: The Site Report, the Narrative Approach and Public Outreach
ABSTRACTS
2001 ANNUAL MEETING

Affleck, Richard M. (URS Corporation)
*Earning Our Keep: The Site Report, the Narrative Approach, and Public Outreach*

For some time now, archaeologists working in the CRM field have been aware of the need to make the results of their work accessible to the people that fund them - in other words, the American taxpayer. "Public Outreach" has, in fact, become the new catch phrase of contract archaeology, and rightly so. The question, of course, has always been: how do we inform the public, satisfy regulatory requirements, and keep our colleagues from looking askance at our work? Over the years, we've produced numerous brochures, pamphlets, and "popular" reports, and led countless site tours; some projects have been featured in videos, others as part of interpretive museum displays - all useful ways of reaching our various publics. For all of that, the principle product of our labors has been the site report. Here, we cover in detail the prehistory and history of the site, pose the questions that we hope to answer, and relate the results of our investigations. Unfortunately, and for various reasons, the principle audiences of these often weighty documents have been the reviewers and others in the archaeological community. The public, when they can procure a copy, are often mystified by the language and put off by the organization; they may be impressed by the level of effort involved, but can be alienated by the failure to draw them into the process if archaeology. Recently, however, some CRM firms have employed a more narrative approach to try and address this imbalance and to produce reports with broader appeal. The King of Prussia Inn site report, produced for and in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 06, is one example of this kind of document. The purpose of this paper is to stimulate discussion on finding more effective ways to inform our financial supporters about what we do, what we find, and what we think it means.

Austin, Ryan F. (University at Buffalo)
*Neighbourhoods and Necro-Geography: Cultural Landscapes of a Rural 19th Century Cemetery*

Within any community, the development of distinct neighborhoods is not a random event, but rather is the result of a high degree of social planning. Neighborhoods are the outward physical expression of the psychological conception of group identity. In the late 19th century, graveyards were living neighborhoods replicated in death. Within cemeteries, cemetery plots, gravestones, fences and foliage became the outward expressions of social status, wealth, and group solidarity. These “necro-neighborhoods” were the arenas upon which families negotiated social identity within their community. The purpose of this paper is to explore identity formation, from living environment to mortuary environment. From research conducted at the Temple Hill Cemetery, located in the village of Geneseo, New York, it is possible to observe that the arrangement of family plots within “necro-neighborhoods” can be positively correlated to the spatial organization of family homes within the living neighborhoods of the community at large.

*Gypsies, Camps, and Trees: The Archaeological Investigations of an early Twentieth-Century Site in the Triangle Woods, New Castle County, Delaware*

Investigations in advance of construction in a mature stand of hardwoods in the Delaware Piedmont resulted in the discovery of an unusual historic site dating from the early twentieth century. A small cellar hole, two unusual brick “pads,” a trash pit, and surface scatter characterize the site. The historic artifact assemblage is unlike other “typical” assemblages recovered from rural dwellings and sites, and suggests three discrete occupational events during the period circa 1910 to 1934-35. Maps sources and visual images are not definitive for the site. Oral tradition holds that the Triangle Woods was known at one time as Gypsy Woods, because bands of gypsies seasonally occupied the woods. The unusual character of the site and its assemblage, coupled with the gypsy tradition attached to the woods, serve as points of discussion for this paper.
Baugher, Sherene, Costura, Daniel and Rodrigues, Yasha (Cornell University)
Excavating Enfield Falls, A Hamlet in the Finger Lakes Region of New York

Enfield Falls was a thriving nineteenth century hamlet with saw mills, a grist mill, shops and homes. In addition, the majestic waterfalls and gorge made it a tourist destination and the hamlet had a hotel, the Enfield Falls Hotel, to service both the day visitors and overnight guests. In 1916, affluent businessman Robert Treman started to purchase property in Enfield Falls until he owned most of the hamlet, then he turned over the property to New York to become a state park. Today, the hamlet lies buried in Robert Treman State Park in the Finger Lakes Region, near Ithaca, New York. Cornell University has now completed its second season of fieldwork on Enfield Falls. Our paper focuses on the excavation of the Duncan/Bower house, the residence of a successful business family -- merchant, shop keeper, real estate investors, owners of the tannery, the general store, and a farm.

Bazely, Sue (Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation)
The Naval Dockyard Cottages, Point Frederick and the Garrison Hospital, Point Henry: British Military strongholds or isolated outposts for the defenseless?

Two sites associated with important aspects of late 18th and early 19th century military supremacy, the Royal Naval Dockyard and Fort Henry were also home to civilian families and the sick. Two seasons at the Naval Cottages and the Garrison Hospital have provided further insight into the occupation and use of military sites adjacent to the garrison town of Kingston, Ontario. This paper provides an overview of the history and archaeology of these sites.

Bazely, Sue (Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation)
Perceptions in Public Archaeology

Mention Public Archaeology and the immediate perception is untrained children and adults running amok on archaeological sites. For those involved in public programming, this perception is non-existent due to good planning and delivery. Just as with archaeology in general, there is far more to public archaeology than just digging. Examples from Kingston, Ontario will be used to highlight different aspects of public archaeology and examine some of the positive and negative connotations associated with this term.

Benedict, Tod L. (John Milner Associates, Inc.)
"The Walls of my Ice House are built of Stone without Mortar...": Robert Morris's Icehouse in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Archeological monitoring within the proposed Liberty Bell Complex project area on Independence Mall in Philadelphia documented the presence of an octagonal, stone-lined shaft in the basement of a building that was demolished prior to the creation of the Mall in the early 1950s. The remnant portion of this truncated shaft measures 13.4 feet in interior diameter and is composed of dry-laid blocks of schist, extending nine feet deep. The shaft is located at the back corner of what was originally 190 Market Street, the address where George Washington and John Adams lived during their presidencies in the 1790s. The feature appears to be an icehouse constructed ca. 1781 by Robert Morris, called the “Financier of the American Revolution.” In a 1784 letter to George Washington, Morris described several details of its construction. This paper reviews the archeological and documentary evidence of the feature, which is the first octagonal shaft identified in Philadelphia, and offers insights into its construction and the personality of Robert Morris.

Beranek, Christa (Boston University)
Small Things from Tyngsboro: The Lives of the 18th Century Tyngs

The Tyng Mansion site in Tyngsboro, MA was occupied from the mid-17th century through the 18th century by several generations of the Tyng family. The men of the family were active first in the fur trade, and then in town government, as well as the military. In this paper, I would like to examine the architectural
and artifactual evidence produced by two seasons of fieldwork, carried out in the 1980s. The work to date has related primarily the 18th century occupation, but has provided some interesting clues about the 17th century activities. This analysis will focus on how the wealthy Tyngs of the 18th century displayed their status in this town 35 miles from Boston. What kind of connections and interactions did they have with the emerging elites of the larger port towns? How did their lives compare to those of their neighbors? Was their lifestyle comparable to the "genteel" style visible on the coast?

Blaubergs, Ellen and Earl, Jeff
Victorian Tiles from Gore Vale, Toronto

During four seasons of excavation at Gore Vale, the first brick residence in the west end of Toronto in 1820, an interesting variety of tiles and tile fragments were recovered. Although not numerous, and rarely complete, they reveal the propensity of Gore Vale's various owners to decorate their floors, walls and fireplace surrounds with the latest innovations that had transformed the tile industry in Great Britain and the United States.

These innovations will be discussed to demonstrate how the two opposing forces of art and industry at the mid 19th century, united to produce one of the most functional, inexpensive and adorning products of the Victorian era.

Bouchard, J. William (Hargon Archaeological Associates, Inc.)
Capital Investments: CRM in Albany, New York

This paper covers the development of Albany with special emphasis on the evolution of the waterfront and the area north of the stockaded city. The talk traces the growth of the city from Dutch colonization in the 17th century to the Erie Canal in the 19th century. This background helps to place the following five papers in a historic context.

Cary, Henry (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Hoffnungsthal Uncovered: Findings from the 2001 Excavations at the First Moravian Mission to the Labrador Inuit, Nisbet Harbour, Labrador

In September 2000, remains of the 1752 "Hoffnungsthal" Moravian mission were confirmed in Nisbet Harbour, north-central Labrador. Test pit excavations uncovered a number of mid-18th century artifacts and sections of the mission house foundation. This summer a crew returned to Nisbet Harbour to undertake a full-scale excavation of the site. Although the investigation focused on the mission house remains, the surrounding area was also explored to locate the Inuit sites mentioned in the Moravian accounts of the 1752 expedition. Preliminary interpretations of the mission's architecture, material culture, and relationship with contemporary Inuit sites, will be discussed.

"We live in a World of Company": Archaeology and History of the Beverwyck Plantation, Morris County, New Jersey, during the American Revolution

Antiquarians and historians have long known that during the American Revolution Beverwyck Plantation was frequented by George Washington, Nathaniel Greene, the Marquis de Lafayette, the French Ministers to the United States, officers of Rochambeau's French army, and numerous other visitors. The written record speaks of entertainment and social activities sponsored by the plantation's owner Lucas von Beverhoudt, his manager, Abraham Lott, and their families. However, the setting for these events—the plantation itself—has remained obscure, since there is no above-ground evidence of Beverwyck. What was the "grand estate" that confronted the dignitaries, officers, and travelers who visited Beverwyck? The recent data recovery investigations at the site of Beverwyck offer an opportunity to combine the historical and archeological record, providing details about the plantation's layout, function, and social role during the years of Revolution.
Chartier, Craig S. (Wuskonog Faunal Consulting)
An Investigation of the Position of the European Chicken (Gallus gallus) in the Seventeenth Century New England native American Culture

Remains of a complete articulated European rooster were recovered from a discrete context during a cultural resource management site examination of a parcel of land in Kingston, Massachusetts. The only other artifacts recovered from this context were Late Woodland shell tempered pottery and some lithic flakes. Glass trade bead stylistically dating to the seventeenth century and post 1640 wine bottle glass were recovered nearby. It is believed that these rooster remains represent an individual animal traded to the natives from the Plymouth colonists. It is also believed that this animal, due to its color, origin and perceived spiritual power, may have been skinned and made into a personal bag by a seventeenth century Native person. By looking at the positions that European goods, colors and feathers held to New England native people, a fuller understanding of the position of the European domestic fowl to these people can be gained.

Chartier, Craig S. (Wuskonog Faunal Consulting)
A Reinterpretation of the Attack on the Clarke Garrison/RM site, Plymouth, Massachusetts

One of the most remembered and recounted actions of King Phillip’s War, 1675 - 1677, was the attack on the Clarke Garrison house in Plymouth, Massachusetts on March 12, 1676. Until now, much has been assumed and misinterpreted about the site. Recent reanalysis of the artifacts and excavation notes as well as a critical reading of the historical documents have lead to a new, more complete understanding of who William Clarke was, why his house was attacked and what the attack meant to Plymouth Colony’s psyche during the war.

Crompton, Amanda (Placentia Heritage Advisory Committee)
Excavation of the Seventeenth Century “Vieux Fort”, Placentia, Newfoundland

The first official French settlement party landed in Placentia, Newfoundland in 1662. When they arrived, the settlers found a fortification had already been erected to protect part of Placentia, probably by the seasonal fishermen who used the harbour. The settlers augmented this fort throughout the 1660s and 1670s, but by the late 1680s it had been allowed to fall into disrepair. The location of this fort was marked on one map during its active period of use; on later maps, it is referred to as the “Vieux Fort”. Excavations at the “Vieux Fort” site are planned for 2001, to investigate the size, date, and state of preservation of the Fort’s remains. Is there any evidence of the pre-1662 fort? What identifiable features remain? Are there any parallels with the other fully-excavated French fort in Placentia (now named Castle Hill), which was not built no long after the Vieux Fort fell out of disuse? A review of the excavations undertaken during the summer’s work will answer these and other questions.

Dieterman, Frank A. and Williamson, Ronald F. (Archaeological Services Inc.)
Government Seat to Car Wash: The History and Archaeology of Upper Canada’s First Parliament Buildings

The first Parliament buildings of Upper Canada, built in 1797 at York (Toronto), were destroyed in the spring of 1813 by American forces. The second Parliament buildings, erected upon their ruins, were likewise destroyed by fire, this time by accident in 1824. In the fall of 2000, test excavations conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. discovered clear evidence of the survival of archaeological deposits associated with these buildings, despite a heavily industrialised landscape. The excavations revealed a small portion of the burned south wing of the first Parliament buildings and suggested the presence of further intact remains. For planners, politicians, and archaeologists alike, the discovery of the first Parliament buildings of Upper Canada demonstrates the potential for the recovery of significant archaeological remains within the urban core of our cities and towns, and the need for coordinated resolve to recognise and protect these invaluable resources.
DiVirgilio, Justin (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)
Raising Their Spirits: The 18th Century Rum Industry in Albany

A remarkably complete rum distillery, buried and undisturbed for nearly 200 years, was discovered during recent excavations in downtown Albany at the Quackenbush Square Parking Garage site. The still-house, which contained 18 large wooden vats linked by an extensive wooden plumbing system and two stills, operated from c.1750 to 1810. Located on the outskirts of the City, the distillery was anything but a peripheral concern. The distillery excavations provide a unique perspective on various aspects of life in late 18th century Albany: the importance of alcohol both for local consumption and for trade, local politics, national economic forces and international relations.

Ferguson, Rob and McNeill, Duncan (Parks Canada Agency, Atlantic Service Centre and Duncan McNeill, Geonics Ltd.)
Searching for Saint-Pierre-du-nord: Advances in EM-38 technology and their application to a colonial site in PEI.

The French community of Saint-Pierre-du-nord was settled between 1720 and 1758 around St. Peters Bay on Prince Edward Island. Part of this community lies within the new Greenwich Adjunct of Prince Edward Island National Park. In 2000, Parks Canada began a survey for extant remains of the French farms. Historical records suggest that nine properties, including residences, outbuildings, farm fields and fish-processing areas, were located within the Park boundaries. Farming of the area subsequent to the expulsion of 1758 has left very little visible trace of these sites, and destroyed most of the near-surface evidence. To facilitate the inventory, we have used an EM-38 conductivity meter from Geonics Limited of Mississauga.

The EM-38 was first used in the Atlantic region in 1987, at the site of Port La Joye, the sister community to Saint-Pierre. At that time, readings were triggered manually, and could only be taken either as conductivity or magnetic susceptibility. Readings were recorded digitally for use in a DOS programme. Now, the EM-38 fires automatically at intervals chosen by the researcher, conductivity and magnetic susceptibility can be recorded simultaneously, and the data can be manipulated in a Windows version of the programme. All of these factors give the archaeologist a broader range of information and greater ease in interpreting the results in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The presentation will give a background to the site’s history, describe new developments in EM-38 equipment and programmes, and present results from the survey in 2001.

Freisenhausen, Claire (University of Toronto)
The Invisible Children of Toronto’s Archaeological Past: Childhood From 1793-1930

For the most part children, their experiences and their small, yet complex worlds have been severely neglected in archaeological research, if not left out completely. The current study examines late 18th, 19th and early 20th century definitions and experiences of childhood, in a household context, through the archaeological evidence from three Toronto historical sites: Gore Vale, Spadina House, and the Ashbridge Estate. It is proposed that modes of socialization and cultural transference can be inferred through the examination of the playthings uncovered. The social roles of children in Toronto’s colonial context are explored through the identification, dating and contextualization of the toys found at these sites. Childhood experiences are compared in order to determine similarities and differences across the three sites, representing varying social strata. There has been no analysis to date pertaining to the experiences and activities of children at these sites, although they all contain significant collections.

Gerhardt, Juliette (John Milner Associates, Inc.)
Current Research on Philadelphia Redware: Nineteenth-Century Contexts from Blocks I and 2 of Independence Mall, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia

Atypical redware vessels such as a roach trap, children’s vessels and engine-turned mixing bowls recently
excavated from nineteenth-century contexts in Philadelphia’s Independence Mall will be examined in light of available literature on the Philadelphia redware pottery industry. Distinctive surface treatments may be attributable to Thomas Haig, Scottish potter and merchant operating in Philadelphia from 1819 to 1831. Curated Philadelphia redwares will be used for comparison to discuss attribution, use wear patterns, frequency and range of vessel forms and decorated wares and their role in several household including prosperous merchant families and modest civil servants.

**Gilbert, Allan S. (Fordham University)**  
*The New Netherland/New York Brick Archive*

Brick archiving has been ongoing at Fordham University since the late 1980s as part of a larger project on the historic ceramics of the New York metropolitan area. The brick-related component seeks to establish a data base of information related to regional brickmaking as well as a collection of specimens obtained from building demolitions or former production sites that demonstrate the diversity of bricks used in New Amsterdam/New York City. The usefulness of the physical brick archive extends not only to the continued compilation of brand lists, but also to the opportunity to conduct technical analyses. Chemical proveniencing has been the main focus to date. Obtaining compositional profiles for bricks of known geographical origin based upon brand identification allows their chemical signatures to be linked with those of other bricks that lack source data. As more specimens with secure findspots are eventually traced to their likely source areas, a picture may be resolved of trade connections in building materials during colonial and early American periods when the absence of branding leaves all bricks essentially unidentifiable.

**Gilbert, William (Bacalieu Trail Heritage Corporation)**  
*The Willoughby Papers and 17th century Archaeology in Newfoundland*

The Willoughby Papers (or Middleton Manuscript) are a series of documents from the private papers of Sir Percival Willoughby, one of the major investors in the London and Bristol Company which established the first English settlement in Canada in Cupids, Newfoundland in 1610. The documents cover the period from 1610 to 1631 and contain much important information on early European settlement in Newfoundland and relations between the settlers and the native Beothuck Indians. Over the past eight years these documents have been used in conjunction with archaeological research to uncover a number of significant sites. This paper will look at some of the more important sites.

**Griffin-Short, Rita (RGS Archaeological Services)**  
*Where are the Bones: Archaeology at the Battle of Stoney Creek Historic Cemetery*

The City of Stoney Creek acquired the cemetery in 1995 as part of its revitalization plan for Battlefield Park. The cemetery was hidden from sight behind a deteriorating stone wall and poorly maintained. The whereabouts of the burials if indeed there were any on the site was unknown.

RGS Archaeological Services was asked to test the site prior to any physical disturbance. A small trench was discovered and excavated in 1999 and 2000 that contained human remains mixed with domestic garbage.

Osteological analyses accounted for 24 individuals from 20% of what should have been there. The trench appears to extend into the property to the east but no further work has been carried out although the outgoing City Council approved recommendations and budget to test it.

**Janowitz, Meta F. and Bieling, Karen (URS Corporation)**  
*Matching Up Foods and Vessels? What were those Dishes Used for Anyway?*

On 17th through mid-19th century sites archaeologists almost always encounter redware vessels that we call by different names? pans, dishes, pie plates, etc.? but these names vary from analyst to analyst and are frequently influenced by our own notions of what sorts of functions these vessels had. This paper will begin with two late 18th to early 19th century-redware collections (one from Philadelphia and the other from the nearby countryside) and will look at these vessels and their possible functions in the light of information from their wear patterns and from recipes of the time that specify quantities and cooking methods.
Kilkenny, Christopher (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)

Fort to Port: Albany's 18th Century Stockade and Hudson River Waterfront

Albany's 18th century stockade and waterfront were uncovered during the 1999 excavations at the State University Construction Fund (SUCF) Site. A 300-foot section of the timber stockade was excavated including associated features such as two gates, a redoubt and a demi-lune. Two 300-foot sections of timber bulkhead and associated features comprised the early waterfront expansion. The variety of construction techniques, joinery and support systems within these waterfront features will be explored. Artifacts recovered from the site include militaria and navigation equipment. These major structures on the early Hudson River shore represent changing attitudes in Albany about the river following the French and Indian Wars.

King, Julia A. (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

Point Lookout: How the Memory of the Lost Cause Forgets

This presentation examines the complicated landscape found at Point Lookout, Maryland, and how the memory of the Civil War plays out in this border state. Point Lookout, a thin, low-lying peninsula located at the confluence of the Potomac River with the Chesapeake Bay, was the site of a hospital for the Army of the Potomac and a prisoner-of-war camp for Confederate soldiers. More than 20,000 Confederates were interned at Point Lookout, many captured at Gettysburg in July 1863. Point Lookout was a formidable Union presence in a region with overwhelming support for the Confederacy. Today, Point Lookout is a state park better known for its fishing than for its Civil War past. Archaeological investigations at Point Lookout located traces of these military features, long thought to have been eroded into the bay. These features are considered in relation to the events that occurred at Point Lookout in the Civil War and the intriguing ambivalence with which the site is viewed today.

Kirk, Matthew (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)

Eating the Worm: Parasites and Human Health in 18th and 19th Century Albany

Excavations at the SUCF site in downtown Albany unearthed remarkable finds both large and small. Among the large finds were the 18th century stockade that surrounded the city and riverside wharves described in the preceding papers. Among the smallest finds were millions of microscopic parasite eggs in both privy and landscape contexts. The eggs of some species were so concentrated that the majority of residents in this downtown Albany neighborhood must have suffered from "worms" throughout the 19th century. Parasitic infection continued as the city's infrastructure could not handle the human waste generated in this bustling waterfront neighborhood. Not until the late 19th and early 20th centuries were modern drinking and waste water systems integrated into Albany's infrastructure thus breaking the cycle of parasitic infestation.

Latta, Marti (University of Toronto)

Do the Dead Own the Past? A Consideration of Practical and Ethical Implications of Antiquities Collections in the Archaeological Record

Although archaeological reports frequently neglect to mention the fact, it is not uncommon to find artifacts of an earlier era mixed with those of the dominant site occupation. This paper examines evidence for antiquities collecting in prehistoric, historic and ethnoarchaeological contexts, and it suggests ways that this behaviour is distinguishable from other site formation processes. The underlying ethical issue -- whether a material culture collection which was separated from its primary context and redeposited in a later site should be treated differently from that of its secondary association -- is important for the future of museums and the legal status of historic sites.

Lescovec, Barbara (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

To Be or Not To Be A Tippling House in Ferryland, Newfoundland
Ferryland, located approximately 80 kilometres south of St. John's, Newfoundland had been visited by migratory fishermen as early as the sixteenth century. In 1621, a permanent settlement was established there and thrived as a major commercial fishing port. To date, archaeological excavations have uncovered numerous seventeenth-century features but only one eighteenth-century structure. Current interpretation suggests that this eighteenth-century structure was a tippling house, a domestic establishment that sold alcohol. Further archaeological investigation and analysis of related material culture will be conducted and preliminary findings will be presented to support or dismiss the "tippling house" hypothesis.

Marlatt, Ellen (Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC)
Living on the Edge: the John Odiorne Homestead Site in Rye, New Hampshire, 1660 - 1707

In the process of testing a series of salt marsh paths at Odiorne State Park in Rye, New Hampshire, IAC recovered evidence of the homestead belonging to John Odiorne, a member of one of the first families in New Hampshire. Probate and archaeological evidence link the discovery to the single generational occupation (1660 to 1707) of this fisherman-farmer who had strong ties to fishing interests on the Isles of Shoals, 10 miles out. In contrast to the emerging merchant elite in nearby Portsmouth, Odiorne lived modestly and died with "ould" and worn possessions. Of particular interest is one large piece of a wine bottle glass into which the initials "IO" have been scratched or chiseled, perhaps indicative of John Odiorne's practice of marking his bottles for reuse.

Mascia, Sara and Saunders, Cece (Historical Perspectives, Inc.)
Fort Trumbull: Ramparts, Subs and Sonar for the Public

Fort Trumbull was a colonial and later a Federal military installation located in New London Connecticut from the eighteenth century to the late twentieth century. By the 1990s, the military reservation held 43 buildings, including the ca.1830 stone officers’ quarters, the massive1850s granite fort, and a sonar testing lab. When the decision to close the fort was made in the 1990s, half of the property was given to the state for the purpose of creating a public park. Historical Perspectives, Inc. was involved in the transformation of the military fort into a new public facility. Part of the research plan was to determine if the local rumors/folk tales about an extensive network of escape tunnels under the fort grounds had any validity. This paper will describe the history of Fort Trumbull through all phases of development and the role that archaeology played in creating a public brochure and Connecticut's new state park.

Mills, Steve (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Helping Preserve Our Past: Archaeological Outreach in Newfoundland and Labrador

The Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program is a half way through its 3 year mandate to assist communities throughout Newfoundland and Labrador in the research and presentation of their archaeological heritage. Twenty-four community groups are registered with the Program, almost half of which have received direct support for archaeological projects. This support comes in a variety of ways including the provision of student internships, documentary research and workshop assistance. Another large element of the Program is the funding of internship positions for students in the archaeology program at Memorial University of Newfoundland. This paper will discuss the challenges and successes of the Outreach Program.

Moody, Kevin (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)
Built Like a Brick-Smith house: A 17th Century House at Quackenbush Square

The discovery of the remains of an early to mid-17th century house in the City of Albany on the site of the proposed Quackenbush Square Parking Garage in March 2000 led to a more thorough examination of the site in the winter of 2000-2001. The house was built on the orders of Killiaen Van Rensselaer to attract a competent craftsman for his fledgling brickyard, established north of Fort Orange in the 1630s. The sequence of construction, occupation, and abandonment of the structure revealed by the archaeological record offers a fascinating glimpse into the turbulent relationship between the Van Rensselaers, their
prospective tenants, and the Dutch West India Company during the 17th century.

Muraca, David (George Washington’s Fredericksburg Foundation)
The Excavation of the Seventeenth-Century Plantation of Rich Neck (Williamsburg, Virginia) has recently come to an end. Historical records indicated four distinct periods of ownership that totaled over 60 years of habitation at the site. Like many sites, subsequent plowing destroyed the site’s layers leaving just plow zone and features. We have spent the last eight years in hopes of reconstructing the time, space and form of each of the four temporally distinct landscapes in hopes of understanding change over time. Using architectural studies, spatial relationships, pipestem dating, specialist studies, small finds analysis and plow zone distributions, we were able to reestablish what these four periods looked like. This approach offers a model to understanding complex sites.

Owen, J.V. (Saint Mary’s University)
Quebec’s First-known Glassworks: The Como-Hudson factories (c. 1845 - 77)
Sherds from three mid-19th century glassworks in the Hudson-Como area were analysed for their major element contents. Pale-coloured glass is too silicious and depleted in alumina and other components to have been made from local brown sand, although this ingredient might have been suitable for the manufacture of dark green glass. Local sand, however, shows a positive Eu anomaly on chondrite-normalized REE plots, in contrast to negative anomalies shown by Hudson-Como glass. This suggests that even the dark glass was made using imported sand.

Although the major-element compositions of Hudson and Como glass overlap, they differ from some contemporary Ontario wares, particularly with regard to their CaO, Na2O, MgO and Al2O3 contents. However, the possibility that imported cullet was used in some early glassworks shows that caution must be exercised where the compositions of excavated sherds from factory sites are to be used for provenance studies.

Pena, Elizabeth (University at Buffalo)
Archaeology on Parade: The Fort Niagara 2001 Season
For over three centuries, the parade ground at Fort Niagara has seen buildings, features and the people who created and used them come and go. The archaeological record of this area presents a palimpsest of these features. This paper outlines the preliminary results of the first field season at Fort Niagara, conducted in 2001 by the University at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology field school. Previous archaeological testing had identified the location of the British officers’ guardhouse from 1768; because this work had not yet been analyzed or published, the new research design tried to incorporate and expand upon this earlier project. Excavation units were established on the parade ground in an effort to investigate both the officers’ and the enlisted men’s guardhouses. The initial goal of the project was to investigate differences in the lifeways of these two groups. Excavation, however, revealed a variety of foundations and features that postdated the guardhouses, clearly illustrating some of the many other structure and features at the Fort, and highlighting the changing role of the parade ground through time.

Poulton, Dana R. and Dodd, Christine F.
The Archaeology of Victoria Park, the Site of a Mid-Nineteenth Century British Infantry Barracks in London, Ontario
This paper presents a preliminary statement on the ongoing investigations of Victoria Park in the City of London, Ontario. The 15-acre property contains the site of a framed infantry barracks that formed the heart of a 73-acre military reserve established by the British following the Rebellion of 1837. The garrison was occupied from 1838 to 1853, when troops were withdrawn to England, and again from 1861 to 1869, during the period of unrest occasioned by the American Civil War and the Fenian Raids. Since 1995, the property has been the focus of a multi-year study to identify and mitigate archaeological resources subject to threat of impact by the implementation of the Victoria Park Restoration Master Plan.
Although the British garrison in London was never attacked, historic research shows that it played a vital role in the defence of southwestern Ontario, and in the social life and economic growth of the community. Excavations to date have included portions of the armourer’s shop and a ca. 1839 privy in the northwest bastion, two stone-lined root cellars, and part of the hospital compound and transects across the officers’ and soldiers’ quarters. The structural remains and associated artifacts demonstrate that Victoria Park is a prime example of how a major archaeological site can survive virtually intact within the landscape of an urban park.

Ricciardi, Christopher (Syracuse University) and Loorya, Alyssa (CUNY-Graduate Center)
Uncover 19th Century Rural Brooklyn, New York: The Hendrick Lott House Farmstead Project

New York City conjures up images of all things urban, concrete and steel. Yet, the majority of the area that is today New York City was mostly rural farmland until the early twentieth century. One study at the Hendrick Lott Farmstead, has shed new light on the everyday lives of these nineteenth and twentieth century farmers as well as their enslaved Africans, servants and of the area. Excavations at this, and other farms in Kings County reveal that the reliance on the developing consumer culture may not have been as prevalent in this area as opposed to their neighbors on Manhattan Island. Issues of Dutch ethnicity, lifeways and aspects of the rural to urban transformations will be detailed.

Romeo, Jene C. (CUNY - Graduate Center)
The Impact of Food on Military Strategies and Decision-making During the 1757 Campaign Against Fort William Henry

There are no questions as to why the French targeted Fort William Henry in 1757 during the French and Indian War. The goal to eliminate the most advanced British base of operations in the Champlain Valley would not only reduce the threat to two French Forts, St. Frederic and Carillon, but would ideally open up the British military road to Ft. Edward and in turn provide access to Albany. But actions taken following the siege raise many questions concerning the captured garrison, Amerindian behavior and further military action. Documents, diaries, letters, etc., along with archaeological research, indicate that one of the key factors influencing Montcalm’s actions was related to food, with implications beyond the immediate military arena. This paper will explore the relationship of food as it pertains to Montcalm’s military decisions regarding such issues as prisoners of war, the massacre, and the cessation of French advancement despite French victory.

Scharfenberger, Gerry (Louis Berger and Associates)
Recent Evidence for Broad Window Glass in 17th and 18th Century America

Window glass is a ubiquitous artifact found on many historic archaeological sites. Up to now, it has been believed that crown window glass was used exclusively during the colonial period and early post-colonial period. Broad window glass had been assigned a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) of 1820, eventually replacing crown window glass by around 1840. However, recent excavations at the First Baptist Church and Old Scots Meetinghouse sites in Monmouth County, New Jersey, past excavations at St. Mary’s City, Maryland, and historic documentation indicate that broad glass was manufactured and used in America during the colonial period, possibly as early as the 17th century. This paper will examine for the use and production of broad window glass alongside crown window glass during the early colonial period.

Sivilich, Daniel M. (BRAVO- Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization) and Stone, Gary Wheeler
Monmouth Battlefield Update - Excavating and Interpreting a Disturbed Revolutionary War Site

On June 28, 1778 the Continental Army under the command of General George Washington engaged in battle with the British Army at Monmouth Courthouse (Freehold), New Jersey. This was the largest land battle of the Revolutionary War. Nineteenth and 20th century historians have written volumes on what took place where, based on historical documents as compared to the current topography. Much of the site is now part of the New Jersey State Park system and is still in agricultural use. Electronic archaeological surveys
over the past 11 years of this disturbed site have produced very meaningful data that is being used to re-
interpret the ebb and flow of battle. Artillery locations, troop positions, locations of long-gone orchards,
and yes, even the location of "Molly Pitcher", have been identified through computer analysis. This paper
will present a graphic overview of the results of this project and their impact on the interpretation of the
Battle of Monmouth.

Snyder, Natasha B. (SUNY - Buffalo)
Urban School Architecture in Toronto: A Case Study in the Management of Historic Cultural Resources
Between 1998 and 1999, a survey of urban school architecture was conducted in downtown Toronto as a
result of heightened public awareness of budgetary cuts in public education funding that threatened urban
schools with unexpected closure. Several interesting conclusions were drawn from this survey. Changes in
urban school architectural styles suggest that public education was increasingly viewed as a commodity,
shifting from the domestic sphere to the economic sphere. Furthermore, the concept of cultural resource
management or heritage management has become increasingly absorbed into mainstream culture, such that
historic preservation was used by segments of the general public in an effort to prevent or reduce the
number of potential school closures. The intersection of the commoditization of public education with
heritage management highlights the need for planning policies that emphasize creative adaptive reuse of
these buildings that will fit both the surrounding residential neighborhoods and the constraints of urban
space.

Starbuck, David R. (Plymouth State College)
Archaeology at the Lake George Battlefield Park
The author has now directed two field seasons (2000 - 2001) of excavation in Lake George Battlefield Park,
the site of the 1755 Battle of Lake George, and the site of Fort George, a British fort that was raised in 1759
after the so-called “massacre” at Fort William Henry. The Battlefield Park is owned by New York and is
covered with the extensive remains of barracks and huts that spanned both the French & Indian War and the
Revolutionary War, as well as the ruins of Fort George itself. This is the first archaeology to have been
conducted in the Park, and the barracks sites are proving to be amazingly intact.

Sterling, Bruce B, and Sterling, Elise Manning (Hargen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)
"...blown up which such fury...Shivered as With lightning...": Excavations in the East Barracks, Fort
Ticonderoga, New York
Fort Ticonderoga is a mid-18th Century frontier French fort overlooking Lake Champlain. When the British
threatened to capture the fort, in 1759, retreating French troops intentionally detonated the powder
magazine destroying the East Barracks. Archaeological excavations were conducted between 1999 to 2000
at the East Barracks to help interpret the site for a new authentic reconstruction of the building. The focus of
the investigations were to confirm the presence of intact period deposits associated with the barracks and to
identify structural features to help gain a better understanding of 18th Century French military construction
techniques. Excavations did encounter intact remains at the site including evidence of an intricate stone
drainage system, the original wood floor beams, foundation walls, drill holes for blasting bedrock, and a
large assemblage of unfired period musket balls. This paper will present the results and interpretations of
the complete excavations within the East Barracks.

Sterling, Elise Manning (Hargen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)
French and English Military Features on the East Terreplein, Fort Ticonderoga, New York
The construction of Fort Ticonderoga overlooking Lake Champlain was begun by French forces in 1755.
Over the last several years, archeological investigations have identified exciting and well preserved original
features and details about French construction techniques including drill holes for bedrock removal,
mortared stone walls, stone and wooden lined drains, and wooden flooring systems. Recent testing of the
East Terreplein have uncovered the existence of a wooden artillery platform, a mortared stone counterfort,
and the encased east and west terreplein walls. Also present on the terreplein are capped 18th century
deposits that represent both the French period of construction and use, and the subsequent (post 1759) English occupation. These deposits contain artillery and small arms ordnance, faunal remains, nails, ceramics, and iron and copper tools and artifacts. Features attributable to the English occupation include a work surface characterized by a layer of wood chips, and an in-filled palisade trench. Proposed testing for the summer of 2001 will entail the excavation of a profile trench across the width of the terreplein. It is anticipated that this excavation will identify extant 18th century structural features that can provide further details about the construction techniques practiced by the military powers who built and maintained Fort Ticonderoga throughout the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary Wars.

Stoddart, Eleanor
Seventeenth-Century Tin Glazed Earthenware from Ferryland, Newfoundland

Recently a great deal of attention has been paid to the problems of identifying Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware in colonial American sites. Articles by Stephen Pendery in *Historical Archaeology* and Charlotte Wilcoxen in *Northeast Historical Archaeology* have described some of the vessels found in sites in the United States. Ongoing excavations at Ferryland, Newfoundland, Canada have also uncovered large amounts of seventeenth-century Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware. As part of a Master's project at Memorial University of Newfoundland, these vessels have been analysed. This paper will describe the findings and will compare the tin-glaze vessels found at Ferryland to those found at the colonial American sites.

Stull, Scott (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)
An Identity of Their Own: Material Culture and a Female Irish Household in Buffalo, New York

Excavations in downtown Buffalo conducted in the summer of 2000 revealed a deposit associated with a primarily female household, whose matriarch was born in Ireland. The material recovered from a cistern behind their house shows the family did not follow the social and material strictures of the dominant Victorian, Protestant middle class society of that era. Ceramic style choices and the presence of clay pipes in a late 19th century deposit show that the residents did not accept the dominant messages of Victorian society.

Temple, Blair (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
17th Century South Somerset Ceramics from Ferryland

The ceramic assemblage from 17th-century Ferryland is very diverse, and one of the more complex ceramic wares found on the site is “South Somerset”. The ceramic material called “South Somerset” was produced primarily at Donyatt, Somerset, however, it is realized that other kilns in the area produced similar products, and these are often grouped as “South Somerset”. A more precise identification of the particular wares that constitute the “South Somerset” ceramic tradition is essential when trade in 17th-century Newfoundland is discussed. Current research involves the re-identification of the Ferryland “South Somerset” collection which in turn will allow for a better understanding of the trade links between Newfoundland and England.

Triggs, John (Wilfrid Laurier University)
Social Flux at the Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene, 1817-1829

Factors influencing the spatial arrangement of buildings at the Royal Navy establishment at Penetanguishene on Lake Huron are discussed. Specifically, excavations at the naval hospital and artificers' complex, conducted by Wilfrid Laurier University between 1991 and 2001, provide new insight into the residential movements of various social groups at the base. Analysis of stratigraphy and artifacts recovered from four buildings suggests that the area was occupied by officers and household members, soldiers, civilian personnel and aboriginal people at various times over a 10-15 year period. Contemporary attitudes towards disease, social position, military rank and aboriginal people are explored within the context of the material evidence to explain residential patterning.
Veit, Richard and Scharfenberger, Gerry (Monmouth University and Louis Berger Associates)
Rethinking the Mengkom -- Mixing Bowl Salvage Archaeology at the Johannes Luyster House, A Dutch-American Farm

Salvage excavations at the Johannes Luyster Farm (28Mo261) revealed extensive archaeological deposits reflecting three centuries of life on a Dutch-American farm. These deposits, when taken in conjunction with the architecture of the house, and surviving primary documents, provide a glimpse of the changing lifestyles of New Jersey’s Dutch settlers during the 19th century. Although the Luysters maintained some aspects of their ethnic heritage, they also participated in many aspects of the larger society. Case studies of individual sites such as this one are a first step towards integrating with the national. Furthermore, they highlight the importance of studying 19th century rural agrarian sites.

Visalli, Tina M. (SUNY Brockport)
Under Foot: Analysis of the Shoes from the Polly Site

The Polly Tavern Site in Clarendon, New York yielded a unique assemblage of over 500 shoe fragments. These shoes provide the opportunity to analyze and interpret more than just how the family was shod, but also the everyday economic strategies that they engaged in. The supposed abandonment of the house in 1917 when Polly’s descendants could no longer afford the upkeep of the property, has some implications for why the shoes were there and what that meant. Upon inspection, over half of all the shoe fragments show some type of repair. This pattern indicates that the occupants of this site were engaged in cobbling or shoe repair during the early 20th century depression era. In an age of mass-produced shoes, this evidence speaks volumes about the everyday productive strategies of this struggling family.

Wallace, Birgitta
L’Anse aux Meadows and Vinland

The Norse presence in the New World never led to colonization but remained at the first stage of migration, the exploration and exploitation of resources. The only real settlement was an exploration base at L’Anse aux Meadows in northern Newfoundland, with perhaps a few temporary summer camps in areas with desirable resources such as hardwood lumber and grapes. The L’Anse aux Meadows base corresponds to the Strauma fjord, (“Fjord of Currents”) base of the Vinland Sagas [Eric’s Saga]. It served as the year-round post from which expeditions were launched in several directions during the summer season. It was also a transshipment station for goods collected at the summer camps. Both written documents and the archaeological evidence indicate that the incursions into Vinland were abandoned after only a decade or so. The distances and navigational difficulties outweighed the benefits; it was farther from Greenland to the North American areas with useful hardwood and grapes than it was back to Norway. The voyages to Norway were not as perilous, and goods not available in Vinland, such as luxury textiles, iron weapons, gold, silver, bronze and brass as well as spices, glass and other lavish articles were available there. Conflict with Aboriginal people was another deterrent for settlement. Although there were contacts between the Norse in Greenland and North America in the 13th and 14th centuries, these contacts were limited to occasional voyages to Labrador for timber and, possibly, sporadic trading and hunting expeditions to the eastern Arctic.

Wheeler, Walter R. (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)
Vernacular Architecture of Albany in the Seventeenth Century: Construction Methods, Materials and Technology as Revealed by Recent Archaeological Excavations

Archaeological excavations of the past thirty years have brought to light remains of several 17th century structures located within the bounds of present day Albany. Among these are the A. van Curler house and the Schuyler house at Schuyler Flatts, the Alms [Volkert Douw] house, the “Dutch Trader” house at the mouth of the Fox kill, the Labatie, Staats, van Doesburg and Vos houses (all within the Fort Orange site), and most recently the house associated with the brick kiln near the Quackenbush house. The building methods, materials and technologies used in the construction of these structures have been revealed by recent archeological excavations; when the results of these investigations are combined with information
culled from contemporary documents and historic graphic materials, a clearer picture of the development of a regional New World European vernacular is able to be assembled.

White, Lori (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

*A Whaler’s Cemetery: Sixteenth-Century Whaling in Red Bay, Labrador*

During the sixteenth century the southern coast of Labrador served as the world’s whaling centre. Whalers from the Basque Country sailed annually to the Strait of Bell Isle and established a major whaling station in Red Bay. From June through January over one thousand men would make their temporary home in Red Bay where they processed whale blubber. The Atlantic crossings, hazards of the hunt and occasional forced over-wintering would claim lives on these routine voyages and some were laid to rest in Red Bay. In the early 1980s a whaler’s cemetery was excavated by crews from Memorial University of Newfoundland. Preliminary findings shed light on who these whalers were and what life was like in a sixteenth-century whaling port.

Williamson, Ronald F. (Archaeological Services Inc.)

*Pain, Suffering and Death: The Archaeology of the Snake Hill Site, a War of 1812 Cemetery*

In 1987, archaeologists working on a residential lot in the Town of Fort Erie discovered a military cemetery containing the remains of 28 American soldiers who had died during the siege of the fort in the final year of the War of 1812. The archaeological excavations that followed attracted great public interest and media attention on both sides of the border. The research carried out on the remains by Canadian and American archaeologists, forensic scientists and historians produced a remarkably detailed profile of the day-to-day life of these soldiers, who became anonymous victims of a half-forgotten – but bloody – conflict.

Williamson, Ronald F. (Archaeological Services Inc.), Blauberger, Ellen and Clish, Andrew (Archaeological Services Inc.)

*The Colonel John Butler Site: Home of a Canadian Hero and American Villain*

The planned development of a residential subdivision in Niagara-on-the-Lake led to the discovery of the remains of the first home of Colonel John Butler and his family in Upper Canada, which was occupied circa 1784-1813. Colonel Butler formed his famous Rangers, in 1777, to further the cause of the loyalist side in the American Revolution, and was instrumental in settling the loyalist refugees in Niagara at the conclusion of the war. While the military and political life of John Butler is well documented, information concerning his family and personal life is less often presented. This paper highlights the results of the salvage excavation of the Butler homestead, undertaken by Archaeological Services Inc. in 1999 and the preliminary results of the analysis of these remains. These investigations have provided a unique opportunity to document the daily activities of an important loyalist family through material culture and structural features.