CNEHA 2003
“Thrust Forward into a New Century”: The Transformation of the Northeast

MERRIMACK
POWER LOOM
JEANS

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
2003 ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND MEETING
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS – OCTOBER 23–26, 2003

CONFERENCE PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast including Canada and the United States. Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historical sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historical period, from the beginning of European exploration in the New World to the recent past.

The Council invites professional and avocational archaeologists, historians, material culture specialists, historic preservationists, and students to become members. All members receive *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, a regular newsletter, and the occasional publication *Studies in Northeastern Historical Archaeology*. Members also enjoy a special registration rate for the annual meeting and conference, held in October at various locations throughout eastern Canada and the United States. Membership information is available at the conference registration table.

**OFFICERS**
Sherene Baugher, Chair
Rebecca Yamin, Vice-Chair
Ed Morin, Executive Vice-Chair
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary
Sara Mascia, Treasurer and Membership List
David Landon, Journal and Monograph Editor
David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

**BOARD MEMBERS**

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<tr>
<td>Sherene Baugher</td>
<td>Lu Ann De Cunzo</td>
<td>Steve Mills</td>
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<td>Edward Morin</td>
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<td>Suzanne Plousos</td>
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<td>Ann-Eliza Lewis</td>
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**CNEHA 2003 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**
Karen Metheny & Ann-Eliza Lewis, Co Chairs
Elizabeth Kiniry, Fundraising, Book Room, Raffle
Christa Beranek, Registration, Volunteers
David Landon, Book Room
The CNEHA 2003 Conference Committee would like to thank the following sponsors for their generous support of this year's annual conference:

- National Park Service
- Massachusetts Historical Commission
- Lowell Historic Board
- American Textile History Museum
- Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research
- TRC
- PAL
- Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
- URS
- JMA
- UMass Archaeological Services

NPS, Lowell National Historical Park, Boott Cotton Mills Museum
NPS, Northeast Region Archaeology Program
NPS, Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area

Cover image and conference logo courtesy of the American Textile History Museum, Lowell, Massachusetts.
CONFERENCE NOTES

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
The registration desk will be open daily during the following hours
Thursday: 6pm–9pm
Friday: 7:30am–10am; 12:30–6pm
Saturday: 7:30am–1:30pm
Sunday: 7:30am–10:00am

BOOK ROOM, MERRIMACK ROOM
Book room set up will take place Friday morning beginning at 9am. The book room will be open from 9:00–5:30 on Friday and Saturday and from 9–12 on Sunday.

CNEHA RAFFLE
Raffle tickets will be available for sale at the registration table and from conference committee members until Sunday morning. All proceeds from ticket sales will benefit CNEHA. The raffle winners will be selected at the Business Meeting on Sunday morning. Winners must be present at the Business Meeting to claim their prize. CNEHA would like to thank the following organizations and individuals for donating items to the raffle: American Textile History Museum, Dana Cameron, The Chipstone Foundation, Margo Muhl Davis, Eliot Werner Publications, Lowell National Historical Park, Julia Smith, Electa Tritsch, University Press of New England, The University of Tennessee Press.

CNEHA MERCHANDISE
A limited number of CNEHA 2003 T-shirts and hats are available for purchase at the registration desk.

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION
Presentations and abstracts marked with an ** are entered in CNEHA’s annual student paper competition. The winning paper will be announced at the Business Meeting on Sunday morning.

PAPER FORMAT
Paper presentations are 20 minutes long followed by a 5-minute period for questions and discussion.

PUBLIC SESSION
Dr. Mary C. Beaudry of Boston University will present a public lecture Sunday afternoon in the Visitor Center Theatre in Lowell National Historical Park titled “Unearthing a Lost Biography: Archaeology of a Lowell Boardinghouse Keeper.” This special program is free and open to the public and co-sponsored by CNEHA & The Lowell National Historical Park.

FREE ADMISSION TO THE AMERICAN TEXTILE HISTORY MUSEUM
The American Textile History Museum has generously offered free admission to all CNEHA 2003 conference attendees. Simply show your official conference registration badge at the entrance.
CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23
6:00pm–9:00pm  Conference Registration
5:30pm  CNEHA Board Meeting, Belvidere Room

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24
7:30am–10:00am  Conference Registration Open
9:00am–4:00pm  Preservation Tour: Lowell National Historical Park/NPS Collections and Lab Facilities, NPS (lunch on your own)
9:00am–4:30pm  NPS Boston Harbor Islands Boat Tour / Archaeology of the Big Dig exhibit at the Massachusetts Historical Commission
9:00am–Noon  Walking Tour of Lowell Architecture
10am–4:00pm  Fruitlands Museum
Noon–4:00pm  Picturing Our Past: Frontier Challenges 1600–1720, Fitchburg Art Museum
12:30–6pm  Conference Registration Open
12:30–2:30pm  Harnessing the Merrimack Canal Boat Tour Lowell National Historical Park
1:00–5:00pm  20th-Century Ceramics Workshop (DoubleTree Hotel, Concord Room)
6:00–9:30pm  Opening Reception, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 4th Floor
   6pm: Museum exhibits open
   7pm: Reception begins with welcoming remarks by Jim Corless, Chief of Interpretation and Education, Lowell National Historical Park

SATURDAY OCTOBER 25
SESSION 1:  CONCORD ROOM
A NEW JERSEY PORT COMMUNITY: RARITAN LANDING, 1720–1870
CHAIRRED BY EDWARD M. MORIN

8:30–8:40  Introduction
8:40–9:00  Raritan Landing That Is: The Archaeology of a River Port from 1975 to 2002
SESSION 2 MIDDLESEX ROOM

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF 18TH-CENTURY NEW ENGLAND: TRANSFORMATION, CREATION, & MATERIAL CULTURE
CHAIR ED BY CHRISTA BERANEK & CHRISTINA HODGE

8:30–8:40 Introduction

8:40–9:00 From Tidal Marsh to Puddle Dock: The Creation of an 18th-Century Port, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Martha E. Pinello

9:00–9:05 Discussion
Joyce M. Clements  
9:25-9:30  Discussion  

9:30-9:50  Close Encounters between Material Culture and Lifeways in 18th-Century Rhode Island: An Interpretive Analysis of the Material Culture from Cocumscussoc, North Kingstown, Rhode Island  
Krysta Ryzewski  
9:50-9:55  Discussion  

9:55-10:15  "More than Home Sweet Home": Understanding Domestic Culture as Social Actor in Cocumscussoc, North Kingstown, Rhode Island  
Christine Reiser  
10:15-10:20  Discussion  

10:20-10:40  BREAK  

10:40-11:00  Traders and Tea Drinkers: The Porcelain from Cocumscussoc  
Caroline Frank  
11:00-11:05  Discussion  

11:05-11:25  "Buying into It": Looking for Markers of an Emergent American Identity during the Revolutionary Period  
Jennifer M. Trunzo  
11:25-11:30  Discussion  

11:30-11:50  *"Articles too Tedious to Enumerate": The Appreciation of Ceramics in mid-18th-Century Newport, Rhode Island  
Christina Hodge  
11:50-11:55  Discussion  

SESSION 3  
URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND HUMAN HEALTH  
CHAIRMED BY J. WILLIAM BOUCHARD & ELIZABETH PENA  

Part 1: Sanitary Reforms and the Archaeology of Public Infrastructure  

8:30-8:40  Introduction  

8:40-9:00  It Came from Schenectady: Archeological Evidence for Health and Diet from an Industrializing City  
Matt Lesniak  
9:00-9:05  Discussion  

Adam Luscier  
9:25-9:30  Discussion
9:30–9:50  “A Necessary to be Constructed...”: Building Privies in the Capital Region, 1760–1900
Walter Richard Wheeler
9:50–9:55  Discussion
9:55–10:15  The Hudson River Handles it All: Water Supply and Waste Management in Historic Albany
Christopher Kilkenny
10:15–10:20  Discussion
10:20–10:40  BREAK
10:40–11:05  Discussion of Part 1: Sanitary Reforms and the Archaeology of Public Infrastructure

Part 2: The Archaeological Evidence of Public Health

11:05–11:25  Tale of the Tapeworm: Helminth Parasites and Albany Archeology
Matthew Kirk & Karl Reinhard
11:25–11:30  Discussion
11:30–11:50  They That Have This Medicine Well-Made Need but Few Others
John Amason, Justin DiVirgilio, & Tracy Miller
11:50–11:55  Discussion

11:55–1:30  LUNCH

Session 3 (continued)  Pawtucket Room

Part 2: The Archaeological Evidence of Public Health (continued)

1:35–1:55  Privies, Parasites, Bottles, and Bones: Archaeology of Human Health
Charles L. Fisher, Karl Reinhard, & Aaron Gore
1:55–2:00  Discussion
2:00–2:20  The People of the Albany Almshouse
Andrea Lain & Martin Solano
2:20–2:25  Discussion
2:25–2:50  Discussion of Part 2: The Archaeological Evidence of Public Health
2:50–3:10  BREAK
SESSION 4

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: ARTIFACT STUDIES
CHAIRING BY CAROLYN L. WHITE

1:35–1:55  Identifying Jewelry in the Archaeological Record: Possibilities, Problems, and Examples
Carolyn L. White
1:55–2:00  Discussion

2:00–2:20  *Prehistoric Textile Materials: Technology of Dyeing with Bloodroot
Christel M. Baldia
2:20–2:25  Discussion

2:25–2:45  The Sacred and Profane Smoking Pipe: A Reflection of Ethnicity in the Northeast, A.D. 1500–1850
Neal L. Trubowitz
2:45–2:50  Discussion

2:50–3:10  BREAK

SESSION 5

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: FORTS, FLEETS, & LOYALISTS
CHAIRING BY JOSEPH LAST

3:10–3:30  Without A Trace: Finding Fort George
Joseph Last
3:30–3:35  Discussion

3:35–3:55  Archaeology at Fort Henry National Historic Site: The Last Three Years
Henry C. Cary
3:55–4:00  Discussion

4:00–4:20  The Dock that Launched a British Fleet—The History and Archaeology of A Submerged Colonial Dock
Joseph W. Zarzynski
4:20–4:25  Discussion

4:25–4:45  Silence is Colden: The Secluded Estate of New York’s Colonial Lieutenant Governor
Gerry Scharfenberger
4:45–4:50  Discussion
**Session 6**

**Contributed Papers: The 17th Century**

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<tr>
<td>1:30–1:35</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
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<td>1:35–1:55</td>
<td>&quot;There was there Formerly a Village of 36 Well Built Houses: Settlement Patterns on New England's Northeastern Frontier, 1628–1689&quot; Neill DePaoli</td>
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<td>1:55–2:00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>2:00–2:20</td>
<td>Archaeology at the 17th-century Colony of Avalon and the Pool Plantation James Tuck</td>
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<td>2:20–2:25</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>2:25–2:45</td>
<td>Revisiting Early Archaeologies of Saint Croix Island, Maine Steven R. Pendery</td>
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<td>2:45–2:50</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>2:50–3:10</td>
<td><strong>BREAK</strong></td>
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<td>3:10–3:30</td>
<td>*Before Hegemony: An Alternative View of Contact Period Interaction in the Mid-Atlantic Christopher Sperling</td>
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<td>3:30–3:35</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>3:55–4:00</td>
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**Session 7:**

**Contributed Papers: The 19th Century**

**Chaired by Dena Doroszenko**

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<tr>
<td>3:30–3:35</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>3:35–3:55</td>
<td>Landscapes of Power: Fulford Place, National Historic Site and the Olmsted Brothers Dena Doroszenko</td>
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<td>3:55–4:00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>4:00–4:20</td>
<td>A Comparison of Class Segregated Features and Assemblages from 19th-Century Feltville/Glenside Park, Union County, New Jersey Matthew S. Tomaso, Richard Veit, &amp; Carissa DeRooy</td>
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CNEHA FORUM 2003
A LOWELL RETROSPECTIVE: TWENTY YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE PARK
CHAIRED BY KAREN METHENY

9:00-12:00 This Sunday morning session serves as a retrospective on archaeology in Lowell on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the creation of Lowell National Historical Park. Significantly, it is also some 20 years since the Park’s archaeological investigations began as a joint venture between the National Park Service and the Center for Archaeological Studies at Boston University. The session therefore provides an opportunity to explore this partnership and the ways that archaeology has contributed to the Park’s program of research, restoration, and interpretation and to the revitalization of this industrial city. The session will also serve as a forum in which to discuss the influence of the original Boon Mills study upon the direction of historical archaeology generally, and upon the study of industrial workers and working-class culture specifically. Panelists: Mary C. Beaudry, David B. Landon, Lauren Cook, Charles Parrot, Lu Ann De Cunzo.

SATURDAY EVENING BANQUET, JUNIOR BALLROOM
6:00-7:00 Cash Bar
7:00-10:00 Dinner and Entertainment
Presentation of the 2003 Award of Service to Silas Hurry

SESSION 8
Pawtucket Room

CNEHA FORUM 2003
A LOWELL RETROSPECTIVE: TWENTY YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE PARK
CHAIRED BY KAREN METHENY

SESSION 9
Concord Room

THE TRADITIONAL & THE NEW IN NPS ARCHAEOLOGY
CHAIRED BY WILLIAM A. GRISWOLD

9:00-9:05 Introduction

Douglas Campana, Pam Crabtree, & Julia Steele
9:25-9:30 Discussion

9:30-9:50 The John Blocher Site: An Archeological Study in the Response of Small-Scale Manufacture to Economic Cycles in Nineteenth-Century Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Allen H. Cooper

9:50-9:55 Discussion

Charlene Keck

10:15-10:20 Discussion

10:20-10:40 BREAK

10:40-11:00 Mortar Analysis as a Relative Dating Technique: An Example from the Stanton House, Women's Rights National Historical Park
William A. Griswold & Barbara Yocum

11:00-11:05 Discussion

11:05-11:25 Archeology in the Digital Age: Using Digital Imaging Hardware and Software for Recording and Modeling Archeological Artifacts and Sites
William A. Cooney

11:25-11:30 Discussion

James M. Harmon & Mark P. Leone

11:50-11:55 Discussion

SESSION 10:
ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC
CHAIRLED BY SHERENE BAUGHER

9:00-9:05 Introduction

9:05-9:25 Adventures in Archaeology at the Ontario Heritage Foundation
Dena Doroszenko

9:25-9:30 Discussion

9:30-9:50 Partnering with the Public: Archaeologists and Community Members Working Together in Ithaca, NY
Sherene Baugher

9:50-9:55 Discussion

9:55-10:15 Community Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador
Steve Mills

10:15-10:20 Discussion

10:20-10:40 BREAK
UNEARTHING A LOST BIOGRAPHY:
ARCHAEOLOGY OF A LOWELL BOARDINGHOUSE KEEPER

DR. MARY C. BEAUDRY

Co-sponsored by CNEHA & Lowell National Historical Park

It seems likely that biographies of persons like Lowell boardinghouse keeper Mrs. Amanda M. Fox would never have come to light if archaeologists had not first targeted the places where they once lived and intensified their efforts of documentary archaeology in their attempts to make sense of and to provide interpretive contexts for understanding the archaeological remains at the site. As historian Alan Mayne and archaeologist Tim Murray have written quite recently, “our job as historical archaeologists is to imagine the existence of other lives on the basis of the empirical information we have before us.” The biographies of 19th-century city dwellers open us to consideration of the many ways in which people took advantage of the possibilities and opportunities of the urban environment to negotiate their identities, to survive, and to prosper. Mrs. Amanda Fox serves as an exemplar of how people in cities continued in the 19th century to rely upon extended networks, often based on kin relations, as well as of how many husbandless women were able to make a good living and to accrue wealth while maintaining respectability. The recovery of lost biographies of individuals like Amanda Fox, often at a level of detail and intimacy, is surprising only if one realizes that these people and their lives have been overlooked and ‘lost’ only because they were perceived as unnamed members of faceless groups that historians and others have too often stereotyped by class, ethnicity, race, gender, or indigence. Their lives and their stories emerge and unfold if one follows the trail of postholes and potsherds back to the documents that shed light on the archaeological leavings.
ABSTRACTS

John Arnason, Justin DiVirgilio, & Tracy Miller  
**They That Have This Medicine Well-Made Need But Few Others**  
Saturday Morning—Session 3

The trace-element analysis of night soil samples from historic archeological sites in Albany and Troy, New York has provided data about the concentrations of lead, mercury, arsenic, antimony, cadmium, and other heavy metals in privy deposits. That these metals might be found at elevated levels in a residential area might seem a uniquely 20th-century example of environmental contamination. However, data collected from several historic archeological sites in the capital region of New York indicate otherwise. Samples from privies that contained levels of these and other heavy metals were significantly higher than in control samples taken from surrounding soils. This paper presents these data, discusses possible sources for these elevated levels of heavy metals, and explores their use in medicinal treatments in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Christel Baldia*  
**Prehistoric Textile Materials: Technology of Dyeing with Bloodroot**  
Saturday Afternoon—Session 4

Due to degradation processes, archaeological textiles are not always representative of the prehistoric textile industry in eastern North America, especially with respect to coloration. Archaeological reports, historical and ethnographic records however indicate that color was important, and that pigments and plant materials were used to achieve colors. As a case study, puccoon as one of these possible color sources was explored. The nomenclature used for puccoon in historical records is clarified and narrowed down to hoary puccoon (Lithospermum caroliniensis) and bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis). Furthermore, the latter was used to replicate a textile similar to one produced in prehistory. Prototype bast (milkweed) and protein (rabbit hair) fibers were dyed with bloodroot using recipes derived from the ethnohistoric and natural dye literature. A range of uneven colors was produced, which were measured quantitatively with the cielab system. Colorfastness to rubbing and to water was evaluated.

Sherene Baugher  
**Partnering with the Public: Archaeologists and Community Members Working Together in Ithaca, NY**  
Sunday Morning—Session 10

Over the past decade, archaeologists have been actively working to present archaeology to the public. Some archaeologists have gone a step farther and are involved in “partnering with the public,” that is, working on outreach programs with non­-archaeologists as partners in designing and implementing the programs. Archaeologists from Cornell University have been involved in a five-year partnership with community members in a project called “Rediscovering Enfield Falls.” The once vibrant 19th-century hamlet of Enfield Falls was destroyed in the 1920s when Robert H. Treman State Park was created. Former community members and their families belong to a non-profit organization, “The Friends of Robert H. Treman State Park,” an organization involved in recording the history of the park including the history of the former hamlet of Enfield Falls. Community members and archaeologists have been involved in joint endeavors to undertake oral history, historical research, archaeological excavations, site tours, public lectures, outreach programs to the elementary schools, and a museum exhibit.

Mary C. Beaudry  
**Unearthing a Lost Biography: Archaeology of a Lowell Boardinghouse Keeper’s Life**  
Sunday Afternoon—Public Session

History is not just a walk down memory lane. It matters. There are big things at stake here, quite apart from storytelling.

-Simon Schama

It seems likely that biographies of persons like Lowell boardinghouse keeper Mrs. Amanda M. Fox would never have come to light if archaeologists had not first targeted the places where they once lived and intensified their efforts of documentary archaeology in their attempts to make sense of and to provide interpretive contexts for understanding the archaeological remains at the site. As historian Alan Mayne and archaeologist Tim Murray have written quite recently, “our job as historical archaeologists is to imagine the existence of other lives on the basis of the empirical information we have before us.” The biographies of 19th-century city dwellers open us to consideration of the many ways in which people took advantage of the possibilities and opportunities of the urban environment to negotiate their identities, to survive, and to prosper. Mrs. Amanda Fox serves as an exemplar of how people in cities continued in the 19th century to rely upon extended networks, often based on kin relations, as well as of how many husbandless women were able to make a good living and to accrue wealth while maintaining respectability. The recovery of lost biographies of individuals like Amanda Fox, often at a level of detail and intimacy, is surprising only if one realizes that these people and their lives have been overlooked and ‘lost’ only because they were perceived as unnamed members of faceless groups that historians and others...
have too often stereotyped by class, ethnicity, race, gender, or indigence. Their lives and their stories emerge and unfold if one follows the trail of postholes and potsherds back to the documents that shed light on the archaeological leavings.

**Norman L. Buttrick**

**ARCHAEOLOGY FOR SECONDARY STUDENTS AS AN ELECTIVE**

This paper answers the questions "how do you teach students constructively on a dig?" It describes in detail a course for secondary students. The course covers background research, excavation, artifact analysis, reporting, and special topics such as forensic anthropology. This hands-on approach to teaching history to secondary students encourages family and community support and involvement as a necessary part of the success of the program.

**Douglas Campana, Pam Crabtree, and Julia Steele**

**ARTIFACTS, BONES, AND THE HISTORICAL RECORD—INSIGHTS INTO THE DAILY LIFE OF THE VALLEY FORGE SOLDIER**

Recent excavations at the encampment site of General Anthony Wayne's Pennsylvania brigades at Valley Forge have uncovered a wealth of military artifacts and personal objects as well as a substantial faunal collection. Unlike many historic sites, the activities of the Continental Army during the encampment winter of 1777-1778 are richly described in a variety of contemporary documents, including official orders, orderly books, letters, diaries, and military records. A comparison of the detailed Commissary accounts with the faunal assemblage provides some insights into the diet of the soldiers but poses some new questions. Similarly, contemporary letters provide an intriguing possible explanation for an otherwise unlikely artifact found in the excavation.

**Henry C. Cary**

**ARCHAEOLOGY AT FORT HENRY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE: THE LAST THREE YEARS**

When the final elements of Fort Henry were completed in 1842, it was the largest British fortification west of the Quebec citadel. It replaced a smaller work constructed in 1812 and was intended to protect the entrance to the Rideau Canal and Kingston's naval dockyards. Transferred to the Canadian government in 1870, the site gradually fell into disrepair until it was fully restored in the great depression. Sixty-five years later, Fort Henry is once again undergoing major refurbishment, this time funded by a partnership between the federal and provincial governments. Since 2000, we have conducted archaeological work in advance of these operations. Our work has informed engineering designs while satisfying historical research interests. Investigations in the entrance ramp, defensive ditch and advance battery have uncovered architectural and landscape features dating from the 1812 period to the later British and Canadian occupations. As the repair program continues, we will continue to learn more about the site's two hundred year heritage.

**Wade P. Catts, Edward M. Morin, William Chadwick, and Meta F. Janowitz**

"COME AND GET ME, COPPER!" OR "THIS IS A REAL PANE IN THE GLASS!": ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES AT RARITAN LANDING

The evolution and development of the 18th-century community of Raritan Landing was virtually a foregone conclusion due to the topography and setting of the village site near the head of tidal navigation of the Raritan River. Despite periodic natural disasters, the community flourished as a vital mercantile link with inland settlements and broader regional markets. Documentary sources and previous archaeological investigations have presented an impression of the landing as a place of trade surrounded by agricultural lands and primarily engaged in trading agricultural produce. However, the recent archaeology at several properties near the "heart" of the colonial community suggests that structures and occupations associated with industry and extractive pursuits - copper and glass - may have figured prominently in the landscape of the village. Two of these locations will be discussed, one near the intersection, and one further to the east and on the bluff overlooking the valley.

**William Chadwick, see Wade P. Catts**

"COME AND GET ME, COPPER!" OR "THIS IS A REAL PANE IN THE GLASS!": ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES AT RARITAN LANDING

**Joyce M. Clements**

**THRUST FORWARD INTO NEW RELATIONS: THE TRANSFORMATION OF WOMEN'S LIVES IN AN 18TH-CENTURY PRAYING TOWN**

This paper offers a brief introduction to women's lives in the 18th-century "praying town" of Ponkapoag, Massachusetts. Following Jean M. O'Brien's research on kinship relations at Natick, I have turned to Ponkapoag for evidence of kin and community based care giving in the second of John Eliot's Praying Indian towns. Relying more on historical texts than limited archaeological evidence, I have searched for references to care giving practices among the Ponkapoag women. Imagining what the world may have looked like from the women's point of view, I have used their personal experiences to explore relationships between the Christian Indian women of Ponkapoag and the Puritan women of Stoughton,
In this manufacturing activity Sunday return affordable to more secure. The advent of a most archeologists still only use their French, English havc been identified bay of the Massachuscns PATTERNS ON Park, 3 communities. Historic their architectural. local 1840's. However, throughout the agricultural production revealing as provincially settlement bereft women's lives were transformed by a family of farmers who John Amason tasks. As of Ontario's combining deposits now prior to region. can allow to suggest how family's social relations during the 18th century. The fishing and trading plantation of Pemaquid. Maine was one of sites. Excavation of this settlement, while lightly populated, consisted of a mix of nucleated and dispersed settlement. Similarly, several well constructed and equipped dwellings and paved "roads" in the plantation's main village and an upriver hamlet belied the popular image of a settlement bereft of the trappings of the more secure, heavily populated, and systematically laid out communities of the Massachusetts bay region. At the same time, the extensive fortification of Pemaquid testified to the frontier's vulnerability to attack whether by English, French, and Dutch pirates or disgruntled traders or Indian war parties.

Carissa DeRooy, see Matthew S. Tomaso
A COMPARISON OF CLASS SEGREGATED FEATURES AND ASSEMBLAGES FROM 19TH-CENTURY FELTVILLE/GLENSLIDE PARK UNION COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Justin DiVirgilio, see John Armason
THEY THAT HAVE THIS MEDICINE WELL-MADE NEED BUT FEW OTHERS

Dena Doroszenko
ADVENTURES IN ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION
The mandate of the Ontario Heritage Foundation (OHF) states that protection, promotion and preservation of Ontario’s heritage are our primary tasks. As such, we hold a portfolio of 122 properties that have been identified as provincially significant because of their architectural, historical, natural, cultural, or archaeological features. Archaeology has been conducted on these properties since 1974. To date, 38 properties have been archaeologically investigated. Since 1987, the OHF has been involved in either partnering with other institutions, usually educational, to conduct public programs, or we...

William A. Cooney
ARCHEOLOGY IN THE DIGITAL AGE: USING DIGITAL IMAGING HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE FOR RECORDING AND MODELING ARCHEOLOGICAL ARTIFACTS AND SITES
The use of computers by archeologists in their day-to-day work is common. However most archeologists still only use their computers as a fancy typewriter for writing reports and generating endless statistics on artifact types. The advent of powerful and relatively inexpensive computers along with digital imaging hardware and software now available can allow the archeologist to better present findings and share them with a much wider and more diverse audience than reached by a paper at a conference or publication in a specialty journal. The purpose of this paper is to review common digital hardware and present how they can be combined with digital imaging and three-dimensional modeling software to open new doors for archeologists to record and present artifacts and sites that are affordable to archeologists working at any level.

Allen H. Cooper
THE JOHN BLOCHER SITE: AN ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY IN THE RESPONSE OF SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURE TO ECONOMIC CYCLES IN 19TH-CENTURY GETTYSBURG PENNSYLVANIA
During the middle half of the 19th century, the John Blocher Site, located on the First Day's Battlefield of Gettysburg National Military Park, was occupied by a family of farmers who expanded into small-scale manufacture and repair of farm implements for the local population. Analysis of the site, combining historic architecture and census records, revealed that the intensity of the manufacturing activity increased prior to the financial Panic of 1837, followed by a decade-long decline as a result of the panic, then increased again during the general prosperity of the late 1840's. However, throughout the occupation, the family's fortunes remained focused on agricultural production revealing a 'hedging' strategy seen at similar sites. Excavation of sheet refuse deposits revealed a high relative frequency of refined earthenwares in comparison to their rural neighbors, indicating that the hard currency earned through smithing was used for procuring relatively higher status consumer goods. As hard currency evaporated during the panic, so did the motivation to engage in manufacture; the return of economic prosperity (and hard cash) saw a return to non-farm production.
have developed our own. Within this paper, the range of public archaeology experiences will be discussed with particular attention paid to the successes and challenges over the past decade.

Dena Doroszenko

LANDSCAPES OF POWER: FULFORD PLACE, NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND THE OLMS TED BROTHERS

By the time senator George Fulford I built Fulford Place in Brockville, Ontario, the thousand islands region was well on its way to becoming a tourist resort heralded as “the Venice of America” because it was situated on a series of islands connected by a joint waterway. Fulford took property he already owned, property whose characteristics already identified him as a member of the local elite and completely reshaped it. Fulford Place was the creation of its owner, George Fulford I, and its professional designers. However, Fulford clearly identified and orchestrated to a degree the construction of Fulford Place to fulfill his ambitions and dreams. Since Fulford’s initial goal was to rework his Brockville estate through the improvement of the landscape and re-orientation of the property from the water, Fulford first contacted the American landscape firm of Olmsted brothers in 1896. Archaeological investigations at Fulford Place have been minimal to date primarily due to the amount of landfill terracing undertaken during the construction phase of Fulford Place, as designed by the Olmsteds. In 2002, planned restoration of the formal garden, designed by the Olmsted brothers firm, led to a project in this area in August. The results of this project will be discussed in this paper.

James Embrey, see Rebecca Yamin

“IN THE VERY HEART OF THAT GROWING PLACE”—A CONCEPTUAL RENDERING OF THE HOUSES AND WAREHOUSES AT RARITAN LANDING BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Charles L. Fisher, Karl Reinhard, & Aaron Gore

PRIVIES, PARASITES, BOTTLES, AND BONES: ARCHAEOLOGY OF HUMAN HEALTH

Archaeological investigations carried out by the New York State Museum have provided information on health and sanitation in Albany. During the Pearl Street project, sponsored by the New York State Department of Transportation, archaeologists recovered samples from privies that were covered when the street was enlarged in the 1790s. Parasites from these samples appear to reflect the social dimensions of disease in the 18th-century city. Pollen analysis and osteological studies revealed the specific environment and the health conditions of individuals. Studies of late-19th-century cesspits during construction of the east parking garage by New York state office of general services identified problems with the city’s water supply. Numerous water bottles and a unique water filtering system were discovered in neighborhoods where public water was available. The analysis of glass medicine bottles from these features reveals additional health issues of the inhabitants.

Caroline Frank

TRADERS AND TEA DRINKERS: THE PORCELAIN FROM COCUMSCUS SOC

Cocumscussoc in Wickford, RI was an important Native American coastal trading location taken over by Roger Williams. During several field seasons in the yard of the late-17th-century country house erected on this site, archaeologists excavated a large assemblage of faunal and cultural material, including 166 sherds of Chinese porcelain. This paper gives an overview of the presence of different types of Chinese porcelain in colonial North American, and then offers two interpretations for the diversified selection of porcelain sherds found at Cocumscussoc. While selected pieces from the site’s elite 18th-century household are today found in the RISD museum, archaeological finds offer the enormous advantage of informing researchers about the wide range of porcelain types used at Cocumscussoc over time. Seventeenth-century china and average-quality porcelain are rare in collections today, and yet have much to tell us about everyday lives within colonial households.

William Gilbert


The Cupers Cove plantation established at Cupids, Newfoundland in 1610 is the oldest, official English colony in what is now Canada. The site was discovered in 1995 and since that time excavations have uncovered the remains of 4 17th-century buildings and over 100,000 artifacts. This paper will describe how the site was found and some of the major discoveries made at the site to date.

Aaron Gore, see Charles L. Fisher

PRIVIES, PARASITES, BOTTLES, AND BONES: ARCHAEOLOGY OF HUMAN HEALTH

William A. Griswold & Barbara Yocum

MORTAR ANALYSIS AS A RELATIVE DATING TECHNIQUE: AN EXAMPLE FROM THE STANTON HOUSE, WOMEN’S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Extensive mortar sampling and analysis was conducted inside the Stanton House, Women’s Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls New York, by the historical architects at the Cultural Resources Center. This mortar analysis aided the historical architects in dating construction episodes of the house before its rehabilitation took place in the late 1980s. Mortar analysis provided an absolute dating technique for interior structural modifications when it could be linked with dated historical documents. Analyzing mortar samples was then applied to exterior archeological features during the 1999 and 2000 archeological investigations conducted at the Stanton House. This paper presents the results of the mortar analysis at the Stanton House and attempts to assess its applicability for dating archeological features at this and other sites.

James M. Harmon & Mark P. Leone
GIS-ENABLED NON-OPTICAL REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS: A CASE STUDY OF TWO 19TH-CENTURY CHESAPEAKE PLANTATION SITES
Since the early 20th century, there has been explicit recognition of the overlap in research domain between the fields of cultural, or human, geography and archaeology. Recently, methodological advances in the use of remote sensing technologies and GIS have created new opportunities for interdisciplinary research. This paper explores the use of remotely sensed LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data in the mapping and analysis of archaeological landscapes at two 19th-century plantation sites located near the Chesapeake Bay on the Eastern and Western Shores of Maryland. Although use of LIDAR data is more commonly associated with geographical analyses of landcover and similar continuously distributed phenomena, GIS-based techniques for visualization and the construction of surface models allows the data to also be used for meso-scale analyses of archaeological aspects of cultural landscapes, and for survey targeting. Potential applications of the data and associated methods for NPS resources management efforts are discussed.

Christina J. Hodge*
“ARTICLES TOO T axis TO ENUMERATE”: THE APPRECIATION OF CERAMICS IN MID-18TH-CENTURY NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND
Documentary sources (primarily newspapers and probate lists) are used to contextualize ceramic possession in mid-18th-century Newport, Rhode Island. This present study is preparatory to the interpretation of archaeological remains from two mid-18th-century house lots in Newport (the properties are now part of the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard site). Both households may be considered of the middling sorts, an understudied portion of colonial Anglo-American society. The interpretation of the documentary evidence is approached through notions of tediousness, taste, and distinction. The language of contemporary documents highlights differences in the perception and, potentially, social significance, of different ware types and forms over time. There are also hints that Newport’s status as a vibrant trade center and colonial entrepot affected the availability, marketing, and meaning of ceramics before the Revolution. This status, in turn, likely affected individuals’ use of ceramics to create, maintain, and transform class-based (and other) identities.

Katherine Hull, see Eva MacDonald
CLACHANS IN ONTARIO: THE MAINTENANCE OF A TRADITIONAL IRISH SYSTEM IN THE NEW WORLD

Meta F. Janowitz & Brenda Lockhart Springsted
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND SHERDS: CERAMICS AT THE LANDING
The ceramics from 18th and early 19th century contexts at Raritan Landing are a combination of everyday and special occasion, of goods made far away and those made nearby. Most of the families at the landing were engaged in trade extending up and down the river that tied them into the worldwide distribution network for ceramics. The vessels that they chose to acquire reflect their personal circumstances as well as their participation in both local and long-distance trade.

Meta F. Janowitz, see Wade P. Cats
“COME AND GET ME, COPPER!” OR “THIS IS A REAL PANE IN THE GLASS!”: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES AT RARITAN LANDING

Charlene Keck
A 19TH-CENTURY BONE BUTTON INDUSTRY IN RURAL UPSTATE NEW YORK
During the winter of 2003, the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, under the direction of the Northeast Regional Archeology Program of the National Park Service, conducted Phase III archeological investigations of a 19th century greenhouse on the Bellefield property adjacent to the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. The relatively large artifact assemblage consisted primarily of unglazed reddware and flat window glass. An intriguing component, however was an unusually focused faunal assemblage. A variety of animal bones, almost entirely medium-sized to large domestic mammals, was recovered as well as a diverse collection of bone buttons, single-hole bone disks, bone pegs and toggles, and bone blanks. This bone artifact assemblage may indicate the greenhouse served as a workshop for the manufacture of bone buttons and other bone items, possibly a 19th century cottage industry or early foray into capitalism in rural upstate New York.
Christopher Kilkenney
THE HUDSON RIVER HANDLES IT ALL: WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT IN HISTORIC ALBANY
Albany developed from an early 17th-century Dutch settlement on the shore of the Hudson River where several small streams cut through the town. These streams served as Albany's earliest open sewers. Urban health issues and other factors motivated the city to culvert one of the streams by the late 18th century and the other by the 1840s. Although closed over, archeological evidence demonstrates that the streams continued to be used for waste removal. Privies built nearby drained directly into the culverts. More formal sewer systems were installed throughout most of Albany by the late 19th century. Although these early public works improved health conditions in the city, there was still something to be desired. Toward the end of the 19th century, the Albany pump station supplied the city's water directly from the Hudson River, which was also receiving waste from sewers and industrial sites upstream. After attempts to filter the water proved unsuccessful, the problem was finally solved by reservoir construction in the 1920s. This paper discusses the history of waste management and water supply in Albany based on historical research and archeological data from several major downtown excavations.

Matthew Kirk & Karl Reinhard
TALE OF THE TAPEWORM: HELMINTH PARASITES AND ALBANY ARCHEOLOGY
Helminths, or wormy parasites, have long plagued humanity. Through new archeological techniques developed by Karl Reinhard at University of Nebraska, the remains of these worms can be detected in samples collected from archeological contexts. Thanks to several large-scale urban archeology projects in downtown Albany, dozens of samples from 17th, 18th and 19th-century deposits have been analyzed. This paper discusses the trends of parasite infection through time and the city government's response to declining public health via the creation of a treated water supply and a public sewer system.

Andrea Lain & Martin Solano
THE PEOPLE OF THE ALBANY ALMSHOUSE
Over 800 burials from the former Albany Almshouse Cemetery (1826 to 1926) were excavated in order to move them to Albany rural cemetery and permit the construction of a medical research facility. Archaeologists conducted the excavation and the remains were studied and documented by a team of osteologists prior to reburial. When combined with the historical records of the almhouse, this information provides a description of life at this institution. These individuals were not the subjects of extensive study during their life, only basic records were kept that aided in the management of the almhouse.

David B. Landon & Heather Trigg
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR CULTURE CONTACT AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AT SYLVESTER MANOR, 1652-1765
Sylvestor Manor, Shelter Island, New York was established in 1652 to produce provisions for export to Caribbean sugar plantations. The Manor relied on the labor of enslaved Africans, as well as Native Americans who continued to live on Shelter Island after the Sylvestor's arrival. Five seasons of archaeological excavation and specialized environmental sampling have recovered a variety of archaeobiological materials from the site including faunal remains, macrobotanicals and pollen. Our analysis of these remains has focused on what they can say about culture contact, colonialism, and the agricultural operation of the plantation.

Joseph Last
WITHOUT A TRACE: FINDING FORT GEORGE
Activities resulting from the 1937 reconstruction of Fort George have severely masked, if not removed, evidence of the fort's evolution. Consequently, a primary archaeological research goal is to develop a better understanding of the fort's historic transformation from a poorly defended supply depot to a position of some strength. Recent proposals for palisade repairs have presented an opportunity to explore the nature of the defensive alterations at Fort George during the war of 1812. It has also provided insights into how both the British and American engineers realized their aims of making the site a more tenable defensive position. This paper will summarize our present knowledge of Fort George's changing landscape within the context of contemporary defensive strategies and the practicalities of war.

Mark P. Leone, see James M. Harmon
GIS-ENABLED NON-OPTICAL REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS: A CASE STUDY OF TWO 19TH-CENTURY CHESAPEAKE PLANTATION SITES

Matt Lesniak
IT CAME FROM SCHENECTADY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR HEALTH AND DIET FROM AN INDUSTRIALIZING CITY
During the second half of the 19th century, Schenectady, New York, grew from a canal town into a powerful industrial center. By the turn of the century, it had become known as a progressive city where General Electric’s technical wizards hatched innovation after innovation. The course of city planning and improvements that supported this transformation can be traced using archeological and historic sources. Archeological excavation of a privy and other features in downtown Schenectady has provided data on diet and sanitation in late 19th-century Schenectady. Middle-class residents ate a combination of canned foods and wild game and fish; much of the game was locally available. Schenectadians also received treatment for intestinal parasites and benefited from the installation of modern sewer systems.

Adam Luscier  
TOILETS FOR TROYETS: SANITARY REFORMS AND PUBLIC RESISTANCE IN TROY, NEW YORK  
In the mid and late 19th century the city of Troy, New York became a dynamic industrial center. This change wrought profound social, economic, and political reorganization. Increases in population threatened public health, and city government responded by legislating sanitary reforms. As witnessed in excavations at the College Avenue historic archeological district, these “paper reforms” often met resistance from the citizens they were designed to protect. Even after the municipal sewer system was expanded to serve College Avenue in the late 1890s many of the 21 privies on the site continued to be used by their working middle-class owners. This paper explores the evolution of this urban infrastructure and the effect on residents’ health.

Eva MacDonald, Katherine Hull, & David Robertson  
CLACHANS IN ONTARIO: THE MAINTENANCE OF A TRADITIONAL IRISH SYSTEM IN THE NEW WORLD  
The large-scale dislocation of rural society in Ireland, England, and Scotland occurred after 1820, causing the province of Quebec to become, to some extent, a by-product of a complex interplay of demography, and shifts in land tenure and economy. The goals and values of immigrants often tend to be conservative, in an attempt to continue a familiar way of life in a new context. While such conservatism is not generally apparent, given the formal system of land allotment by the government of Upper Canada, archeological investigations within a small area of the former Gore of Toronto Township have revealed a settlement pattern more reminiscent of the Irish Clachan system than those typical of rural Ontario in the 19th century.

Ellen Marlatt  
CORPORATE PATERNALISM GIVES WAY: THE CASES OF NASHUA AND MANCHESTER, NH, IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY  
In the mid-19th century, the model of corporate paternalism embraced by the Lowell Manufacturing Company was emulated by the other major New England manufacturing centers, especially Manchester and Nashua, New Hampshire. These emerging giants controlled the pace and growth of industry, reserving for management the outlying acres on the edge of the cacophonous industrial core and regulating residential space inside and out. Control, however, eventually gave way to rampant capitalism as the implementation of new manufacturing approaches and technologies prompted new architectural forms and modern design. A new privatized entrepreneurship emerged as well, striving to keep pace with new immigration and housing needs. This paper offers observations of key changes in the late 1800s as the focus shifted from corporate control to private hands. An intensive archaeological assessment of the aboveground industrial landscape in Manchester and Nashua helped devise hypotheses for innovative approaches to subsurface testing on complex sites.

John W. Martin  
RARITAN LANDING THAT IS: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A RIVER PORT FROM 1975 TO 2002  
The on-going investigations of the National Register Raritan Landing Archaeological District for the NJDOT and FHWA are the latest in a 25+ year history of archaeological investigations of this port community. During this span, changes have taken place in the method and theory of historical archaeology and in the orientation and reporting of Section 106 compliance archaeology. Both historical and compliance archaeology have moved towards narratives which are accessible to a wider audience. Investigations of Raritan Landing have built upon the work of Cornelius Vermule who reconstructed the village from research, memory, and interviews. Subsequent research has fine-tuned the historical background on which the archaeological interpretations are based. The current collaborative project benefits from the information generated by previous investigations and changes in the field of archaeology. The end result will be a modern examination and treatment of this once forgotten 18th and 19th century port.

Stephen McCarter, see David G. Orr  
PARTNERS IN THE PAST: THE LOWER MERION HIGH SCHOOL/NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SUMMER PROGRAM IN ARCHAEOLOGY
George L. Miller, see Stephen W. Tull
WHOSE TRASH IS THIS? ONE PRIMARY WELL DEPOSIT: TWO POSSIBLE SOURCES FROM HOUSEHOLDS
THAT WERE TERMINATED IN 1867

Saturday Morning—Session 1

Tracy Miller, see John Arnason
THEY THAT HAVE THIS MEDICINE WELL-MADE NEED BUT FEW OTHERS

Saturday Morning—Session 3

Steve Mills
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
The Newfoundland Archaeological heritage Outreach Program has entered its forth year in the province of Newfoundland
and Labrador. Since 2000 this Memorial University of Newfoundland initiative has helped community heritage groups
research and interpret their archaeological heritage. In addition to providing opportunities for numerous MUN students to
assist on local archaeological projects, NAHOP has contributed to the dissemination of research into the province’s 9000
year old history through the production of CR ROMs, videos, research reports and material culture guides. This
presentation will highlight NAHOP activities that include support for research on some of Canada’s most fascinating
archaeological sites.

Edward M. Morin, see Wade P. Catts
“COME AND GET ME, COPPER!” OR “THIS IS A REAL PANE IN THE GLASS!”: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES AT RARITAN LANDING

Saturday Morning—Session 1

David G. Orr & Stephen McCarter
PARTNERS IN THE PAST: THE LOWER MERION HIGH SCHOOL/NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SUMMER
PROGRAM IN ARCHAEOLOGY
Since the Bicentennial of 1976 the authors have been engaged in a dynamic and extremely productive cooperative effort in
education and preservation. Education, because the young high school students of Lower Merion High School received
(from 1981–1993) both instruction in field archaeology, an on site experience at a Mid-Atlantic Regional National
Historical Park and a full summer program in American Studies. Preservation, because the same students assisted the
professional archeologists in accomplishing an unfunded project which contributed valuable information necessary to the
effective management of archaeological resources. The National Park Service housed the students while the school paid for
their food and transportation. This paper will summarize the full achievements of this remarkable program and highlight its
details. Many of the program’s participants went on to careers in archeology or related fields. Retrospectively the program
will be evaluated and analyzed from several points of view. Several of the program’s projects will be presented and the
student contribution assessed. Finally, the selection of the program’s journey to China in 1988 will be discussed. The
program actually began with an NEH grant involving Canada and the United States and that model will briefly be described
at the onset. The argument will be made that such programs need to be revived since they contribute to a holistic
appreciation of cultural history as well as providing effective assistance to much needed preservation projects.

Stephen R. Pendery
REVISITING EARLY ARCHAEOLOGIES OF SAINT CROIX ISLAND, MAINE
Maine’s Saint Croix Island has the longest history of problem-oriented historical archaeology of any North American site.
In 1797 excavators attempted to locate the Degua Champlain island settlement of 1604-1605 in order to settle a border
dispute between the US and New Brunswick. Subsequent excavations were conducted by the National Park Service in
1950, 1969, and in 2003. This paper reviews each phase of archaeology in the broader context of the archeological
standards of its period. Strategies for synthesizing the disparate results of earlier excavations to gain a better understanding
of the 1604-1605 French settlements are discussed.

Saturday Afternoon—Session 6

Martha E. Pinello
FROM TIDAL MARSH TO PUDDLE DOCK: THE CREATION OF AN 18TH-CENTURY PORT, PORTSMOUTH,
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Portsmouth, New Hampshire, located along the Piscataqua River, was transformed in the early 18th century through the
rapid subdivision of two large tracts of land that straddled a tidal marsh, today known as Strawberry Banke Museum.
Merchants and maritime trades people purchased 40 x 40 foot lots. These landowners built wharves, warehouses and shops.
Pu"le Dock, as the changed tidal marsh was known, vied for prominence as Portsmouth’s port location through 1760. A
model for 18th century land use and land creation will be presented. Strawberry Banke museum’s Puddle Dock is a typical
New England river port yet it is unique in its preservation and archaeological study.

Saturday Morning—Session 2

Karl Reinhard, see Charles L. Fisher
PRIVIES, PARASITES, BOTTLES, AND BONES: ARCHAEOLOGY OF HUMAN HEALTH

Saturday Afternoon—Session 3
**Christopher Sperling**

**BEFORE HEGEMONY: AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW OF CONTACT PERIOD INTERACTION IN THE MID-ATLANTIC**

History tends to treat the Mid-Atlantic contact period in hegemonic terms. Because history provides context for the materials recovered in the archaeological record, interpretations of contact period artifacts, trade goods in particular, reiterate the process by which the Anglo-European culture came to dominate the region. Studies of this sort provide the 'big picture'. However, the juxtaposition of history and archaeology can tell another story, one of different peoples interacting on a personal level. The actions and products of individuals comprise the historical and archaeological records, not
processes. Materials served as an agreed medium of inter-cultural communication. The encounters at which these materials crossed cultures shaped the participants perception of the ‘Other’ and have been partially preserved in the archaeological and historical records. Rather than recording social entropy, demise, and assimilation, they collectively reflect a period in time during which disparate societies exchanged beliefs and ideas, as well as geography.

**Brenda Lockhart Springsted, see Meta F. Janowitz**
**ACCOUNT BOOKS AND SHERDS: CERAMICS AT THE LANDING**

**Julia Steele, see Douglas Campana**
**ARTIFACTS, BONES, AND THE HISTORICAL RECORD—INSIGHTS INTO THE DAILY LIFE OF THE VALLEY FORGE SOLDIER**

**Gaynell Stone**
**EXCAVATING LONG ISLAND, NY HISTORY WITH STUDENTS AND TEACHERS**
For over 20 years the Suffolk County Archaeological Association has been offering museum education programs that include archaeology within the required Local Studies curriculum topics of Native Life and Colonial Life. Currently, over 10,000 students attend these on-site and in-school programs with about 7,000 experiencing excavation Extensive pre- and post-visit materials underpin the teacher’s curriculum and support the interpretation of the two public park sites.

**Scott Stull**
**HURRICANES AND ICE: LINKING HISTORICAL RECORDS WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGY AT RARITAN LANDING**
In 1749, a hurricane struck the eastern seaboard of North America, with effects from Cape Hatteras to Boston harbor. Evidence for this hurricane in the form of flood deposits was recovered at Raritan Landing in New Jersey. This paper will explore the evidence of this hurricane and other extreme weather events in both the archeological and historical records, and discuss the implications of weather effects on historic transportation.

**Matthew S. Tomaso, Richard F. Veit, & Carissa DeRooy**
**A COMPARISON OF CLASS SEGREGATED FEATURES AND ASSEMBLAGES FROM 19TH-CENTURY FELTVILLE/GLENSIDE PARK UNION COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**
The National Register District of Feltville/Glenside Park in Union County, New Jersey, functioned from 1845 to 1860 as a reformist or quasi-utopian industrial town focused on papermaking. In the 1880s Feltville was transformed into Glenside Park, an Adirondack-styled country resort. Documentary and archaeological evidence discussed in previous work show that during both Feltville and Glenside Park occupations, the village was segregated by class, gender, and ethnicity, with class being the most prominent and deeply structuring category. This paper summarizes and presents material evidence pertaining to and sometimes in conflict with these socio-geographic patterns, with a view toward illuminating the potential power of archaeological interpretations in the revision of local histories and their regional counterparts.

**Heather Trigg, see David B. Landon**
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR CULTURE CONTACT AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AT SYLVESTOR MANOR, 1652–1765**

**Neal L. Trubowitz**
**THE SACRED AND PROFANE SMOKING PIPE: A REFLECTION OF ETHNICITY IN THE NORTHEAST, AD 1500–1850**
Invented by Native Americans, their uses of smoking pipes with tobacco include varied ancient traditions important to cultural and personal identity, to their religious/ceremonial and social lives, and to communication between peoples. As they moved among and interacted with Native peoples, Europeans enthusiastically adopted tobacco and smoking for communication, recreation, and economic purposes, bringing new adaptations of pipes and tobacco usage with them. Comparison of archaeological evidence of Indian and European tobacco smoking provides a measure of variable responses to cultural interaction and the stability and survival of Native American identity across the Northeast between AD1500 and 1850.

**Jennifer M. Trunzo**
**“BUYING INTO IT”: LOOKING FOR MARKERS OF AN EMERGENT AMERICAN IDENTITY DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD**
The Lake of Isles property is owned by the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe and located in North Stonington, Connecticut. The Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center sponsored an excavation program that identified over a dozen sites with structural remains that were occupied and abandoned during the 18th and 19th centuries. The area was most densely inhabited during the height of the Revolutionary Period by a small, closely related group of people who maintained ties
with the regional community through economic, political, and religious interactions. Revolutionary Period ideology promoted the idea of a virtuous and self-reliant America. The purpose of this paper is to discuss this ideology and suggest ways to use the artifacts recovered at Lake of Isles to examine consumer patterns associated with the boycott of European goods and other ideals espoused in Revolutionary Period discourse that were essential elements in an emerging American identity.

Jim Tuck
ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE 17TH-CENTURY COLONY OF AVALON AND THE POOL PLANTATION
Archaeology at the 17th-century colony of Avalon (1621-36) and the Succeeding Pool Plantation (1637-1696) continued into its 12th year during the summer of 2003. This paper reviews recent finds including the Bakery/brew house built in 1622, the David Kirk residence (ca. 1640), a Slater’s workshop (early 1620s) and portions of the original waterfront including the original barrel wharf believed to date from the first years of the colony of Avalon.

Stephen W. Tull & George L. Miller
WHOSE TRASH IS THIS? ONE PRIMARY WELL DEPOSIT: TWO POSSIBLE SOURCES FROM HOUSEHOLDS THAT WERE TERMINATED IN 1867
A well on land owned by Dr. John A. Pool in Raritan Landing contained primary fill from the mid-19th century. Dr. Pool died in 1869 and his house and lands were sold a short time later to George W. Metlar. Upon first glance, the well deposits appear to be an open and shut case as to where the trash came from. However, the wheelwright John Jones lived in a house that actually was closer to the well and he died in 1867. His son’s family took over the house and that transition could also account for the deposit. In 1871, John Jones, Jr. also sold his land to George W. Metlar. Metlar converted much of Raritan Landing into farmland, which was the end of the settlement of Raritan Landing. Thus, the question to be addressed is who generated this tightly dated primary deposit.

Richard Veit & Robert Wiencek
“WHITHER THE FATES CALL”: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSIGHTS INTO THE CAMP LIFE OF BRITISH TROOPS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Archaeological excavation in Piscataway, New Jersey, associated with the Raritan Landing data recovery, uncovered rich deposits associated with a British winter encampment from 1777. This paper examines those deposits and the insights they provide about the organization, supply, and activities of British soldiers during the American Revolution. Particular attention is paid to camp organization and the quartering of troops. Reference is also made to other British encampments.

Richard F. Veit, see Matthew S. Tomaso
A COMPARISON OF CLASS SEGREGATED FEATURES AND ASSEMBLAGES FROM 19TH-CENTURY FELTVILLE/GLENSIDE PARK UNION COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Walter Richard Wheeler
“AN NECESSARY TO BE CONSTRUCTED”: BUILDING PRIVIES IN THE CAPITAL REGION, 1760–1900
Specifications, city ordinances and laws, 19th-century journal articles, and excavated examples from the cities of Albany, Troy and Schenectady, New York outline the development of the urban privy from 1760 to 1900. Particular emphasis is placed on the changing construction technologies adopted during the first half of the 19th century in Albany. Early maps and site plans of excavations are examined to reveal the spatial relationship between the privy and occupied structures in the urban environment and their relationship to concerns about public health, aesthetics, and economics. This information is compared with examples from outlying areas, including extant privies from the early 19th century.

Carolyn L. White
IDENTIFYING JEWELRY IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD: POSSIBILITIES, PROBLEMS, AND EXAMPLES
Jewelry is a relatively uncommon find on archaeological sites, and the examples that are recovered tend to be of inexpensive materials or small fragments of larger pieces that are difficult to identify. As a class of material culture, however, jewelry is highly charged, reflecting personal appearance and aspects of identity along gender, class, and age lines. This paper outlines some of the factors that make these artifacts rare but informative finds, discusses some of the impediments archaeologists encounter when identifying jewelry, and presents an assemblage of jewelry from seven sites in Portsmouth, New Hampshire dating from the 18th to early 19th centuries.

Robert Wiencek, see Richard Veit
“WHITHER THE FATES CALL”: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSIGHTS INTO THE CAMP LIFE OF BRITISH TROOPS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
"IN THE VERY HEART OF THAT GROWING PLACE"—A CONCEPTUAL RENDERING OF THE HOUSES AND WAREHOUSES AT RARITAN LANDING BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Saturday Morning—Session 1

Matthew Woodmansee, see Rebecca Yamin

Saturday Morning—Session 1

Rebecca Yamin, James Embrey, & Matthew Woodmansee

"IN THE VERY HEART OF THAT GROWING PLACE"—A CONCEPTUAL RENDERING OF THE HOUSES AND WAREHOUSES AT RARITAN LANDING BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

At least five houses and seven probable warehouses dating to before the Revolutionary War were found during the most recent excavations at Raritan Landing. Adding these to the two warehouses found during previous excavations and the many structures advertised for sale in period newspapers, it is finally possible to visualize what the community looked like. Using the recovered foundation footprints, as recorded in a GIS database, and other documented dimensions this paper will include a 3D rendering of the community. The arrangement of space in and around the buildings will be discussed in relation to how residents organized their daily lives and conceptualized the cultural landscape they had created.

Sunday Morning—Session 9

Barbara Yocum, see William A Griswold

MORTAR ANALYSIS AS A RELATIVE DATING TECHNIQUE: AN EXAMPLE FROM THE STANTON HOUSE, WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Saturday Afternoon—Session 5

Joseph W. Zarzynski

THE DOCK THAT LAUNCHED A BRITISH FLEET—THE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF A SUBMERGED COLONIAL DOCK

In 2002, during 34 days of fieldwork, Bateaux Below, Inc. conducted an archaeological investigation that mapped the only surviving French and Indian War (1755–1763) dock in Lake George, New York. The submerged site was located three years ago during fieldwork to inventory the lake's submerged cultural resources. Scuba divers, side scan sonar, and ground penetrating radar were utilized during the archaeology project. The dock was built in 1758 and the following year, British General Jeffery Amherst used the waterfront structure to launch his squadron of nearly 800 warships and 11,000 soldiers in a campaign that succeeded in pushing the French from the Champlain Valley. The project was conducted under a permit from the New York State Museum.
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Conference Meeting Rooms

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