COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

2011 Annual Meeting
Utica, New York
October 20-23, 2011
Hotel Utica
About CNEHA

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), founded in 1966, is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including the Canadian provinces and the U.S. states of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historic sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historic time period from the beginnings of European exploration in the New World to the recent past.

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Meeting Maps

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Schedule

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20
6:00-8:00 pm: Executive Board Meeting: Washington Boardroom (2nd Floor) after dinner in the Hotel Utica Restaurant
5:00-9:00 pm: Registration: Hotel Utica Lobby

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21
7:30 am - 6:00 pm: Registration: Mezzanine
Tours (transportation provided). For tours, meet in the Lobby of the Hotel Utica at 8:30 am; buses depart from the Lafayette Street side of the hotel.
9:00 am - 2:00 pm: Bioarchaeology Workshop, Utica College Anthropology Laboratory
3:00 - 5:00 pm: Plenary Session: Crystal Ballroom (2nd Floor)
7:00 - 9:00 pm: Welcome Reception: Saranac-Matt Brewing Company, 830 Varick St., Utica, NY 13502 (participants are responsible for their own transportation to and from the reception; directions are provided in your registration packet)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22
7:30 am - 6:00 pm: Registration: Mezzanine
8:00 am - 5:00 pm: Paper & Poster Presentations (Seneca & Oriskany Rooms, 2nd Floor; Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor; and Saranac Room, Mezzanine)
8:00 am - 5:00 pm: Book Room (Saranac Room, Mezzanine)
6:00 - 7:30 pm: Cocktail Reception (Lamplighter Pub, Adjacent to Lobby)
7:30 - 10:00 pm: Banquet (Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23
8:00 - 12:00 pm: Registration: Mezzanine
7:30 - 9:00 am: Annual Business Meeting & Breakfast (Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor)
9:00 - 1:00 pm: Book Room (Saranac Room, Mezzanine)
9:00 am - 1:00 pm: Paper Presentations (Seneca & Oriskany Rooms and Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor)
Academic Program

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21

Plenary Session: Connecting People and Places: New York State as a Crossroads in American History, Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor

3:00 pm: Douglas Armstrong (Syracuse University), Uncovering Inspiration: Archaeological Explorations into the Life of Harriet Tubman

3:20 pm: Jan DeAmicis (Utica College), "A Boulder Weighing between Five and Six Tons": Archaeology and the Underground Railroad in Oneida County, New York

3:40 pm: Ron Patterson (Oneida Indian Nation), Since Time Immemorial: The Oneida’s Role in Shaping Central New York’s History

4:00 pm: Brian Howard (Oneida County Historical Society), Artifacts as Teaching Tools: The Collections of the Oneida County Historical Society

4:20 pm: Ann-Eliza Lewis (Columbia County Historical Society), Heritage Tourism in the Mid Hudson Valley: Possibilities and Challenges for Public Archaeology

4:40 pm: Anthony Wonderley (Oneida Community Mansion House), The Oneida Community and Its Architecture

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22

The following sessions take place in the Seneca Room and Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor:

Session 1 (8:00 am-9:30 am, Seneca Room, 2nd Floor): Forging Identity and Social Movements through Sacred & Secular Space and Material

8:00 am-8:20 am: Megan Springate, Where the Tinder was Lit: Archaeological Excavations at the Wesleyan Chapel, Seneca Falls, New York

8:20 am-8:40 am: Allison Conner, Cultured Corpses: A Comparison of Seventeenth-Century Burials at St. Mary’s City, MD to Contemporary English Protestant and Spanish and French Catholic Burials

8:40 am-9:00 am: Timothy Riordan & Ruth Mitchell, "A Vain Resistance to an Inevitable Dispensation": Evolution and Dating of the Brick Lined Graves in the Cemetery at Gloverfield, MD

9:00 am-9:30 am: Discussion & Coffee Break
Session 2 (9:30-12:00, Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor): Transformations in Relationships between Communities and Military Land- and Seascapes


10:10 am-10:30 am: Brant Venables, Changes in Memorialization and Monumentality at Gettysburg National Military Park

10:30 am-10:50 am: Joseph Last, Glacis Under Siege: Managing Heritage Values of a Cultural Landscape

10:50 am-11:10 am: Douglas Nixon, Test Excavations at Fort Henry NHSC 2010: Clearing the Northeast Glacis

11:10 am-11:30 am: Dan Sivilich, Analysis of Bird Shot vs. Buck Shot and Other Ordnance Used to Approximately Date the Mystery Ship Discovered at the Base of the World Trade Center Reconstruction Site

11:30 am-12:00 pm: Discussion

12:00 pm-1:30 pm: LUNCH BREAK

Session 3 (1:30 pm-3:20 pm, Seneca Room, 2nd Floor): The Construction of Personhood and Community through the Built Environment

1:30 pm-1:50 pm: Barry Gaulton & James Tuck, Exploring the Changes in Economics and Architecture at Ferryland, Newfoundland (1621-1696)

1:50 pm-2:10 pm: Paul Nasca, Virginia's "Promised Land" in 1862 - The North Bank of the Rappahannock: Slavery, Freedom, and Memory at George Washington's Boyhood Home

2:10 pm-2:30 pm: Corey McQuinn, An Archeology of Neighborhood: Landscape Development and Use in a Nineteenth-Century Urban Context

2:30 pm-2:50 pm: David Babson, "Free Sugar, Sweet Spring and Real Farmers": Ideals of Maple Syrup Making at Fort Drum, New York

2:50 pm-3:10 pm: Suzanne Pious OS, De Gaugreben's "Great Mass of Earth Badly Put Together."

3:10 pm-3:20 pm: Discussion

3:20 pm-3:30 pm: COFFEE BREAK
Session 4 (3:30 pm–5:00 pm, Seneca Room, 2nd Floor): Connecting the Dots: Integrating Archaeology with Archives, Laboratories, Exhibits, and People

3:30 pm–3:50 pm: Hadley Kruczek-Aaron, Teaching Archaeology in the Archives: Reflections on a Classroom Exercise in Historical Archaeology

3:50 pm–4:10 pm: Silas Hurry & Lisa Young, Designing a Twenty-first-Century Archaeological Facility for the Seventeenth-Century Capital of Maryland

4:10 pm–4:30 pm: John Ratcliffe*, Echoes in the Ice: The Material Culture of Nineteenth-Century Arctic Exploration

4:30 pm–4:50 pm: Susan Bazely, Molly Brant from the Mohawk to the Cataraqui River: Her Influence Then and Now

4:50 pm–5:00 pm: Discussion

The following sessions take place in the Oriskany Room and Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor:

Session 5 (8:00 am–11:20 am, Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor): Food for Thought: The Place of Foodways, Consumption, and Disposal in the Interpretation of Past Peoples

8:00 am–8:20 am: Mélanie Johnson Gervais*, Peoples, Places and French Stoneware: A Documentary Study of New France Ceramics

8:20 am–8:40 am: Eva MacDonald, Dining with John and Catherine Butler at the Close of the Eighteenth Century

8:40 am–9:00 am: Jack Cary, Ceramics and Thomas Jefferson's Aesthetic Philosophy for Poplar Forest

9:00 am–9:20 am: Ciana Meyers*, The Marketplace of Boston: Palaeoethnobotanical Remains from Boston's Faneuil Hall in Trans-Atlantic Perspective

9:20 am–9:40 am: COFFEE BREAK

9:40 am–10:00 am: Linda Santoro*, Bones in the Landfill: A Zooarchaeological Study from Faneuil Hall

10:00 am–10:20 am: Jennifer Poulsen, Bottles at the Blake House Site: A Study of Nineteenth-Century Dorchester, Massachusetts


10:40 am–11:00 am: George Cress & Douglas Mooney, Before and Below I-95: An Update to Ongoing Archaeological Investigations in Philadelphia

11:00 am–11:20 am: Discussion

12:00 pm–1:30 pm: LUNCH BREAK
SESSION 6 (1:30 pm-4:00 pm, Saranac Room, Mezzanine): Poster Session
- David Moyer, A Study of Bricks from the Lawrence Cement Company Manufacturing Plant, Rosendale, New York
- Amy Roache-Fedchenko, Erin Kain, & Keith Routley, ‘Rediscovering’ Material Culture at Fort Stanwix National Monument
- Chelsea Morris, Analysis of Eighteenth-Century Ceramics from the East Barracks at Fort Stanwix

New Research in Historical Archaeology at Université Laval, Posters
Organized by Allison Bain and Stéphane Noël:
- Mélanie Rousseau & Emily Young-Vigneault, The Intendant’s Palace (CeEt-30) Site: Université Laval’s 2011 Field-School
- Frédéric Dussault, Gary King, Allison Bain, William Kelso, & Danny Schmidt, Archaeoentomology at the James Fort: Insect Remains Recovered from a Colonial Well in Jamestown, Virginia
- Stéphane Noël & Anne-Marie Faucher, Recent Excavations of Pre-Expulsion Acadian middens (c.1664-1755) at the Melanson Settlement NHS, Nova Scotia, Canada
- Anne-Marie Faucher & Stéphane Noël, Acadian Use of Plants at the Melanson Settlement National Historic Site, Nova Scotia, Canada

Sunday, October 23

The following sessions take place in the Seneca Room, 2nd Floor:

SESSION 7 (9:00 am-10:50 am, Seneca Room, 2nd Floor): The Relocation of the Buffalo Potter’s Field at City Honors School, Buffalo, New York, Organized and chaired by Kimberley Morrell
- 9:00 am-9:20 am: Douglas Mooney, Paupers, Plagues, and Strangers: Archaeological investigations of the Buffalo Potter’s Field at City Honors School
- 9:20 am-9:40 am: Rebecca White & Kimberley Morrell, All That Remained: An Examination of the Funerary and Personal Artifacts from the Buffalo Potter’s Field
- 9:40 am-10:00 am: Kimberly Behrendt & Thomas Crist, Nineteenth-Century Occurrence of Crouzon Syndrome: Evidence from the Potter’s Field of Buffalo
- 10:00 am-10:20 am: Kimberley Morrell, Rebecca White, & Thomas Crist, Succor by Any Means: A Discussion of Burial 299 at the Buffalo Potter’s Field
- 10:20 am-10:40 am: Thomas Crist, “Within the Sound of Niagara’s Roar”: African Americans Interred in the Potter’s Field of Buffalo
- 10:40 am-11:00 am: Discussion
- 11:00 am-11:20 am: COFFEE BREAK
Session 8 (11:00 am–1:00 pm, Seneca Room, 2nd Floor): Looking for Footprints: Archaeological Observations of Architecture and Settlement Remains

11:00 am–11:20 am: Rebecca Yamin, Chasing the Transit of Venus—Then and Now

11:20 am–11:40 am: Sarah Lowry & Shawn Patch, Mapping the Landscape of the “Center of the Rebellion”: Geophysical Prospection at the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Seneca Falls, New York

11:40 am–12:00 pm: Sherene Baugher, The Significance and Remaining Sensitivity of a Flood Damaged Site in Robert H. Treman State Park, New York

12:00 pm–12:20 pm: David Staley, Public Archaeology at the Thayer Homestead, Otsego County, New York

12:20 pm–12:40 pm: Barbara Leskovec, A Stroll through Time: Archaeological Investigations at Fort Malden National Historic Site of Canada

12:40–1:00: Discussion

The following session takes place in the Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor:

Session 9 (9:00 am–1:00 pm, Crystal Ballroom, 2nd Floor): A Conversation with David G. Orr; Organized and Chaired by Christopher Barton

9:00 am–9:20 am: Christopher Barton & Deirdre Kelleher, Introduction

9:20 am–9:40 am: Lu Ann De Cunzo, On Holism and Wonder and Awe

9:40 am–10:00 am: Kevin Donaghy, Professor David Orr, A Renaissance Archaeologist through the Ages of Cultural Ephemera and Changing Approaches to Interpreting Site Formation Processes and Efforts to Preserve the Pasts and the Present

10:00 am–10:20 am: Lou Farrell, A Newly Discovered Outsider Redware Pottery Kiln

10:20 am–10:40 am: Richard Veit & Michael Gall, White Hill Mansion: The Archaeology of a Northern Plantation

10:40 am–11:00 am: Wade CallS, “We have allowed the Rebels too much time in which to become Soldiers”: Deciphering Revolutionary War American Military Formations through Historical Archaeology

11:00 am–11:20 am: COFFEE BREAK

11:20 am–11:40 am: Sarah Chesney, Archaeology at the Woodlands Estate, Philadelphia, PA: or, How Dave Orr Made Me the Greenhouse Girl

11:40 am–12:00 pm: Patricia Markert, Rebuilding Timbuctoo: The Use of Oral History and Archaeology at Timbuctoo, New Jersey

12:00 pm–12:20 pm: Christopher Barton, Improvisation and Identity: Archaeology at the African American Community of Timbuctoo, New Jersey

12:20 pm–12:40 pm: Carin Bloom, Archaeological Commander-in-Chief: Dr. David Orr at Valley Forge

12:40 pm–1:00 pm: David Orr, Concluding Comments
SESSION 7: THE RELOCATION OF THE BUFFALO POTTER'S FIELD AT CITY HONORS SCHOOL, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
Kimberley Morrell (URS)
During the second half of the nineteenth century, laborers contracted by the Buffalo Park Commission began the process of relocating the inhabitants of the city's Potter's Field (1832-c.1874) to a nearby cemetery. Nearly 130 years later, archaeologists from URS were hired to complete the task. The individuals disinterred from this cemetery were among the epidemic victims and generally marginalized residents of Buffalo, yet today they speak to us on a host of topics that include the economic and social circumstances, mortuary practices, spirituality, and physical health and well-being of the city's nineteenth century residents. The twenty-first century relocation of the Buffalo Potter's Field provides a unique opportunity to interact with this historical population at a most intimate level, and to record the stories those individuals continue to tell.

SESSION 9: A CONVERSATION WITH DAVID G. ORR
Christopher Barton (Temple University)
This session celebrates the continuing career of David G. Orr. Originally trained in Pompeii as a classical archaeologist, he cultivated his love of historical archaeology during a 30-year career with the National Park Service. The consummate "renaissance man" with research projects in nearly every corner of the world, he nonetheless remains one of the foremost scholars of Northeastern historical archaeology. In this session, past and present graduate students as well as friends of Orr will celebrate his continuing legacy in historical archaeology. Papers will discuss sites with which Orr has been associated or has served as an influence to the presenter. Following the presentations Orr will discuss his perspectives on historical archaeology and pose potential research questions for future archaeological projects in the Northeast.
CNEHA Paper Abstracts

Armstrong, Douglas (Syracuse University)
Uncovering Inspiration: Archaeological Explorations into the Life of Harriet Tubman
[Plenary Session] Archaeological investigations at the Harriet Tubman Home in Auburn and Fleming, New York reveal the continuing legacy of Harriet Tubman from 1859 until her death in 1913. Tubman acquired a small farm in Central New York from US Senator (future Secretary of State) William Seward and continued to engage in social causes from women's rights to care for the aged. This presentation outlines Tubman's continued social activism and explores the material findings from her residence and the Home for the Aged that she established. Archaeological investigations illuminate and enhance the story of Tubman's life, assist in the interpretation of the cultural landscape in which she lived and provide tangible, material evidence of her life that through interpretation may inspire new generations of socially responsible activists.

Babson, David (Syracuse University)
"Free Sugar, Sweet Spring and Real Farmers": Ideals of Maple Syrup Making at Fort Drum, New York
[Session 3] During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, farmers in upstate New York were under severe economic and social pressure, as the nature of dairy farming changed toward involving farmers with marketing corporations, extra-local co-ops, and other entities beyond their immediate control. However, in making maple syrup, an ancillary crop for many New York dairy farmers, producers were able to keep more local and individual control of sales of this product, in part by manipulating the same changes that gradually alienated their control of dairy production. This contrast is reflected in steady investments of time, labor and some money which slowly refurbished and improved boiling houses in Jefferson County, as seen by archaeological investigation of sugar house sites now found on the Fort Drum military reservation. Study of this process reveals how New York farmers were able to not so much resist social and economic change, as to control it and make it relevant to their concept of themselves as "real farmers."

Barton, Christopher (Temple University)
Improvisation and Identity: Archaeology at the African American Community of Timbuctoo, NJ
[Session 9] An equal partnership of scholars and descendants are working to better reconstruct past life ways at the African American community of Timbuctoo, NJ. Continuously inhabited since the 1820s, this work adds to local and national discourses by challenging myopic narratives of the past. Contrary to public understanding, constructions of race, class and gender were paramount dynamics in shaping relations. As reflected by bottles, shoes and other artifacts in a midden located within Feature 13 and supported by oral and written histories, the residents of Timbuctoo utilized tactics like resell and reuse, as well as child employment, to help supplement household income, while remains of oysters, clams shells and other wild game indicate that the residents used natural resources to augment their diet. In this light, the work at Timbuctoo reinforces the need for community-based archaeology and seeks to enhance anthropological discourse on improvisation to structures of race, class and gender.
Barton, Christopher (Temple University) and Deirdre Kelleher (Temple University)
Introduction to A Conversation with David G. Orr
[Session 9]

Baugher, Sherene (Cornell University)
The Significance and Remaining Sensitivity of a Flood Damaged Site in Robert H.
Treman State Park, New York
[Session 8] Cayuga Lake plus creeks and streams in Tompkins County in Central New
York overflowed after unprecedented heavy rains. This caused major property damage and
the death of people and animals in what is known as the flood of 1935. The Civilian Con­
servation Corps cleaned and repaired Robert Treman State Park but this caused additional
disturbance to the former Budd property. The site has significance as the home of Charles
Budd, a nineteenth-century blacksmith, postmaster, and a leading resident in the former
community of Enfield Falls. However, the sensitivity of the site appeared to be minimal
due to the flood damage and clean up. Cornell University students excavated the site as
the focus of a fall field school. The excavation and analysis of the material from the Budd
site demonstrate that even a flood-damaged site can reveal data on the nineteenth-century
and early twentieth-century occupants of the site.

Bazely, Susan
Molly Brant from the Mohawk to the Cataraqui River: Her Influence Then and Now
[Session 4] Mohawk matriarch Molly Brant asserted considerable influence over her people
and homeland before and during the American Revolutionary War and continued a dignified
presence in whatever community she travelled to, be it Niagara, Montreal or Carleton Island.
The culmination of her travels was in the fledgling town of Cataraqui, now Kingston, Ontario
where she continued to quietly assert her influence. Molly Brant's presence in Kingston is as
large two hundred and more years beyond her death as it was in her brief lifetime here. Ar­
chival and archaeological details of her last 13 years in Kingston are reviewed and twentieth­
century commemorations of this National Historic Person are highlighted in this paper. This
is the result of various projects, occasional research and an ongoing fascination.

Behrendt, Kimberly (Utica College) and Thomas Crist (Utica College)
Nineteenth-Century Occurrence of Crouzon Syndrome: Evidence from the Potter's
Field of Buffalo
[Session 7] Significant genetic anomalies are rarely observed in older children excavated
from historic-period burial grounds. Excavation of the Potter's Field of Buffalo revealed
the remains of 534 individuals buried between ca. 1832 and 1874, among which was one
12-15-year-old boy, designated Burial 412, who presented several cranial anomalies that
included significant crowding of the maxillary dental arcade and premature cranial suture
closure. These characteristics are most likely attributable to Crouzon Syndrome, a rare
congenital malformation first described in 1912 that affects the appearance of the cranial
vault and face. The significance of this discovery is based on the infrequent occurrence
of Crouzon Syndrome and similar disorders in the archaeological record. The discovery
of Burial 412 provides the unique opportunity to explore the social implications for indi­
viduals living with such a condition during the nineteenth century.
Bloom, Carin (Temple University)
Archaeological Commander-in-Chief: Dr. David Orr at Valley Forge

[Session 9] During his long career with the National Park Service as the Regional Archaeologist for the Mid-Atlantic, Dr. Orr was fortunate enough to work on several military archaeology sites throughout those states, including Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Fort McHenry, and City Point. However, one of his most enduring legacies will surely be on the storied landscape of Valley Forge National Historical Park, just over 20 miles west of Philadelphia. Because of Dr. Orr’s work, a whole new understanding of how the famed encampment of 1777-1778 played out has come to light. Dr. Orr has always held a love of not only excavation, but of public interpretation for his sites, which intrinsically causes him to impact a vast number of lives - sometimes for just a moment, more often for a lifetime. I am one of the fortunate individuals to have been impacted for a lifetime, and I hope that in this short time to impart at least a few of Dr. Orr’s best lessons from Valley Forge.

Catts, Wade (John Milner and Associates)
"We have allowed the Rebels too much time in which to become Soldiers";
Deciphering Revolutionary War American Military Formations through Historical Archeology

[Session 9] Can the archeological signatures of battlefields and campsites provide insights into the changing composition of American military formations during the American Revolution? A series of sites in the Middle Atlantic dating from 1776 to 1778, coupled with documentation and landscape analysis, offer the opportunity to examine this question. The archeological record from specific dated contexts and the historical record suggest that the slow process of creating a professional American army is discernible in the physical remains of the past and thus provides an additional line of inquiry and interpretation.

Chesney, Sarah (The College of William and Mary)
Archaeology at the Woodlands Estate, Philadelphia, PA; or, How Dave Orr Made Me the Greenhouse Girl

[Session 9] Dave Orr’s predilection for matching his students with Philadelphia-area archaeological projects is well known, often beginning with a casual word or conversation and blossoming into a project far beyond anyone’s expectation. The archaeological investigation of The Woodlands, William Hamilton’s late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century estate in West Philadelphia is no exception. Begun as a three-week exploratory test excavation by a grateful graduate student and a handful of volunteers, it has now become the focus of a larger investigation into the roots of scientific botany in Philadelphia and the role that Hamilton and his greenhouse collection played in the transition between amateur and professional botanical pursuits.
Connor, Allison* (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Cultured Corpses: A Comparison of Seventeenth-Century Burials at St. Mary's City, MD to Contemporary English Protestant and Spanish and French Catholic Burials

[Session 1] This large-scale study comparing numerous burial characteristics - including coffin use, orientation, and grave goods - across four populations was undertaken to determine whether religion or cultural affiliation had an impact on burial practices in colonial North America. In spite of the vast distance between Old World Europe and its New World colonies, this study comparing over 400 burials collected from English Catholic, English Protestant, French Catholic and Spanish Catholic sites, reveals that nationality still held a strong influence on mortuary ritual in seventeenth-century North America. While English Protestants and Catholics waged war over ideology, their burials in the United States show a unified sense of what a proper English internment should look like. Non-European populations in North America also maintained ties to their traditional burial patterns even while under the missionizing influence of European Catholics. These differences in mortuary ritual reveal strong community ties and defined identities.

Cress, George (URS Corporation) and Douglas Mooney (URS Corporation)

Before and Below I-95: An Update to Ongoing Archaeological Investigations in Philadelphia

[Session 5] The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation is currently undertaking extensive improvements to a three-mile section of Interstate 95 through portions of Philadelphia. Archaeological investigations in advance of construction began in 2007 and have uncovered a wealth of information about the residents of the previously little explored Kensington, Fishtown, and Port Richmond neighborhoods along the Delaware River. Excavations have resulted in the re-discovery of a forgotten nineteenth-century canal and the documentation of numerous domestic and commercial-industrial properties dating to the eighteenth through early twentieth centuries. Recovered artifact assemblages have, in particular, produced a great deal of material associated with the vibrant glass industry that grew up in these neighborhoods during the nineteenth century, and recent excavations have uncovered well-preserved remnants of the former Dyottville Glassworks complex. This presentation will provide an overview of the project and its major findings to date.

Crist, Thomas (Utica College/URS Corporation)

"Within the Sound of Niagara’s Roar": African Americans Interred in the Potter’s Field of Buffalo

[Session 7] African Americans have lived and died, in western New York since the beginning of non-Native settlement in the late eighteenth century. Buffalo’s African-American community subsequently grew to the point where, in 1843, the city hosted the National Negro Convention, featuring Frederick Douglass as a speaker. Given its proximity to Canada, Buffalo became a major stop on the Underground Railroad and by the 1890s "the best-known colored woman in the United States," civil rights activist Mary Burnett Talbert, had moved to the city. Analysis of the skeletal remains of four African-American women identified among the 534 individuals excavated at the former Buffalo Potter’s Field site (ca. 1832-1874) provides a unique opportunity to explore the role of the African-American community in the development of "The Queen City." Ironically, despite their anonymity these four women now rest in Buffalo’s Forest Lawn Cemetery, not far from Mary Burnett Talbert’s grave.
DeAmicis, Jan (Utica College)
"A Boulder Weighing between Five and Six Tons": Archaeology and the Underground Railroad in Oneida County, New York

[Plenary Session] The Underground Railroad was very active in Oneida County, New York, between 1830 and 1865. But physical evidence of its existence is hard to identify. Buildings have been demolished, buried, and replaced. Grave markers have eroded. The land has been excavated and disturbed. Structures have been overgrown or unexplainably disappeared. What is the historical sleuth to do? Here are some examples of how archaeology can help us uncover the secrets of the Underground Railroad in Oneida County: the Joshua Howe monument and cabin site, the Oneida Institute site, and the Paris Fugitive Community grave site.

De Cunzo, Lu Ann (University of Delaware)
On Holism and Wonder and Awe

[Session 9] Holism... Wonder... Awe. These three concepts encapsulate David Orr and his legacy that I've witnessed over the course of more than 30 years. They drive his scholarship and impassion his teaching in fundamental and profound ways. Holism - the interconnections and intersections over time, across space, and among people and phenomena are what matters. Wonder - powering an insatiable curiosity about everything. Awe - at the heights of human achievement and the depths of human devastation. These themes will inspire my paper on being an historical archaeologist in the Middle Atlantic region, in the orbit of Dave Orr.

Donaghy, Kevin (Temple University)
Professor David Orr, A Renaissance Archaeologist through the Ages of Cultural Ephemera and Changing Approaches to Interpreting Site Formation Processes and Efforts to Preserve the Pasts and the Present

[Session 9] Presently, and during the course of his career Dave Orr produced numerous unpublished reports and papers which serve to remind us not only of his formative years and developmental impact upon historical archaeology, but also his continued effort to leave no stone unturned, seeking novel potentialities of sites that others might consider routine. Whether examining vernacular architecture, farming, conflict sites, pre-industrialization, or pre- and post war sites. In addition, he has a list of potential sites waiting to be examined, in essence a graduate student's dream. This paper is a discussion of Dave Orr's diversity of scope and design of field work. A perspective on his re-examination of the everyday pasts as seen through his diverse lenses of approaches. Perspectives which he imbues upon his students when he encourages us not to overlook the obvious, reminds us not to forget the basics, while pushing us to formulate hard questions and helping us to examine deeper meanings in what the site formations and artifacts tell us.
Dussault, Frédéric (Université Laval), Gary King (Université Laval), Allison Bain (Université Laval), William Kelso (Preservation Virginia), and Danny Schmidt (Preservation Virginia)

Archaeoentomology at the James Fort: Insect Remains Recovered from a Colonial Well in Jamestown, Virginia.

(Session 6) Waterlogged preserved insect remains were recovered during the recent excavation of a James Fort well at Jamestown, Virginia. The well, believed to have been in use between 1610 and 1616, provides the earliest archaeological evidence for the transference of European insects to North America. The analysis of the insect remains offers new insight into the hardships that the colonists faced while carving out a life in the New World. These samples were dominated by European fauna associated with disturbed-land environments and perishable commodities. The study indicates that the colonists had to contend with familiar pests of cereals, legumes and meats as well as new indigenous economic species such as the tobacco beetle. Their presence was certainly noticed by Captain John Smith as his writings depict “as many wormes as graines” in the food supplies. The well samples also yielded remains of what may be the common bedbug.

Farrell, Lou (Temple University)

A Newly Discovered Outlier Redware Pottery Kiln

(Session 9) The 2010 field season at the Henry Melchior Muhlenberg House in Trappe was complicated, since the site had been partially excavated in the mid 1990s and records were incomplete. A short film, four photographs and less than 30 artifacts from that dig suggested that there was an early Pennsylvania-German pottery kiln predating the 1750 house by at least 30 years. During the 2011 field season, a volunteer crew will re-excavate the circular kiln foundation and attempt to locate the out buildings surrounding one of the earliest industrial sites in the Mid-Atlantic region. It is hoped that this investigation will lead to a greater understanding of the development of redware production as Europeans settled in the American colonies.

Faucher, Anne-Marie (Université Laval) and Stéphane Noël (Université Laval)

Acadian Use of Plants at the Melanson Settlement National Historic Site, Nova Scotia, Canada

(Session 6) The Melanson Settlement NHS is a relatively undisturbed pre-deportation Acadian site located next to Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, Canada. An archaeological investigation of several sheet middens in the spring of 2011 resulted in an extensive archaeobotanical analysis of all contexts excavated. This is the first complete archaeobotanical (seeds and charcoal) study ever undertaken on an Acadian site. The preliminary results of the seed analysis suggest that late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Acadians were cultivating several types of crops as well as probably consuming wild fruits. The charcoal remains provide evidence of the use of a variety of tree species for building materials, tools and other daily activities.
Gary, Jack (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)
Ceramics and Thomas Jefferson's Aesthetic Philosophy for Poplar Forest

[Session 5] Thomas Jefferson's design for his personal retreat at Poplar Forest is imbued with an Enlightenment aesthetic philosophy that can be seen as an attempt to create nothing less than beauty itself. This philosophy is seen most obviously in architectural and landscape elements, but did this sentiment translate into other aspects of the material world of Poplar Forest? This paper will examine how archaeologically recovered ceramics can provide a glimpse into the ways Jefferson's aesthetic philosophy and personal identity carried over to the everyday objects used at his personal retreat. Examining ceramic style and decoration suggests that Jefferson purchased particular vessels because they contained imagery evocative of landscapes, architecture, and concepts closely aligned to his vision for Poplar Forest. Using a framework of consumer studies, this paper attempts to show how understanding consumer choices and decisions can provide insight into an individual's personal or projected identity.

Gaulton, Barry (Memorial University of Newfoundland) and James Tuck (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Exploring the Changes in Economics and Architecture at Ferryland, Newfoundland (1621-1696)

[Session 3] Excavations at Ferryland over the last 20 years have uncovered much evidence for the architectural features and economic operations implemented by its two colonial proprietors: George Calvert and David Kirke. Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, saw the fledgling colony as a base for the lucrative cod fishery, as an expansion of England's overseas empire and later, as both a home for his family and a place of religious toleration. From the first year of settlement in 1621, Ferryland was built to last — its waterfront facilities walled in stone, its street paved in cobblestones and its dwellings erected on stone footings. In 1638, the settlement came under control of the merchant-gentleman Sir David Kirke, who focused on trade, merchandising, taxation and the fishery. David Kirke and later members of his family chose to build dwellings and outbuildings using earthfast techniques; however, their economic success and wealth were expressed through material goods.

Gerard, Taylor* (Utica College)
Fort Stanwix Archeological Survey: A Closer Look at the Urban Renewal Project of the 1960s

[Session 2] Until recently, the nature of the West Lawn of the Fort Stanwix National Monument in Rome, New York has been a mystery. Archaeologists are concerned that submerged artifacts in the area are getting damaged from community activities that regularly take place on the lawn. This prompted Fort Stanwix archaeologists, with the help of local university students, to conduct surveys and test excavations in the area during the summer of 2011. The 2011 archaeology field season helped us discover what happened to the early twentieth-century buildings that once stood on the site but were torn down during the Urban Renewal project of the 1960s, a project that resulted in the reconstruction of Fort Stanwix. The evidence from the archeological survey shows that the more recent buildings were not completely removed from the area and it also identifies many artifacts from around the same period as the Urban Renewal project.
Howard, Brian (Oneida Historical Society)

Artifacts as Teaching Tools: The Collections of the Oneida County Historical Society

[Plenary Session] Museums build their collections from a diverse format of materials. Photographs, three-dimensional artifacts, books, documents, and other flat media are commonly found in museum settings. While these materials must have an intended purpose to justify their collection, two of those purposes - preservation and access - are frequently at odds with one another when decisions need to be made as to how items will be employed. The Oneida County Historical Society's rich collections form the material on which this presentation is based, which will identify how the society use its collections and what measures are taken to address the balance between preservation and access.

Hurry, Silas (Historic St. Mary's) and Lisa Young (Alexandria Conservation Services, Ltd.)

Designing a Twenty-first-Century Archaeological Facility for the Seventeenth-Century Capital of Maryland

[Session 4] Beginning in 2000, Historic St. Mary's City, in conjunction with St. Mary's College of Maryland, started the process of designing new archaeological laboratories and a curation facility for the study, processing and storage of archaeological artifacts recovered from St. Mary's City, a National Historic Landmark and museum located on the site of Maryland's first settlement site and seventeenth-century capital. After numerous starts and stops, formal design with architects began in 2008. This study will relate the process, challenges and innovations encountered in designing these new facilities. It is hoped that this study will assist others planning such facility upgrades and provide a roadmap to best practices in this regard.

Johnson Gervais, Mélanie* (University of Montreal)

Peoples, Places and French Stoneware: a Documentary Study of New France Ceramics

[Session 5] The last few decades have seen few studies of French stoneware containers on the territory of New France, yet these ceramics have much to say about the people and contexts through which they were used and traded during the French Regime. The existing literature has already shown that French stoneware is mostly found in maritime contexts where it offers a privileged look into the activities of Normandy and Basques sailors and merchants who traveled there. The goal of our documentary research was to look at trends and compliment our current knowledge of French stoneware sherd found in Quebec but also in the Maritimes. It attempted to map out with more precision the interactions between the peoples involved in the fishery and maritime trade at the time of the French Regime. As a result, five types of occupations that explain the distribution of French stoneware containers were highlighted.

Kirk, Matthew (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.)

Managing Trash in West Utica: Evolving Municipal Sanitation Practices and the Archeological Implications

[Session 5] Rapid urbanization and industrialization in West Utica led to a growing working-class with disposable income. The result was a proliferation of trash from the purchase, use, and discard of cheap and readily available consumer goods. Attempts by the city to regulate, control, and manage trash in an efficient, costly, and healthy manner are reflected in the archeological features and deposits at the end of the nineteenth and early
twentieth centuries. This paper explores the history of trash disposal in the city and its relevance to the artifacts found in sheet middens, privies, and cisterns on city lots. Since not all trash was equal at that time, there are important implications for the ways archaeologists interpret these types of assemblages.

Kruczek-Aaron, Hadley (SUNY-Potsdam)
Teaching Archaeology in the Archives: Reflections on a Classroom Exercise in Historical Archaeology

(Session 4) Historical archaeology allows us to peek into the everyday lives of past peoples in ways that can capture the imagination of students who will hopefully be inspired to lifelong careers in our discipline. It can be challenging to sustain this interest, however, in the context of final papers focused on secondary source research and literature reviews. In order to overcome this pedagogical roadblock, I developed a culminating exercise that has undergraduates carrying out primary source research on their local communities with the goal of identifying a household worthy of archaeological investigation. This paper describes the mechanics of the project and allows me space to reflect on goals achieved, challenges faced, and changes planned for the exercise during future semesters. Though labor intensive, the project has proved quite successful in teaching facets of the archaeological research process while personalizing history and connecting students to their communities in exciting and moving ways.

Last, Joseph (Parks Canada Volunteer)
Glacis Under Siege: Managing Heritage Values of a Cultural Landscape

(Session 2) Beginning in the fifteenth century, military engineers sought ways to neutralize the devastating impact of gun powder. The glacis became an ever important element in fortification design. Free of structures and denuded of vegetation, they provided unobstructed views and arcs of fire which denied attacking forces protective cover. During the heat of battle, glacis were the killing fields that kept besiegers at bay. In peace they provided areas for bivouacking, drills, ball practice, and gardens. They helped to forge strong community relations by providing venues for sport, promenades, and other civilian activities. This trend continues today as Parks Canada attempts to enhance visitor experience at many of its military sites. Today they offer, as they did historically, unparalleled viewscapes linking the fortified place to the 'country' and beyond. With a need to balance the impacts of new initiatives, this paper explores the underlying value of the glacis as an engineered landscape; examines the difficulties of preserving open space and viewsheds, and discusses instruments, procedures, and recommendations useful for intervention assessment and review.

Lewis, Ann-Eliza (Columbia County Historical Society)
Heritage Tourism in the Mid Hudson Valley: Possibilities and Challenges for Public Archaeology

[Plenary Session] Columbia County, New York is rich in historic sites and enjoys an active heritage tourism industry. The recent economic downturn, however, has hit many nonprofit organizations hard, leading to difficult discussions of consolidation and downsizing. The poor economy led regional tourism officials to conduct a study to examine the economic impact of heritage tourism on the local economy. There were surprisingly positive results for Columbia County that suggest that when government officials, grantors, and donors are considering investment in economic development, heritage tourism de-
serves significant consideration. This provides special opportunities for the interpretation of archaeological materials and perhaps for funding public archaeology programs. I will discuss the varying perspectives I have encountered on archaeological collections from individuals in different roles: small local historical societies, museum registrars and directors, public and private institutions, and professional and volunteer museum staff. The wide-ranging experiences suggest there are some very specific things archaeologists should be doing to take better advantage of the tourism opportunities available to the discipline.

Lowry, Sarah (New South Associates, Inc.) and Shawn Patch (New South Associates, Inc.)

Mapping the Landscape of the "Center of the Rebellion": Geophysical Prospection at the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Seneca Falls, New York

[Session 8] New South Associates conducted a multi-instrument geophysical survey at the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Women's Rights National Historical Park, in October 2010. The primary goal was to identify garden features associated with the Stanton-era occupation (1847-1862). The geophysical data were used in conjunction with historic records and previous archaeological work to develop a comprehensive map of the property showing the locations of probable features and their presumed association. Stanton-era features include a circular drive, former house wings, outbuildings, and probable garden features. There is evidence of post-Stanton features and alterations to the landscape that reflect social and economic changes in the neighborhood. Survey results and preliminary interpretations were then used to guide subsequent excavations.

MacDonald, Eva (Archaeological Services, Inc.) and Suzanne Needs-Howarth (Perea Zooarchaeological Research)

Dining with John and Catherine Butler at the Close of the Eighteenth Century

[Session 5] The partial excavation of the homestead of Colonel John Butler in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake has afforded the opportunity to explore the daily activities of one Loyalist family during the establishment of the British colony of Upper Canada in the 1780s. In particular, the large collection of zooarchaeological material (over 14,500 specimens) can provide information about the availability of wild animal species as well as the types of domestic animals that the Butlers kept on their farm. Butchering marks further provide insight into the types of meat cuts used in cooking meals for the family. These can be compared and contrasted with the ceramic and glass vessels so that these analyses can be brought together to paint a picture of what it was like to dine with John and Catherine Butler at the close of the eighteenth century.

Markert, Patricia (Temple University)

Rebuilding Timbuctoo: The use of Oral History and Archaeology at Timbuctoo, NJ

[Session 9] At the site of Timbuctoo, New Jersey, the continual collaboration of former occupants and archaeologists has allowed for the opportunity to complement archaeology with living people’s oral histories. This integration has proved beneficial to both processes: while the oral histories fill the silences of material culture, the archaeology brings forward former occupants and continues to reveal a record of community history that can only exist in memory. The ongoing excavation and artifacts recovered raise questions that provide an excellent framework with which to proceed with continued oral history.
An Archeology of Neighborhood: Landscape Development and Use in a Nineteenth-Century Urban Context

During the nineteenth century, Northeastern cities saw a rapid fluorescence of row housing and a uniform street grid growing outside of the traditional downtown core. In many cities, these areas were first populated by a mix of recent immigrants and transplants from the countryside. Adapting to a new urban environment planted the seeds for development of neighborhoods and establishment of social and class arrangements. Archeological investigation of urban house lots of the second half of the nineteenth century illustrates how residents adapted to their new urban context and shaped what little “landscape” they had to suit their needs. Spatial arrangement of features, such as privies and trash pits, and the presence or absence of physical boundaries between households can be analyzed at a community level to understand how people lived together in a new and rapidly changing environment. Data from four archeological sites in Utica, Albany, and Glens Falls, New York, are analyzed for evidence of how people became neighbors in the nineteenth century.

The Marketplace of Boston: Paleoethnobotanical Remains from Boston's Faneuil Hall in Trans-Atlantic Perspective

Residents of Boston in the eighteenth century utilized a wide range of botanical materials in their daily lives, navigating local, regional and global trade networks to procure botanical resources. Understanding the sources of these materials - whether they were cultivated in home gardens, gathered from the wild, traded from other parts of the North American continent, or arrived via Atlantic trading networks - allows us to deepen our understanding of Boston's participation in the emerging Atlantic economy. This research project focuses on how localized dietary practices articulate with trans-Atlantic trade networks in an urban setting, and how archaeological evidence from the community midden underlying Faneuil Hall can increase our knowledge of both the range of dietary consumer choices and illuminate the more subtle ramifications of Boston's participation in the Atlantic economy on the lives of its residents.

Paupers, Plagues, and Strangers: Archaeological Investigations of the Buffalo Potter's Field at City Honors School

The Buffalo Potter's Field cemetery was established in 1832, in advance of the cholera pandemic that swept the east coast in the summer of that year. After it was closed in 1874, the Potter's Field was transformed into a public park and then, in the early twentieth century, the site of the high school that eventually became City Honors. Between 2007 and 2009, archaeologists with URS Corporation conducted archaeological investigations within the former cemetery grounds prior to the construction of a new wing to the existing school building. Those excavations identified 609 historic grave shafts that survived later modification of the property, and generated a wealth of data regarding the internal structure and organization of the cemetery, funerary practices and the treatment of the deceased, and about the nature of earlier nineteenth- and early twentieth-century efforts to relocate burials from the site.
Morrell, Kimberly (URS Corporation), Rebecca White (URS Corporation), and Thomas Crist (Utica College/URS Corporation)

*Succor by Any Means: A Discussion of Burial 299 at the Buffalo Potter's Field*

*Session 7* Between 2007 and 2009, archaeologists relocated the remains of over 550 interments from the Potter's Field (1832-c. 1874) in Buffalo, New York. The vast majority of these burials were interred simply and without adornment or possessions. Burial 299, a woman in her early 40's who had been afflicted with severe osteoporosis, arthritis, and the complete fusion of her thoracic vertebrae, was unique among these interments. During the relocation of her remains, archaeologists discovered a small grouping of personal items at her side that included religious medals and a small clay icon. At a time when medical treatment harmed nearly as often as helped the patient, spiritual avenues to physical relief may have been equally or more effective than professional methods; Burial 299 provides an opportunity to investigate an alternate path to solace in the context of 19th century Buffalo.

Morris, Chelsea (Fort Stanwix National Monument/Mercyhurst College)

*Analysis of Eighteenth-Century Ceramics from the East Barracks at Fort Stanwix*

*Session 6* This poster presents the results from the analysis of ceramics recovered from archaeological excavations at Fort Stanwix National Monument. The focus of this study revolved around the differences found between ceramics recovered from several cellar features of the east barracks which were uncovered during excavations in the 1970s. The ceramics were spatially and contextually analyzed to determine possible social differences among the different military groups present at the fort during the eighteenth century. The results indicate varied social groups co-existing within the east barracks.

Moyer, David (Birchwood Archaeological Services)

*A Study of Bricks from the Lawrence Cement Company Manufacturing Plant, Rosendale, New York*

*Session 6* Bricks can be a valuable research tool in investigating change at historic industrial sites. An analysis of bricks was conducted as part of archaeological investigations at the Lawrence Cement Company's manufacturing plant in Rosendale, New York, which was operated between 1853 and 1906. A total of 10 different marked bricks were encountered at various locations throughout the manufacturing complex. Research conducted on specific brick manufacturers suggests that much of the common brick was made nearby, most notably in Kingston and Haverstraw, while fire brick was imported from other states. Two of the brick marks identified as part of the study had not been previously recorded in published surveys of the literature, although differing lines of evidence suggest possible manufacturers for each of these examples. The study also provided important information about chronology and plant management and broadened our understanding of the Hudson Valley brick industry.

Nasca, Paul (Alexandria Archaeology)

*Virginia’s “Promised Land” in 1862 – The North Bank of the Rappahannock: Slavery, Freedom, and Memory at George Washington’s Boyhood Home*

*Session 3* In 1862, Ferry Farm, the site where George Washington spent his formative years as a youth, became a major gateway to freedom for a portion of Virginia's enslaved population as a result of the Union Army's occupation of Fredericksburg. Situated oppo-
site the city on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, Ferry Farm went from a working tenant farm to the landing point of a vital military bridge over which crossed not only occupying Federal soldiers, but thousands of self-emancipated "contrabands." This exodus witnessed by the enslaved toiling at Ferry Farm would also prove too great an opportunity to forgo by summer's end. This paper pulls together soldier's accounts, photographs, and archaeological landscape evidence to shed light on the enslaved experience from bondage to freedom, and how the enslaved provided a tangible link between place and the patriotic memory of George Washington.

Nixon, Douglas (Parks Canada/OSC CRM)
Test Excavations at Fort Henry NHSC 2010: Clearing the Northeast Glacis

[Session 2] The proposed construction of a Visitors' Reception Centre on the Northeast Glacis of the second Fort Henry (c. 1832-present) required the archaeological testing of the area in advance of its construction. In keeping with Parks Canada's CRM Policy and to assist in the design and costing of the proposed Centre examination of the area was undertaken. Prior to 2010, no archaeology had ever been undertaken in this area. Over the course of one month's examination we stood to learn about the nature and timing of the glacis' construction, its occupation, its significance to the design of the Fort itself, and the nature of the underlying bedrock upon which the glacis was constructed.

Noël, Stéphane (Université Laval) and Anne-Marie Faucher (Université Laval)
Recent Excavations of Pre-Expulsion Acadian Middens (c. 1664-1755) at the Melanson Settlement NHS, Nova Scotia, Canada

[Session 6] As part of a doctoral project on Acadian foodways, archaeological excavations were undertaken at the Melanson Settlement National Historic Site (NHS) in May and June 2011. This Acadian family settlement was occupied from c. 1664 to the Acadian expulsion in 1755. The excavations centered on sheet middens associated with four different cellars. Two of these middens were largely excavated, yielding a large amount of vertebrate and molluscan remains, as well as many artefacts linked to fishing, hunting and household activities. Building on previous excavations done in the 1980s and on the 2010-2011 testing and excavations, an intra-site comparison will be undertaken to better understand the socio-economic dynamics between the different households, and how these are reflected in the foodways of the Acadian families. This poster presents preliminary results of the 2011 field season.

Orr, David G. (Temple University)
Concluding Comments for A Conversation with David G. Orr

[Session 9] This final portion of the session Dave Orr will offer commentary on the papers given as well as pose potential research questions for future archaeological projects in the Northeast.

Patterson, Ron (Oneida Indian Nation)
Since Time Immemorial: The Oneida's Role in Shaping Central New York's History

[Plenary Session] From time immemorial to the formation of the Confederacy through the period of contact with Europeans, the War for Independence up through today, Oneidas and their ancestors have long been a presence in the history of Central New York
Stale. The Oneida Indian Nation now works to preserve and interpret that history. The Nation continues to dedicate time and resources to share its history with the community. The history of Central New York, from the first people to walks its forests, valleys and hills through to today, is the history of the Oneidas. As the caretaker of its history and cultural patrimony, the Oneidas bring their knowledge and voice into the discussion of the history of this area and the role their ancestors played and how it shapes our present and future.

Plousos, Suzanne (Parks Canada)
De Gaugreben’s “Great Mass of Earth Badly Put Together.”

[Session 3] In 1812, the Royal Engineers surveyed the St. Lawrence shipping route and identified Prescott as a strategic location to fortify in defense of Upper Canada. Frederick de Gaugreben, of the King’s German Legion, was assigned the task of constructing a blockhouse and strengthening the shore battery. Work began in January 1813 and the fort was completed in December 1814 only weeks before signing of the Treaty of Ghent ended hostilities. De Gaugreben’s rather unique design and the haste with which the fort was constructed during wartime, inspired insults and complaints and created drainage problems that hastened structural deterioration. Regardless, this stronghold, the main defensive work between Kingston and Montreal, garnered the illustrious name ‘Fort Wellington’ after the renowned Field Marshall of the British Army.

Poulsen, Jennifer (Massachusetts Historical Commission)
Bottles at the Blake House Site: A Study of Nineteenth-Century Dorchester, Massachusetts

[Session 5] This paper examines an assemblage of bottles representing food, alcohol, medicine, and household products that was recovered from an 1895 fill deposit at the Blake House site in Dorchester, MA. The Great Pond in Richardson Park was filled over the course of a six week period to facilitate the moving of the historic Blake House, the oldest house in Boston, to its new location. The assemblage from this context offers archaeologists a glimpse into the daily life of the nineteenth-century Dorchester inhabitants who contributed to this fill. By focusing on the multitude of bottles and their original labels, this paper gives insight into who these residents were, how they perceived themselves, and their experiences in their new urban environment.

Ratcliffe, John* (East Carolina University)
Echoes in the Ice: The Material Culture of Nineteenth-Century Arctic Exploration

[Session 4] This paper discusses objects from the Canada Science and Technology Museum (CSTM) related to nineteenth century British Arctic exploration. Medical, navigational, and scientific instruments illustrate the material culture of exploration. Research on the objects has shed light on their provenience, and confirmed their similarity with artifacts from the lost Franklin Expedition. This research is especially timely in light of recent developments in the Arctic and the ongoing search for Erebus and Terror. Echoes in the Ice was a CSTM exhibit which opened in 2010, and as such this paper adopts both an archaeological and museological approach.
Riordan, Timothy (Historic St. Mary's City) and Ruth Mitchell (Historic St. Mary's City)
"A Vain Resistance to an Inevitable Dispensation": Evolution and Dating of the Brick Lined Graves in the Cemetery at Cloverfield, MD

[Session 1] A family sponsored restoration of the Cloverfield cemetery provided a unique opportunity to study 38 brick graves dating from 1736 to 1884. Almost half of these had associated ledger stones dating the internment. Variation was noted in the shape and construction of the crypt, the closing of the vault and in the presence of a superstructure. Significant temporal differences were observed in these variables. Using these variables, a model was created of change over time which proved useful in placing the unmarked graves within time periods and aided in probable identification of family members. The dating model created for this project is presented as a tool for use in dating unmarked brick graves.

Roache-Fedchenko, Amy (Fort Stanwix National Monument and Syracuse University)

[Session 2] Fort Stanwix National Monument is known for the archaeological excavations that revealed the remnants of eighteenth-century Fort Stanwix which informed the subsequent reconstruction of the fortification. The exciting nineteenth-century archaeological components of the park remain largely unknown. During the summer of 2011, the Division of Cultural Resources at Fort Stanwix National Monument conducted an archaeological survey in order to document the strata and material remains associated with the nineteenth-century history of the site. This paper describes a multi-component survey strategy which included shovel test pits, geoprobing, and ground penetrating radar in order to assess the archaeological resources at the site. The findings from these investigations and the ways in which the various types of survey methods informed management and compliance policies at this National Park will be presented as a case study for using multiple testing strategies for cultural resource management within an urban setting.

Roache-Fedchenko, Amy (Fort Stanwix National Monument), Erin Kain (Fort Stanwix National Monument), and Keith Routley (Fort Stanwix National Monument)
'Rediscovering' Material Culture at Fort Stanwix National Monument

[Session 6] During the excavation of Fort Stanwix (1758-1781) during the 1970s thousands of artifacts relating to both the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars were recovered. Recently, new research has uncovered several significant objects and archaeological contexts unique to British fortifications during this time period. This poster highlights some the recent 'rediscoveries' of significant artifacts from the Fort Stanwix National Monument collection, including a 2nd dragoon battalion button, a cache of thousands of gunflints, and other unique artifacts that contribute to knowledge about the material culture of the second half of the eighteenth century.
Rousseau, Mélanie (Université Laval) and Emily Young-Vigneault (Université Laval)
The Intendant's Palace (CeEt-30) Site: Université Laval's 2011 Field-School
(Session 6) During the last four field school seasons at the Intendant's Palace site (CeEt-30) in Quebec City, Université Laval students unearthed a paved courtyard associated with the Second Intendant's Palace. Under the direction of Drs. Allison Bain and Réginald Auger, the 2011 season objectives were to better understand the paved surface, its construction and use, as well as the site's previous occupations. Another important aspect of this year's project was to sample for archaeoentomological, palynological and micromorphological analyses for Mélanie Rousseau's doctoral thesis. These samples will help understand the transition, at this site which was formerly on the banks of the St. Charles River, from a natural to a cultural landscape. This poster offers a detailed account of the objectives and results of the 2011 field season at the Intendant's Palace site, together with information on the samples collected and how they will help address our understanding of the site's history.

Santoro, Linda* (University of Massachusetts, Boston)
Bones in the Landfill: A Zooarchaeological Study from Faneuil Hall
(Session 5) Using data from recent archaeological excavations at Faneuil Hall in Boston, this paper examines how an eighteenth-century urban landfill context can be used towards understanding the broader foodways of a city community. Much of today's urban landscape has been artificially created over time, often through the efforts of communities to fill land and dispose of their garbage, and it is important for archaeologists to utilize these contexts in meaningful ways. By comparing the Faneuil Hall assemblage to other historic domestic and fill contexts, this paper seeks to place the assemblage into a broader social and temporal landscape, to examine potential environmental changes in the fauna available to Bostonians over time, and to document possible shifts in diet that resulted from the influence of a highly urbanized market economy.

Sivilich, Dan (BRAVO)
Analysis of Bird Shot vs. Buck Shot and Other Ordnance Used to Approximately Date the Mystery Ship Discovered at the Base of the World Trade Center Reconstruction Site
(Session 2) In July 2010, workers excavating the site of the underground vehicle security center for the future World Trade Center hit a 32-foot section of the hull of a wooden sailing ship. During the salvage archaeology, 347 potential military artifacts were discovered, of which 56 were lead musket balls, three were iron grape shot, one was an iron cannon ball, and 259 were small lead shot. Through experimental archaeology, the differences between buck shot and bird shot and their very distinctive uses as weapons against human targets became apparent. By conducting several experiments on shot manufacture, the near-myth of shot tower usage was also obvious. This paper will shed new light on the manufacture, intended use, and classification of small "caliber" lead projectiles and, more importantly, how their typology was used in estimating the age and use of the WTC mystery ship.
Springate, Megan* (University of Maryland, College Park)
*Where the Tinder was Lit: Archaeological Excavations at the Wesleyan Chapel, Seneca Falls, New York

(Session 1) The Wesleyan Chapel, built in 1843, was the location of the First Women’s Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848. It is now one of several significant structures that make up the Women’s Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York. Over time, the form and the function of the Chapel building has changed—often dramatically. Archaeological investigations at the Wesleyan Chapel have revealed both the extent of these changes and information about the people associated with the property. Results of these excavations, particularly those conducted in 2008, are presented in the context of the site’s history and significance as the birthplace of the formal struggle for equal rights for women.

Staley, David (New York State Museum, Cultural Resource Survey Program)
*Public Archaeology at the Thayer Homestead, Otsego County, New York

(Session 8) The Thayer Homestead is one of several apparently well-preserved, nineteenth-century historic farmstead sites located on SUNY Oneonta Biological Field Station’s Rum Hill property in the Town of Springfield, Otsego County, New York. The site was occupied by a single family over a century and then abandoned in the uplands overlooking Otsego Lake. Investigations over the past five years by high school students have provided basic interpretive data about the site for the Biological Field Station’s ongoing ecological educational program. Specifically, the work has revealed construction details about the Thayer household, barn, and outbuildings. Individual artifacts have prompted further focused study on a variety of subjects ranging from the use of sulfur-based fumigants to nineteenth-century dentistry. The deposits at the site are illustrative of regional and national economic connections and involvement.

White, Rebecca (URS Corporation) and Kimberly Morrell (URS Corporation)
*All That Remained: An Examination of the Funerary and Personal Artifacts from the Buffalo Potter’s Field

(Session 7) Recent relocation efforts at the site of the Buffalo Potter’s Field (1832-c. 1874) uncovered a sample of coffin hardware and personal artifacts. Many of the interments contained little evidence of adornment; others had been disturbed by previous relocation attempts. Despite the small size of the sample the recovered artifacts provide insights on burial practices in a mid-nineteenth century urban potter’s field.

Wonderley, Anthony (Oneida Community Mansion House)
*The Oneida Community and Its Architecture

[Plenary Session] The Oneida Community (1848-1880) was one of the most radical and successful utopias in history. The commune’s residence, the Mansion House, is a jewel of architectural preservation. This talk is a brief introduction to the history and beliefs of the Oneida Perfectionists with remarks on their buildings and built environment.
Veit, Richard (Monmouth University) and Michael Gall (Richard Grubb and Associates)

White Hill Mansion: The Archaeology of a Northern Plantation

[Session 9] The White Hill Mansion in Fieldsboro, Burlington County, New Jersey is a fine Georgian house once owned by the Field family. The Fields first settled in Burlington County in the 1680s at a site they called Field's Hope. They were part of the massive Quaker migration into the Delaware Valley that occurred in the late seventeenth century. They retained this property, the heart of a 600-acre plantation, until the early nineteenth century. Mary Field, a widow who owned the house throughout the Revolutionary War, experienced a range of trials and tribulations as Continental foragers emptied her pantry, British patrols accused her of sympathizing with the rebels, Hessian officers imposed on her hospitality, and the Pennsylvania Navy scuttled its ships at her dock. Recent archaeological excavations at the site, undertaken as part of the ongoing restoration of the house, have revealed a wide array of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century features and rich artifact deposits. These deposits have the potential to tell us not just about the Fields and the other families that once inhabited this site, but also about the role and organization of northern plantations that were more modest and more common than the massive provisioning plantations that have seen extensive study in the Middle Atlantic region.

Venables, Brant (Binghamton University)

Changes in Memorialization and Monumentality at Gettysburg National Military Park

[Session 2] The Battle of Gettysburg is one of the most famous battles fought on American soil. The site was transformed from a battlefield into a memorialized landscape with the opening of the Soldiers' National Cemetery and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in 1863. Since the 1870s monuments have been erected on Gettysburg's landscape. Gettysburg has been a contested landscape as diverse stakeholders try to control the memorialization and interpretation of the battlefield. The stakeholders changed from Union and Confederate veterans who fought at Gettysburg to all Civil War veterans, from the government and politicians of only Union states to both Union and former Confederate states, to all Americans and all states. This landscape archaeology paper analyzes the transformations in the meaning, memory, and monuments at Gettysburg. With each generation the memorialization at Gettysburg has reflected the attitudes and needs of the country interacting in the broader national and world political environment.

Yamin, Rebecca (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

Chasing the Transit of Venus - Then and Now

[Session 8] This is a paper about not knowing - not knowing exactly where the observatory was that was built in the Statehouse Yard in Philadelphia to view the Transit of Venus in 1769 and not knowing whether JMA archaeologists found a portion of it's remains in 2004. The paper is also about a surveyor's search for information that would allow him to calculate the location that had eluded so many people before him and the eighteenth-century astronomers who built the observatory in the first place. The archaeological evidence consisted of a few post holes, a sloped-sided pit, and artifacts dating to the right time period. The excavation was limited to the alignment of a walkway that was being replaced during the rehabilitation of Independence Square. Coincidentally, the evidence was uncovered on the day of the most recent Transit, June 8, 2004. The next transit is due on June 6, 2012.
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is proud to join in the celebration of National Archaeology Day during its 45th annual conference.

Each year thousands of people learn about the latest archaeological discoveries and share in the excitement of uncovering history through various outreach activities, publications, and websites.

On October 22, 2011, the Archaeological Institute of America is organizing the first-ever National Archaeology Day - a chance for this larger community of archaeology enthusiasts to celebrate the incredible discoveries that fascinate and enthrall us.

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