COUNCIL FOR
NORTHEAST HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

Or the:
PROGRAMME and ABSTRACTS

Prepared for instruction and reference during attendance of the remarkable

ANNUAL MEETING

To be held between October 15-17,th
M.M.IV

In the Renowned Capital and City of
KINGSTON, Ontario, Upper Canada.

Specifically, at the famed Radisson Hotel,
N°. 1, Johnson Street, on the water.
The said

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Is Officered in 2004 by:

Chair: LU ANNE DE CUNZO
Vice-Chair: REBECCA YAMIN
Executive Vice-Chair: ED MORIN
Secretary: DENA DOROSZENKO
Treasurer and Membership List: SARA MASCIA
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Newsletter Editor: DAVID STARBUCK

And Whose Board is populated by:

Nancy J. Brighton  Katherine Dinnel  Joan H. Geismar
Paul Huey  Meta Janowitz  Joseph Last
Karen Metheny  Stephen F. Mills  Gerard Scharfenberger

And Whose 2004 Conference Chairs are:

Conference and Program Chair: Mr. Joseph H. Last, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre
Conference Co-chair: Ms. Suzanne Plousos, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre

And Who on the Occasion of the Conference will ask you to join them in celebrating
the divers Life, Career, and Exploits of Mr. PIERRE BEAUDET, efq.

And who were aided and Abetted in the Town of KINGSTON by:

Ms. Susan Bazely  Mr. Robert Garcia
Mr. Michael Berry  Mr. John Grenville
Ms. Ellen Blaubergs  Mr. Nick Gromoff
Mr. Charles Bradley  Ms. Eva MacDonald
Mr. Robert Card  Mr. J. Ross McKenzie
Mr. Henry Cary  Mr. Jonathan Moore
Cataracaqui Archaeological Research  The Museum of Health Care
Foundation  Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre
Mr. Dennis Carter-Edwards  The Penitentiary Museum
Ms. Dena Doroszenko  RMC Museum
Mr. Phil Dunning  And, all able Volunteers
Ms. Paula Flanagan
IMPORTANT NOTES for the PARTICIPANTS

FRIDAY WORKSHOPS

WORKSHOP A
Charles Bradley SMOKING PIPES FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGIST.
The workshop will provide a succinct and practical guide for cataloguing and dating smoking pipes from archaeological contexts. Aspects of manufacturing and consumption patterns along with pipe reworking and use/wear marks will be discussed within the context of the social milieu of past cultures. Material will be on hand for comparison and participants are encouraged to bring along their pipes for discussion.
Time: 10:15 - 11:45  Cost: $15.00 CDN / $11.50 US  Enrolment Limit: 15

WORKSHOP B
Phil Dunning COMPOSITE TABLE CUTLERY
This workshop will familiarize participants with dating attributes of relatively inexpensive, steel table cutlery manufactured between 1700 and 1930. Focus will be upon stylistic changes, innovation in manufacturing methods and use of new materials for handles. An extensive collection of cutlery will be on hand for viewing and participants are welcome to bring along composite table cutlery for comparison and discussion.
Time: 10:15 - 11:45  Cost: $15.00 CDN / $11.50 US  Enrolment Limit: 15

FRIDAY TOURS

TOUR I  RING OF FIRE: DEFENCE OF THE KINGSTON HARBOUR MILITARY SITES TOUR
Works of defence have always been a part of the Kingston's cultural landscape. In 1673, the French established Fort Frontenac on the western shore of the Cataraqui River. They garrisoned the site until 1758 when a British force, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet, persuaded its surrender. Over the next century, Kingston became the heaviest fortified harbour in Upper Canada utilizing permanent works, towers, and batteries. These installations guarded the harbour, the Naval Dockyard, and mouth of the Rideau Canal. Today, they remain prominent city landmarks. This tour will visit many of these sites including the Murney Tower, Fort Frontenac, Tête du Pont Barracks, the Naval Cottages, the Royal Military College of Canada New Dorm site, Fort Frederick and Fort Henry. Discussions will focus on recent archaeological investigations at the sites and provide historic contexts for their evolution and development. Bus transport to and from the Radisson Hotel, lunch within the historic casemates of Fort Henry, and admissions to all sites are included with the tour.
Tour Guides: Staff Archaeologists and Historians from Parks Canada and the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation.
Time: 8:30 - 4:30 meet in lobby.  Cost: $40.00 CDN / $31.00 US
TOUR 2  VENICE OF THE NORTH: A TOUR OF HISTORIC HOUSES ALONG THE ST. LAWRENCE

This tour will take participants through three National historic houses along the St. Lawrence River. In Kingston, Bellevue House is well known as a home of Sir John A. MacDonald, Canada's first Prime Minister. In Brockville, Fulford Place is the Beaux Art period house that "Pink Pills for Pale people" afforded Senator George Fulford I to build. The third house, in Maitland, is a c.1800 farmstead built by Dr. Solomon Jones, and lived in by six generations of his family. All of these houses are fully furnished and open to the public and all have experienced archaeological investigations. This will be a full day tour, lunch is included.
Tour Guide: Dena Doroschenko  Time: 8:30 → 4:30 meet in lobby  Cost: $45.00 CDN / $35.50 US

TOUR 3  KINGSTON INSTITUTIONS AND MUSEUMS TOUR

View intriguing material culture at three somewhat offbeat Kingston museums: Canada’s Penitentiary Museum, housed in the 1873 warden's residence, the Museum of Health Care situated in a 1903 residence for nurses near Kingston General Hospital, and the Maritime Museum of the Great Lakes on the Kingston waterfront. The Penitentiary Museum features artifacts illustrative of changing philosophies in incarceration ranging from imposed silence and hard labor to interactive counseling and education (also, see items clandestinely manufactured by inmates for personal protection). Potions, pills and prescription remedies are featured in the Museum of Health Care while lumber rafts and Great Lakes shipping paraphernalia await you at the Marine Museum.
Tour Guide: Suzanne Plousos  Time: 1:30 → 4:30 meet in lobby  Cost: $20.00 CDN / $15.50 US

FRIDAY PUBLIC LECTURE  Harbour Shadows 6th floor.
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology invites all to attend two brief yet enlightening lectures. Introduced by John Coiville, Bob Garcia and Joseph Last will outline historical and archaeological research currently taking place at Fort Henry National Historic Site of Canada. Immediately following the lectures, all are welcome to attend a reception at Kingston City Hall to launch the Council's Annual Conference and Meeting.
Organizer: Jonathan Moore  Time: 6:00 → 6:50  Cost: Free

FRIDAY EVENING RECEPTION
A reception will be held in the magnificent Memorial Hall at Kingston City Hall. Cheese, hors d’oeuvre, vegetable platters and pastries will be provided. To capture the atmosphere of this garrison city, caterers will be dressed in 1860s Officers’ servant dress. Complimentary wines, courtesy of the Cataraca Archaeological Research Foundation, augmented by a cash bar are planned for the reception. The Board Members of CNEHA will take this opportunity to present Pierre Beaudet with the prestigious Award of Service.
Time: 7:00 → 9:00 pm.
SATURDAY ANNUAL CNEHA BANQUET
The CNEHA Annual banquet will be held in the Harbour Shadows Room overlooking the Kingston Harbour, the Shoal Tower and Fort Frederick. The dinner will be buffet style and includes the following choices: Entrées of Chef-Carved Beef and Grilled Chicken Breast with Shallot Cream Sauce with Tossed salad, Caesar Salad, Roasted Vegetable Salad, Greek Salad, Pasta Salad, Potato Salad, Vegetables and Dip, Relish Tray, Cheese Platter, Deli Meat Platter, Assorted Pâté Platter, Chilled Salmon Platter, Assorted Breads, Chef's Choice of Desserts and fresh brewed Starbucks Coffee and Tazo Teas.

Entertainment will be provided by recording artists, Gin Lane. This three-person band (Gavin Watt, Peter Alexander & Ken Purvis) is guaranteed to delight with their eclectic collection of period songs, stories and instruments. For those not attending the banquet dinner, please join us after 8:00 for a cash bar and the music of Gin Lane for a nominal cover charge.
Time: 6:30 - 11:00
CNEHA

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

2004 Annual Conference in Kingston, Ontario

Schedule

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 2004

6:00 □ 9:30  Board Meeting at the Kingston Brewing Company, upstairs meeting room.
5:30 □ 9:30  Registration Desk open, Radisson Hotel lobby.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 2004

REGISTRATION DESK
8:00 □ 12:00  Radisson Hotel Lobby
4:30 □ 6:30  Radisson Hotel Lobby

WORKSHOPS AND TOURS
8:30 □ 10:00  Workshop 1. Charles Bradley. Smoking Pipes for the Archaeologist. St. Laurent B, 5th floor
10:00 □ 10:30  Coffee break, St. Laurent A
10:30 □ 12:00  Workshop 2. Phil Dunning. Composite Table Cutlery from 1700 to 1930. Sydenham B, 5th floor
8:30 □ 4:30  Tour 1. Ring of Fire: Defence of the Kingston Harbour Military Sites. Meet in Lobby
8:30 □ 4:30  Tour 2. Venice of the North: Historic Houses along the St. Lawrence. Meet in Lobby
1:30 □ 4:30  Tour 3. Kingston Institutions and Museums. Meet in Lobby

PUBLIC LECTURES (Harbour Shadows Room, 6th floor)
6:00 □ 6:05  John Grenville. Introduction

RECEPTION (Memorial Hall across the street at Kingston City Hall)
7:00 □ 9:00  Evening Reception with Welcome Address and presentation of the prestigious Award of Service

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 2004

REGISTRATION AND BOOKROOM (Hotel Lobby, & Fort Henry Room)
8:00 □ 2:00  Registration Desk and Raffle tickets.
9:00 □ 5:00  Book room open.

OPENING REMARKS (Harbour Shadows Room 6th floor)
8:15 □ 8:20  Joe Last. Welcome & Conference logistics
8:20 □ 8:25  Nancy Brighton. Student Paper Competition
SESSION 1  8:30 — 11:55  St. Laurent B 5th floor  
Towns, Settlements, and Industrial Enterprise: Case Studies in the Northeast

8:30 — 8:40  John Triggs, Introduction
9:00 — 9:05  Discussion
9:25 — 9:30  Discussion
9:50 — 9:55  Discussion
10:15 — 10:20  Discussion

10:20 — 10:40  Break  St. Laurent A

10:40 — 11:00  Richard Veit and Judson M. Kratzer, Rediscovering the New Brunswick Stoneware Pottery (c. 1862 to 1900).
11:00 — 11:05  Discussion
11:25 — 11:30  Discussion
11:30 — 11:50  * David A. Gadsby, Providence Maryland: the Archaeology of Early Puritan Settlement on the Chesapeake.
11:50 — 11:55  Discussion

11:55 — 1:30  Lunch on your own
SESSION 2  8:30 □ 11:55
Sydenham A & B 5th floor
Straddling the Shoreline: Maritime Archaeology in Action

8:30 □  8:40  Jonathan Moore. Introduction
8:40 □  9:00  Thierry Boyer. The Natière Shipwrecks: A Panorama of Two Eighteenth-Century Merchantmen.
9:00 □  9:05  Discussion
9:25 □  9:30  Discussion
9:50 □  9:55  Discussion
10:15 □ 10:20  Discussion

10:20 □ 10:40 Break  St. Laurent  A 5th floor

10:40 □ 11:00  Scarlett Janusas. A Marine Heritage Contaminated Site.
11:00 □ 11:05  Discussion
11:25 □ 11:30  Discussion
11:50 □ 11:55  Discussion

11:55 □  1:30 Lunch on your own
SESSION 3  10:30 - 3:45  Harbour Shadows 6th floor

Beneath Our Streets: Urban Archaeology
9:25 - 9:30  Carolyn L. White, Introduction
9:50 - 9:55  Discussion
10:15 - 10:20  Discussion

10:20 - 10:40  Break  St. Laurent A, 5th floor

10:45 - 10:50  Wade Catts and Mark Tobias, Puzzle Beneath the Plaza: Archaeology at the New Castle Courthouse
11:00 - 11:05  Discussion
11:25 - 11:30  Discussion
11:50 - 11:55  Discussion

11:55 - 1:30  Lunch on your own

Beneath Our Streets: Urban Archaeology (cont'd)  Harbour Shadows 6th floor.
1:30 - 1:35  Carolyn L. White, Introduction to afternoon session
1:55 - 2:00  Discussion
2:00 - 2:20  Rebecca Yamin, Artisans in Transition: Lessons from the Liberty Bell Site in Philadelphia.
2:20 - 2:25  Discussion
2:45 - 2:50  Discussion

2:50 - 3:10  Break  St. Laurent A, 5th floor
### SESSION 4  1:30 □ 4:50  St. Laurent B  5th floor

**Views of the Material World: Approaches and Analyses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:30 □ 1:35</td>
<td>Suzanne Plousos, Introduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:55 □ 2:00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>2:00 □ 2:20</td>
<td>Victor Owen, A New Classification Scheme for 18th Century American and British Soft-Paste Porcelains.</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>Jean-Luc Pilon, Jennifer Birch, and Stephen Rowan, Digging Outside the Box: Fur Trade Archaeology at Fort Simpson, N.W.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45 □ 2:50</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:50 □ 3:10</td>
<td>Break</td>
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3:10 □ 3:30  Eric Gilmore, Modifications to Fur Trade Gunlocks.
3:30 □ 3:35  Discussion
3:55 □ 4:00  Discussion
4:00 □ 4:20  Karen Metheny, Viewpoints: Perspectives on the Archaeological Analysis of Historical Landscapes
4:20 □ 4:25  Discussion
4:25 □ 4:45  Suzanne Plousos, King Woodside, and the Stuff of Legend.
4:45 □ 4:50  Discussion
SESSION 5 1:30 □ 4:25  Sydenham A & B  5th floor

Battlefields, Bastions, and Batteries: Military Sites Archaeology

1:30 □ 1:35  Joseph Last, Introduction
1:55 □ 2:00  Discussion
2:00 □ 2:20  Sherene Baugher, War’s Impact on Residential Sites in the Northeast: Revolutionary War Examples.
2:20 □ 2:25  Discussion
2:25 □ 2:45  * Susan Maguire, Buttons and Bones, Gun Flints and Stones: What are our Citizens Made Of? Archeological Evidence of the Emergence of National Identity at Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.
2:45 □ 2:50  Discussion

2:50 □ 3:10  Break  St. Laurent A

3:30 □ 3:35  Discussion
3:55 □ 4:00  Discussion
4:00 □ 4:20  Dana R. Poulton and Christine F. Dodd, The Archaeology of Victoria Park, the Site of a Mid-Nineteen Century British Infantry Barracks in London, Ontario.
4:20 □ 4:25  Discussion
BANQUET & ENTERTAINMENT  Harbour Shadows  6th floor
6:30 □ 7:00  Open Cash Bar Radisson Hotel
7:00 □ 8:00  Banquet
8:00 □ 11:00  Entertainment by Gin Lane and Open Cash Bar - All Welcome

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 2004

BREAKFAST BUSINESS MEETING  Harbour Shadows  6th floor
7:30 □ 9:00  Business Meeting with complimentary breakfast.
              Announcement of Student Paper competition winner.
              Raffle draw.

BOOKROOM  Hotel Lobby, Fort Henry Room
9:00 □ 11:00  Registration Desk and Raffle tickets.

SESSION 6  9:05 □ 11:35  Sydenham A & B  5th floor
The Archaeology of Kingston
9:05 □ 9:15  Susan M. Bazely, Introduction
9:15 □ 9:35  Susan M. Bazely, Fort Frontenac: Five Centuries of Use, Five Decades of Archaeology.
9:35 □ 9:40  Discussion
10:00 □ 10:05  Discussion
10:05 □ 10:25  Earl J. Moorhead, When the Historian Meets the Archaeologist.
10:25 □ 10:30  Discussion

10:30 □ 10:50 Break  St. Laurent A 5th floor
11:10 □ 11:15  Discussion
11:35 □ 11:40  Discussion
SESSION 7  9:05 □ 11:35  Harbour Shadows  6th floor
Telling Stories and Writing Narratives in Historical Archaeology

9:05 □  9:15  Lu Ann de Cunzo,  Introduction
9:35 □  9:40  Discussion
9:40 □  10:00  Meta Janowitz,  Sarah Roelofs in Fact and Fiction.
10:00 □  10:05  Discussion
10:05 □  10:25  Mary C. Beaudry,  Historical Archaeology, Microhistory, and "Archaeological Biography".
10:25 □  10:30  Discussion

10:30 □  10:50  Break  St. Laurent  A 5th floor

10:50 □  11:10  Barbara Chi Hsiao Silber and Wade P. Catts,  “The most important house on this road, beyond Whippany, was Beaverwick.” Tracking the Legend of the Beverwyck Site, Morris County, New Jersey.
11:10 □  11:15  Discussion
11:15 □  11:40  Table Discussion: Telling Stories and Writing Narratives.

And until next year...
The ABSTRACTS
To the 2004 ANNUAL MEETING

Wherein the Abstracts are organized by SESSION:

FRIDAY PUBLIC LECTURES:
Bob Garcia
Fort Henry: the Pivot of Defence of Upper Canada.
Fort Henry’s design was the result of almost 10 years of planning on the part of the Royal Engineers that culminating in 1829. The fort, constructed between 1832 and 1848, was to be the citadel of a system of fortifications intended to make Kingston the focal point for the defence of Upper Canada. The paper will look at aspects of the structural history of the fort, the only redoubt of the 1829 scheme to be built. Of particular note will be the greatest threat ever faced by the British. It originated not from the growing and vibrant republic to the south, but from the engineers’ own flawed plan. The British and later the Canadians have fought an ongoing siege against water infiltration that has seriously impacted the fort to this very day.

Joseph H. Last
Keeping a Low Profile: Archaeological Perspectives on the Building of Fort Henry.
After four seasons of excavation at Fort Henry, we are beginning to understand the complexities of the 1832 construction and marvel at the scope of the undertaking. Foreshadowing later 19th century military thinking, the design of the fort was both innovative and unique. The stealth-like nature of its profile also hints to future fortification development. As a hybrid between the earlier Italian/French ‘bastioned trace’ and the Prussian ‘polygonal system’, Fort Henry is a rare beast indeed. This paper discusses the nature of the fort construction, examines the magnitude of the enterprise, and suggests reasons for its advanced design.

SESSION I: Towns, Settlements, and Industrial Enterprise: Case Studies in the Northeast
John R. Triggs (Wilfrid Laurier University)
Wherefore Indiana? Doing Archaeology in a 19th Century Mill Village.
In spring, 2004 the village of Indiana, situated on the Grand River in south-western Ontario, was investigated by Wilfrid Laurier University during a six-week field school. This company town owes its origins to the Grand River navigation canal constructed in the early 1830s with shares raised through a private company. Indiana, a company town, rose in prominence as the largest industrial centre over the next few decades until reaching a peak population of almost 400 people in the 1870s. After this date, declining timber resources, railway bypasses, the failure of the Grand River Navigation Company and the migration of rural workers to industrializing urban centres, spelled the end of the town. Research questions, framed from an analysis of four decadal censuses and other documentary sources, were addressed during the recent fieldwork. Preliminary results provide insight into the changing nature of the community and its industrial underpinnings.

Shan Ling (Wilfrid Laurier University)
The Grand River: Settlement and Significance.
The Grand River has been an area of settlement for thousands of years. The importance of the Grand River for settlement stretches beyond merely that of an area of subsistence and transportation. To the First Nations Peoples of Canada, it also has spiritual significance in terms of it being the centre and beginning of many aspects of their culture. This paper will
focus on some historical and pre-historical archaeological sites along the Grand River, specifically evidence of First Nations settlement at the Indiana site along the Grand River excavated by the Wilfrid Laurier University Field School 2004. Also, oral accounts from the International Indigenous Elders Summit 2004 will be included and examined throughout.

Christine A. Morgan (Wilfrid Laurier University)


The construction of navigation canals played a fundamental role in the industrial development of Upper Canada during the early nineteenth century. The use of artificial waterways provided practical routes for facilitating regional communication and transportation, allowing the emergence of new industrial towns. The Grand River Navigation Company was a privately funded enterprise established for the construction of one such canal and lock system during the canal building era of the 1830s. The significance of the architecture and function of the Grand River Canal can be considered within the context of the historical records and archaeological evidence gathered from recent excavations at the village of Indiana by Wilfrid Laurier University. This research provides valuable insight into the historical influence of locks and canals in Ontario and the archaeological potential of such sites. Furthermore, the impact of the failure of the Grand River Navigation Company in 1861 on the town of Indiana demonstrates the importance of canal systems to small nineteenth century industrial towns.

Melissa E. Novak

Indiana, Ontario: A Canadian Company Town.

The idea of a company town has been explored by many scholars throughout the past several decades. Although the growth and decline of this aspect of industry has been considered important in shaping the way communities exist today, little research has been done regarding how the phenomena might be represented within the archaeological record. After only one field season excavating within Indiana, a small 19th century town on the Grand River, information recovered by the Wilfrid Laurier University archaeological field school is still limited, however, preliminary historical research indicates that Indiana has many of the characteristics considered common to a company town. These characteristics will be explored in an attempt to direct future archaeological research on the site. Consideration of Indiana within the framework of a company town can serve to help illuminate many different aspects of life within the settlement.

Richard Veit (Monmouth University) and Judson M. Kratzer (Cultural Resource Consulting Group)

Rediscovering the New Brunswick Stoneware Pottery (c. 1862 to 1900).

Excavation of the New Brunswick Stoneware Pottery (c. 1862-1900) is described. Kiln remains, kiln furniture, and Wasters provide a glimpse of the pottery's wares and production processes. The ceramic assemblage recovered shows similarities to and differences from those excavated at other New Jersey stoneware manufactories. These patterns are discussed in relation to changes in ceramic production. The New Brunswick Pottery remained in operation despite stiff competition from larger industrialized potteries, and decreased demand for its products. Attempts to economize and diversify into new product lines did not succeed and ultimately the pottery failed, a victim of the changing market.
Daniel Costura and Sherene Baugher (Cornell University)  
Rediscovering Enfield Falls: Presenting Archaeology to the Public in 2004.
Since 1998, Cornell University has been involved in a multi-year excavation of a buried 19th century hamlet in central New York State. The hamlet housed a gristmill, saw mills, a general store, a tannery, other craft shops, and homes. Unlike other rural hamlets, Enfield Falls had beautiful gorges and breath-taking waterfalls which enabled it to have a small tourist industry complete with a resort hotel built in the 1830s. The descendants of this former community have partnered with Cornell archaeologists to uncover the story of this hamlet. From the beginning of the project the archaeologists have actively involved the community in their work through tours of the site, public presentations, permanent exhibits, and by involving the members of this former community in research and laboratory work. In 2004, community members are working with the archaeologists in creating a new permanent outdoor archaeological exhibit and a permanent indoor exhibit in the historic gristmill at Robert H. Treman State Park near Ithaca, New York.

David A. Gadsby (University of Maryland)  
Providence, Maryland: the Archaeology of Early Puritan Settlement on the Chesapeake.
Archaeological explorations at Providence, Maryland, located on the north side of the Severn River, near the state capital of Annapolis have been ongoing for over a decade. Anne Arundel County’s Lost Towns Project, a public/private research effort conducted by professional historians and archaeologists, has located the remains of eight Providence sites. Artefacts and features located at these sites, in tandem with archival research, have revealed a great deal about the lives and struggles of the Puritans who settled there in 1649. This study briefly recounts the history of these settlers, and reviews the archaeology of Providence sites to date. The analysis seeks an understanding of the relationship between towns, land, religion and political power in the Maryland colony, highlighting the contribution of archaeology to this understanding.

SESSION 2: Straddling the Shoreline: Maritime Archaeology in Action  
Thierry Boyer (Université Paris Sorbonne)  
The Natière Shipwrecks: A Panorama of Two Eighteenth-Century Merchantmen.
At a treacherous reef called La Natière, situated offshore from Saint-Malo, France, one of the largest underwater archaeological projects in Europe has taken place since 1999. At first, the site was though to represent a single shipwreck, but it is now known that the remains of at least two ships (Natière 1 and Natière 2) are present. It is believed that both were armed merchant ships: Natière 1, thought to have sunk in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, remains unidentified, but Natière 2 is understood to be L’Aimable-Grenot, a merchantman that sank in 1749. The Natière wrecks are revealing an amazing array of information about shipbuilding techniques, material culture and life aboard ships plying North Atlantic waters in the early eighteenth century. This paper will present and overview of the project results and the status of the fieldwork after five years of excavation.

Charles Dagneau (Université de Montréal)  
Material Culture from the Natière Shipwrecks: An Overview.
The Natière wrecks have divulged an exceptional assemblage of artefacts from a wide range of shipboard activities that took place on these two eighteenth-century armed merchantmen. Whenever possible, distinctions within the assemblage have been drawn between cargo, ships fittings and personal items. The processes of artefact classification and analysis, both of which
commence in the field, seek to draw attention to those artefacts related to specific functions and to specialties of craftsmanship. This presentation will take a look at the Nattière collection and compare it to other contemporary wreck sites with a view to underlining interesting research avenues, namely, maritime economic networks in Western France for ship fittings and the growing global Atlantic economy of the eighteenth century.

Jonathan Moore (Parks Canada)

Kingston's Military and Naval Underwater Archaeological Landscape.

Kingston's historic military and naval landscape is punctuated by many imposing sites such as Fort Henry and the Stone Frigate storehouse at the former Royal Navy dockyard on Point Frederick. These terrestrial structures and their associated archaeological deposits exemplify only half of the landscape however. A more complete record of Kingston as a military and naval centre finds expression with the exploration and documentation of underwater archaeological sites. This presentation will provide an overview of submerged naval and military sites at Kingston, including the 102-gun floating-fortress HMS St. Lawrence (1814), the frigates HMS Prince Regent and HMS Princess Charlotte (1814) as well as wharves and launching slips in Navy Bay.

R. James Ringer (Parks Canada)

Underwater Archaeological Investigations at Shoal Tower in Kingston Harbour.

During 1994 and 1995, Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeological Services undertook a survey and test excavation project around the base of Shoal Tower in Kingston Harbour. The work was requested preparatory to the placement of a coffer dam for the de-watering and re-pointing of the tower's submerged stonework. The test excavations revealed the surprisingly extant remains of the original 1846 coffer dam. Besides discussing the details of the structural remains, this paper will also delve into the history of the coffer dam's construction as well as present an overview of the artefacts that were recovered during the project.

Scarlett E. Janusas (Scarlett Janusas Archaeological and Heritage Consulting and Education)

A Marine Heritage Contaminated Site.

Opportunities to completely excavate a marine heritage site are few, but such a chance arose at a shipwreck site in Sarnia, Ontario in 2004. The ship remains, consisting of exterior and interior hull planking and frames, were located during a remediation program of contaminated sediments along the east shore of the St. Clair River on frontage belonging to Dow Chemical Canada Ltd. Scarlett Janusas Archaeological and Heritage Consulting and Education was retained to undertake the archaeological mitigation of the ship remains, provisionally identified as the Mary Pringle, a steam-barge built in 1867 and burned to the waterline in the 1890s. Since there was a high concentration of industrial chemicals in the sediment at the wreck find-spot, all hands-on activity was prohibited, thereby requiring a compromise approach to the excavation. This paper discusses the necessary restrictions of accessing the site, the alternate methodology employed to gather data, and the results of the archaeological mitigation.

Nancy E. Binnie (Save Ontario Shipwrecks - Ottawa Chapter)

Survey of the Schooner F.A. George and Steamer Pentland.

Many fishermen, snorkelers, and SCUBA divers are familiar with two large wrecks lying south of Grenadier Island in the Upper St. Lawrence River. Resting side by side, the wrecks were beached for salvage, abandoned, and later burned to the waterline in 1928. Identified recently from archival records as the schooner F.A. George and the steamer Pentland, these
two wrecks typify freighters of their day, built in American shipyards specifically for the rigours of transporting bulk-cargos on the Great Lakes. In the summers of 2002 and 2003, the wreck of the Pentland was surveyed by avocational divers from the Ottawa Chapter of Save Ontario Shipwrecks. This presentation will include details about the working careers of the Pentland and F.A. George from collisions, strandings, rebuilds to previous sinkings - as well as the results of the underwater archaeological survey.

Marc-André Bernier (Park Canada)
*Maritime Archaeology of Old Mill Sites in the Saguenay-St. Lawrence National Marine Park.*
Since 1992 Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeological Services has worked on an inventory of submerged cultural resources within the Saguenay-St. Lawrence National Marine Park in Quebec. One of the major research themes developed during this exercise has been the study of sites related to the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century logging industry. This activity led to the establishment of communities and harbours that eventually disappeared completely as the logging migrated elsewhere. While the overall remains of each site were investigated, research focused mainly on inter-tidal site components such as wharves, dams and jetties. The information gathered on nearly twenty sites (including one shipwreck) has shed light on how the logging industry adapted to the navigation conditions presented by the deep waters of the Saguenay River as well as the wide inter-tidal flats of the Charlevoix region bordering the Lower St. Lawrence River.

**SESSION 3: Beneath Our Streets: Urban Archaeology**
Wade P. Catts and Mark Tobias (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

*Puzzle Beneath the Plaza: Archaeology at the New Castle Courthouse.*
In the late summer of 2003, archaeologists with John Milner Associates, Inc. were retained by the State of Delaware to conduct archaeological investigations beneath the brick plaza at the historic New Castle Courthouse, in New Castle, Delaware. The work was part of the restoration and renovation activities at the museum site in conjunction with a National Park Service Treasures of America grant. Replacing one built circa 1689, the current courthouse was initially constructed circa 1730, with wings added in 1765, 1802, and 1845. Based on previous archaeological testing of the plaza, it was anticipated that the excavations would encounter features related to the building's additions, and archaeological evidence of mid-eighteenth century use, and landscape changes. Unexpectedly, the brick pavers were found to be sealing several archaeological features, including a late-seventeenth to early-eighteenth century cellar, a wooden palisade line, post holes and moulds, drainage features, and stone and brick foundations. The discovery of these architectural remains has contributed new insights and offers additional perspectives to the history of the courthouse and the plaza and the interpretations provided to the visiting public.

Hugh Daechsel and Jeff Earl (Heritage Quest Inc.)

The contract to design a heating and ventilation system for the Parliament Buildings in the new capital of Ottawa was awarded to Charles Garth of Montreal in 1861. The system he developed came from a combination of his extensive experience and careful consideration of those employed in numerous institutional buildings in North America, including the legislature in Quebec City, buildings in New York and Philadelphia, and the Capitol and 'Presidents house' in Washington. Conflicts over the implementation of the system between Garth and the project architects led to a vast cost over-run, which contributed substantially to an eventual public inquiry into the expense of the new buildings. Several fiscal related
compromises were reached over the course of the construction of the ventilation tunnels associated with this system, affecting the design and quality of the work. The investigation and recording of parts of these tunnels by Heritage Quest Inc. between 1995 and 1997 and McGovern Heritage Archaeological Associates in 2003 have provided physical evidence of both the compromises and the effectiveness of Garth's design. The remains have also provided a glimpse of the adaptation of accepted nineteenth century mechanical engineering in institutional buildings to site specific requirements, including the harsh realities of the Canadian winter.

Nick Gromoff (Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation)
To Support Commerce: Archaeological Investigations at Kingston Market Square (BbGc-88).
Kingston City Hall was constructed between 1842 and 1844 during the brief period that Kingston was the capital of Canada. This impressive limestone building included a large wing for a produce market known as the “Shambles”. Several wooden shambles had existed on the site since the beginning of the 19th century but these had repeatedly been destroyed by fire. On the night of January 10th, 1865, a fire broke out in the northern portion of the market wing and it was also destroyed. The Shambles were never reconstructed and the market has continued to this day in the open where they once had been. Proposed development of the site has led to archaeological investigations that have discovered that the footprint of the building and many of the features from the lower level remain largely intact as do deposits from the pre-City Hall market.

Carolyn L. White (CRCG, Inc.)
The Mill Creek Shoe Project: Investigating Footwear of 18th- and 19th-Century Boston.
Excavations undertaken during the course of the construction of Boston's Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel project (“The Big Dig”) revealed an 18th-century mill complex. A large cache of late 18th- to mid-19th-century shoes and leather scraps comprised one feature recovered in the fill of the mill channel. This paper interprets this assemblage of shoes, exploring their technical and social significance. As a group of common shoes, these artefacts provide insight into the clothing and personal appearance of working class individuals in late 18th- and early 19th-century Boston.

Rebecca Yamin (John Milner Associates, Inc.)
Artisans in Transition Lessons from the Liberty Bell Site in Philadelphia.
Subtle distinctions in the artefact assemblages belonging to a coach maker and cabinetmaker in early nineteenth-century Philadelphia suggest the ambiguous position of artisan-shop keepers in this period. While these distinctions might be misread as indications of differential positions in some presumed economic hierarchy a more likely explanation is that they reflect different approaches to dealing with what Eric Foner has called “the inherent dualism of the artisan's role, on the one hand, as a small entrepreneur and employer and, on the other, as a labourer and craftsman.” Ceramics, glassware, and food remains are used in this paper to discuss how two equally well off artisan families dealt with their contradictory position in society and prepared the next generation for the industrial age.

Gerry Scharfenberger (Louis Berger Group)
You Can't Take It With You - Or Can You? Grave Goods From The Potter's Field, Secaucus, New Jersey.
The term “potter's field” evokes images of destitute, sometimes nameless individuals buried in simple graves with virtually no adornment or worldly goods. However, excavations at the
Potter's Field in Secaucus, New Jersey have shown that people of all social and economic levels were interred with an astounding array of goods. This cemetery is primarily associated with a number of Hudson County institutions, as well as towns and cities surrounding Secaucus. The burials date from the late nineteenth century, up to about 1962. This paper will provide a brief overview of the types and quantities of artefacts found, and the myriad data they impart about the social, cultural and economic profiles of persons who were largely forgotten in life, yet worthy of intense study in death.

Kathleen Wheeler (Independent Archaeological Consulting)


In October 2003, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) recovered the remains of eight African-Americans from beneath a city street, which had been long rumoured to have been the site of the “Negro Burial Ground.” In confirming the location of the segregated burial ground, we were reminded of the role enslaved labour played in the rise of the Portsmouth seaport and its maritime commerce. This “hidden foundation” of slavery is often hidden at in the northern states, but physical traces of enslaved individuals are often difficult to isolate in urban settings where enslaved persons were housed under the same roof as the rest of the household. The discovery of a burial ground permits us to reconstruct the demographics of enslaved Africans of the 1700s in terms of sex, age of death, pathology, and lifestyle indicators.

SESSION 4: Views of the Material World: Approaches and Analyses
Carolyn C. Rauh

Identity and Habitus in 17th-Century New England Portraiture

In this paper I introduce the concept of habitus to explain some possible motivations behind the commissioning of early colonial portraits. Specifically I consider certain portraits of seventeenth-century Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonists as artefacts that suggest identities and changes in identities of the men, women, children, and families they depict. Habitus is a useful way to explain the motivation behind the depiction of those identities. Through examples of its applicability to art, architecture, and dress, it can show how portraits have come to have meaning to a variety of people: those who sat for them, those who painted them, and those of us who examine them centuries later.

J. Victor Owen (Saint Mary's University)

A New Classification Scheme for 18th Century American and British Soft-Paste Porcelains.

Eighteenth to early 19th century soft-paste (or so-called “artificial”) American and British porcelains have traditionally been classified using Eccles and Rackham's (1922) composition-based scheme, whereby four categories of wares were recognized over 80 years ago. These are: (1) glassy porcelain, (2) bone (bone ash) porcelain, (3) soapstone porcelain, and (4) bone china. Composititionally, the first three of these wares are typically rich in lead (Pb), phosphorus (P) and magnesium (Mg), respectively. The names of these categories thus link their composition to inferred paste ingredients, or refer to some other characteristic (i.e., “glassy”) of these wares. However, it is unclear whether the term “glassy” as presently used refers to the vitreous nature of some porcelain or the inferred use of glass in paste recipes, and assumptions about the nature of paste ingredients can be difficult to substantiate. For example, magnesium is invariably assumed to originate in “soapstone”, but in some instances wood ash (a source of potash, a flux) or dolomite (or dolomitic limestone) may also be plausible sources of this component. Furthermore, some of these categories comprise hybrids of other wares. Bone china is a case in point. Like bone-ash porcelain, bone china is phosphatic, but its paste includes materials used in the preparation of hard-paste (“true”, or Chinese-type) porcelain. Similarly,
most "soapstone" porcelains contain substantial amounts of lead. Recently, other hybrid wares and new categories of porcelain have been identified, rendering the old nomenclature scheme obsolete. Consequently, a reconsideration of the classification of early soft-paste porcelains is warranted. The approach advocated here is based on the bulk geochemical data, as portrayed graphically using planes within or on the sides of a 3-dimensional figure constructed from subsets of the six components ($\text{SiO}_2, \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, \text{MgO}, \text{CaO}, \text{PbO}, \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$) that dominate the compositions of these wares. This scheme can be applied objectively, and so avoids many of the pitfalls inherent in the traditional classification of early soft-paste porcelains.

Jean-Luc Pilon (Canadian Museum of Civilization), Jennifer Birch (Carleton University) and Stephen Rowan (Fort Simpson Historical Society)

Digging Outside the Box: Fur Trade Archaeology at Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

Archaeological research undertaken within the confines of the Fort Simpson Heritage Park has revealed a complex culture-historical outline whose ultimate unravelling and understanding has been greatly hampered by late XIXth-early XXth century agricultural pursuits at this site located just south of the Arctic Circle. Excavations have shown that the site was likely occupied in pre-contact times. However, the main occupation appears linked to mid-XIXth century Hudson's Bay Company York boat building/repair work and lumber production. The latter activity was likely also linked with these Scottish-inspired workhorses of that northern fur trade empire.

Karen Metheny (Boston University)

Viewpoints: Perspectives on the Archaeological Analysis of Historical Landscapes.

A recent session on created landscapes at the World Archaeological Congress highlighted the diversity of landscape archaeologies practiced today. The session also pointed to the parochialism of such approaches, and the surprising lack of dialogue about how we record, define, and interpret past landscapes. The diversity in landscape approaches is in part the result of variations in method and in the types of landscapes studied, but also points to the influence of regional schools of thought in shaping perspectives of landscape. While I believe this diversity is a strength, in this paper I hope to draw out such points of convergence as exist between these varied approaches, for they seem to indicate the direction of future landscape studies. These include the use of multiple scales of analysis; an increased emphasis upon context; the use of an anthropological framework of analysis; and increased focus upon landscape as artefact, landscape as process, evidence of agency, and alternate voices.

Eric Gilmore

Modifications to Fur Trade Gunlocks.

The 18th Century North American fur trade exposed Great Lakes Native Americans to firearms. France and England manufactured vast numbers of standardized arms specifically to be bartered for furs. The archaeological record contains numerous examples of trade guns. Virtually all of the trade gun artefacts in existence today show signs of modifications and/or alteration from the manufacturers design. This paper establishes the types of modifications that were made to trade gunlocks and why they were made. A detailed description of the skills and tools required in the weapon modification are also established. This information was obtained through an intensive analysis of trade gunlocks. Information from the examination is then compared to the original manufacturer's original design, indicating which artefact characteristics are in fact modifications. By establishing the common modifications it is then possible to derive the tools required to make the changes. Ethnohistoric documents
and archaeological assemblages are consulted to determine whether or not Native Americans had access to the necessary tools to alter the weapons.

Catherine Paterson
Guidelines for the recognition of 19th Century pioneer farmstead burial plots are outlined to assist archaeologists during all stages of survey, excavation, and analysis. These guidelines are drawn from analysis of historical accounts of pioneer death and burial customs, and data obtained through recent analysis of homestead burials. Key elements for the recognition of 19th Century pioneer burials include their location on knolls or in the corner of a field: presence of soil depressions or patches of overgrowth on otherwise worked fields; evidence for the use of coffins, tombstones, and fences; and the condition and position of the remains. As farms are increasingly developed it is important for archaeologists to be able to recognize homestead burial plots, in both complete and disturbed contexts. The recommendations provided can be used not only to recognize homestead burials, but also to facilitate the recording of key observations during future excavations.

Suzanne Plousos (Parks Canada)
King, Woodside, and the Stuff of Legend.
In his reminiscences, William Lyon Mackenzie King mused: “all the time of my boyhood, the early years of my life—the years that left the most abiding of all impressions and most in the way of family associations were those lived at Woodside.” As the King family fortunes rose and fell, Woodside assumed mythical properties in the minds of family members. The rambling house and grounds came to embody late Victorian family values. At Woodside, King’s parents, Isabel and John King unconsciously constructed an environment that would nurture their children and in particular, influence the character of Willie, destined to become Canada’s longest serving Prime Minister. Material excavated at the National Historic Site in Kitchener, Ontario offers insight into domestic life at this legendary home.

SESSION 5: Battlefields, Bastions, and Batteries: Military Sites Archaeology
David R. Starbuck (Plymouth State University)
One of the largest British encampments of the French and Indian War was located in Fort Edward, New York, positioned about forty miles north of Albany. An integral part of this 1750s’ community was the sutlers’ camp where merchants sold supplies to soldiers and officers in the army. Archaeological testing in 2001-2002 and 2004 has focused upon the remains of the sutlers’ buildings, located on the east bank of the Hudson River just south of the fort, and it has been possible to determine many of the provisions that were being supplied to the soldiers.

Sherene Baugh er (Cornell University)
War’s Impact on Residential Sites in the Northeast: Revolutionary War Examples.
The artefacts of war are well documented at our military sites. Our historic battlefields are covered with the debris of war. But what is the archaeological impact of war on residential sites? A home that has been transformed into a field hospital probably will have different deposits than that of their undisturbed neighbours. But what about the homes of civilians that fled the war zone, or the families that were forced to quarter soldiers in their homes—how is their story told in the archaeological deposit? Or the family whose standard of living changed because of the war—can that be seen archaeologically? Examples from the northeast will be given to document the impact of war.
Periods of political upheaval and social turmoil serve to highlight questions of collective identity. Political boundaries become contested spaces. Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, New York was constructed by the French in 1726, seized by the British in 1759, and officially ceded to the United States in 1796. Old Fort Niagara's role in the struggle for control of this region and its eventual location at the border of the newly formed nation makes it an excellent place to study the formation and maintenance of collective identities (ex. ethnic or national) and the manifestation of these identities in the archaeological record. Recent excavations at Old Fort Niagara have recovered a wide array of early 19th century material. This evidence should provide valuable information about the use of material culture in the formation and maintenance of national identity along the newly created border between the United States and the British territory of Canada.

Timothy J. Abel, Gary Gibson (Sackets Harbor Battlefield Alliance) and Constance Barone (Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site)


Sackets Harbor is likely the most important, yet under appreciated US site of the War of 1812. Before the War of 1812, Sackets Harbor was a fledgling, yet bustling community of about 40 families situated around a rich harbour on the western end of Lake Erie. When war broke out in June 1812, the village was almost immediately transformed into the naval headquarters for the US war effort on Lake Ontario. By 1814, it was the most active and heavily defended military outpost in the US, and site of two unsuccessful British attacks. After the war, however, its significance quickly declined. By 1840, most of its wartime installations were in civilian use. By the mid-century, virtually all traces of its former importance, save for a few insignificant earthworks, were gone. Archaeologists since the 1960s have endeavoured to reconstruct the 1814 appearance of Sackets Harbor through archaeology, with disappointing results. This paper will review the past archaeological work, identify the threats that endanger the site today, and examine the prospect for the future of this important military site.

Dana R. Poulton and Christine F. Dodd (D. R. Poulton & Associates Inc.)

The Archaeology of Victoria Park, the Site of a Mid-Nineteen Century British Infantry Barracks in London, Ontario.

This paper describes the results of ongoing investigations in Victoria Park, a 130 year-old public park in the City of London, Ontario. The property contains the site of a 10-acre framed infantry barracks that formed the heart of the 73-acre military reserve in London. The garrison was established following the Rebellion of 1837 to serve as the headquarters for all British fortifications in southwestern Ontario. During the 1850s, the barracks was used as a temporary refugee camp for several hundred escaped slaves from the United States, and as the site of a racially-integrated school. Throughout its history, this garrison played a vital role in the defence of southwestern Ontario, and in the social life and economic growth of the community.

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. The excavations in Victoria Park are currently scheduled to conclude in 2005. Although the improvements to the infrastructure are only affecting a small
proportion of the surface area of the six-hectare park, they have afforded an opportunity to investigate a wide variety of structures within the historic barracks that covered the northern two-thirds of the park. To date, the excavations have included portions of the two largest buildings in the barracks, the soldiers' quarters and the officers' quarters. Other structures excavated in whole or in part include the palisade, soldiers' privies in the northeast and northwest bastions, officers' privies in the southeast and southwest bastions, a root cellar associated with the officers' quarters, and part of the hospital and its associated root cellar.

The paper includes information on the architectural remains and the material culture recovered over the course of the four years of intermittent excavation conducted since 1999. It also includes a discussion of the relative accuracy of the mid 19th century plans and other contemporary documents that have served to guide the excavations, and to illuminate our interpretations.

Henry Cary (Parks Canada)

*Early Works on Point Henry: Recent Research on the 1812-1842 Defences of Fort Henry, Kingston.*

On May 17, 1812, a detachment of Canadian militia began fortifying the high ground of Point Henry, Kingston, Ontario. The site's strategic importance was proven six months later when the Point Henry battery joined a brief engagement with American warships and over the next several years the temporary works were expanded and improved to become a large military complex. However, in the late 1820s military planners drafted plans to replace the existing fort with a masonry citadel; construction for the new fortification would be so extensive that by 1854 all trace of the original structures were completely buried. As time passed, memories of exactly where the early buildings once stood were forgotten. It was not until the mid 1990s, when archaeological testing uncovered foundations pre-dating the present Fort Henry, did a glimpse of the site re-emerge. Our historical research and excavations since then have slowly revealed more of the first fort's location on the modern landscape, its architecture, and something about the life of its builders and garrison. As we discover more of the first fort defences, we can begin to determine where other buildings of the early Point Henry military complex were situated, and their potential for further archaeological research and management.

**SESSION 6: The Archaeology of Kingston**

Susan M. Bazely (Cataraca Archaeological Research Foundation)

*Fort Frontenac: Five Centuries of Use, Five Decades of Archaeology.*

Fort Frontenac has been occupied almost continuously since its first incarnation as a fur trading post in 1673, to the present day as the Canadian Land Force Command and Staff College. Interest in investigating below ground began in the 1930s, intensive research archaeology was conducted through the first half of the 1980s, and government required construction mitigation and monitoring has continued through the 1990s and into the 21st century. The construction of Fort Frontenac heralded the beginning of European settlement and the founding of Kingston, then Cataraca. This paper will review its history and archaeology.

Nick Gromoff (Cataraca Archaeological Research Foundation)


During the War of 1812 hundreds of naval personnel, soldiers and civilian artificers occupied the Royal Navy Dockyard at Point Frederick near Kingston. Here an intense program of shipbuilding proceeded throughout the war in an attempt to win control of Lake Ontario.
After the war the dockyard continued to be used as a naval depot storing the necessary supplies for constructing a new squadron if needed until it was finally closed in 1853. Twenty years later the point was transformed into the site of The Royal Military College of Canada. During the 2004 field season a large scale rescue excavation was carried out in an area of high archaeological potential in advance of the construction of a new dormitory building at the College. Architectural features were recovered relating to the barracks and shanties that housed the dockyard personnel. The bulk of the deposits date to the 1812-1830 period and have produced an assemblage of uncommon depth.

Earl J. Moorhead (Cataracaui Archaeological Research Foundation)

When the Historian Meets the Archaeologist

This paper will explore the interplay of perceptions, methodologies, interpretations, and goals that takes place when the historian collaborates with the archaeologist. The process is different for every project but always entails bafflement, surprise, self-doubt, and, just occasionally, the congruence of ideas. Collaboration forces the historian to perceive differently, to think differently, and to construct history sensitive to the precepts of archaeology. This is not a research paper, it will take the form of an essay, but examples are drawn from research on Kingston’s military sites.

Michael G. Berry (Cataracaui Archaeological Research Foundation)

The Appearance of Hostilities With Our Neighbours: Fort Frederick in the Defence of Kingston and the Upper St. Lawrence, 1812-1846.

The site of Fort Frederick (BbGe-43) is an important early British military installation in Upper Canada. With the outbreak of war in 1812, a battery and blockhouse were constructed in order to provide protection for the Royal Naval Dockyard at Point Frederick, and was a vital military post until 1846 with the construction of a new fort and Martello Tower. During the summers of 2003 and 2004, under the public archaeology program “Can You Dig It?”, excavations took place which revealed architectural and material culture remains of the fort. The site of Fort Frederick is of considerable importance for the understanding of the War of 1812 defensive structures that protected the Dockyards at Kingston and the lands and waterways that lay beyond.

Susan M. Bazely (Cataracaui Archaeological Research Foundation)

The Naval Cottages and Fort Henry Garrison Hospital: Public Archaeology at two of Kingston’s Military Sites.

Kingston’s past is rich in historical detail, whether it be architectural, political or archaeological. The staff of the Cataracaui Archaeological Research Foundation has drawn upon the archaeological collections to develop public access to the history and archaeology of the area. In addition to a variety of workshops, the Foundation provides a well established summer archaeology program. Two of Kingston’s military sites have been investigated as part of this program. The Naval Cottages at the Royal Naval Dockyard, now the Royal Military College of Canada, and the Fort Henry Garrison Hospital have exposed both the process of archaeology, and an insight into their past, to the public. They have also helped to shape and refine the Foundation’s approach to public archaeology.
SESSION 7: Telling Stories and Writing Narratives in Historical Archaeology

Several forces in "postmodular" scholarship have encouraged archaeologists to rethink the humanity of our "subjects" and their agency in shaping the structure of their world. Narrative formats are re-centering people in historical archaeological analysis, interpretation, and writing. Other archaeologists have turned to overtly fictional stories as a means to engage diverse audiences and convey information, ideas, and messages that more traditional presentation formats stymie. Both narrative and storytelling have engendered much debate within archaeology. This session proposes to continue the conversation. Contributors will present stories, narratives, and critiques of both "languages of archaeology" (a la Rosemary Joyce), followed by an open discussion with the audience.

Lu Ann de Cunzo (University of Delaware)
Colonial Stories in a "Post"-Colonial World.

This paper presents stories about colonial New Castle, Delaware, and a public archaeology program developed in the context of "post"-colonial New Castle, now a heritage tourism destination. Earlier experiences with storytelling reminded me that the stories I tell are parables conveying messages about the present through the medium of the past. Faced with a collection of goods discarded more than two-and-a-half centuries ago, I am drawn to the themes of commodification in and of the past, consumption, and self-presentation. The stories comprising this paper ponder the values of archaeologists' stories and of the goods and places around which they unfold.

Meta Janowitz (URS Corporation)
Sara Rocloff in Fact and Fiction.

The shift in historical archaeology toward microhistories and narrative forms of presenting data presents some problems for archaeologists working in public archaeology. One problem is the lack of pertinent in-ground data that is often the lot of archaeologists working in public archaeology. Nevertheless, public archaeology should be accessible to the public and narrative microhistories are a way of increasing the public's involvement with the past. Many archaeologists are reluctant go beyond their data while others are eager to simply use the archaeological data as a basis for their stories. Attempting to understand the life of Sara Rocloff illustrates the problems of both approaches.

Mary C. Beaudry (Boston University)
Historical Archaeology, Microhistory, and 'Archaeological Biography'.

In this paper I offer observations about the "narrative turn" in historical archaeology by making a series of observations on the relationship between microhistory and historical archaeology, most particularly in the realm of what has been termed "archaeological biography." I am interested, then, in the construction of nonfictional narratives using the multiple lines of evidence that constitute data for the historical archaeologist. In a recent review essay in the New York Review of Books, Robert Darnton has characterized microhistory as "incident analysis"—making it sound rather like a form of forensic historical analysis. I explore this intriguing proposition and consider the possibilities and implications for practicing historical archaeology as microhistory.
Barbara Chi Hsiao Silber and Wade P. Catts (John Milner Associates)
The most important house on this road, beyond Whippany, was Beaverwick. "Tracking the Legend of the Beaverwyck Site, Morris County, New Jersey.
In the historic record, Beaverwyck Plantation has long been recognized as an integral landmark in socio-political arenas of the Revolutionary War. According to primary and secondary references, Beaverwyck's late eighteenth century reputation extended well beyond local circles and into international spheres. While much is written about individual experiences at Beaverwyck, little is known about the appearance and daily operations of the plantation itself. Interestingly, a wealth of written information that pre- and post-dates the height of Beaverwyck's occupation, yet relates to that period, also exists. By combining the archival and archaeological records, researchers have been able to discern aspects of Beaverwyck that are less represented in its "legend". This paper traces the social and cultural milieux that have helped to perpetuate the notoriety and written image of Beaverwyck Plantation.
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- Harbour Shadows
- Public Lectures
- Opening Remarks
- Session 3: Urban
- Banquet and Entertainment
- Breakfast Business Meeting
- Session 7: Narrative
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- Stairs
- Swimming Pool
- Washrooms
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  - Session 1: Industrial
  - Session 4: Analytical
- Sydenham B
  - Workshop 2: Cutlery
  - Session 2: Maritime
  - Session 5: Military
  - Session 6: Kingston
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