CNEHA 2012

By Land or By Sea
Changing Worlds

Conference Program and Abstracts

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
2012 Annual Meeting

St. John's
Newfoundland and Labrador
Canada
October 4-7, 2012
Delta Hotel
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.

Permission to use the image "John Guy encounter with Beothuks" shown in the conference logo, courtesy of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University.
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Conference Welcome

We welcome you to the 46th annual meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. This year's conference theme, "By Land or By Sea: Changing Worlds", explores European expansion into the northeast, focusing on this movement as a catalyst for change. Our conference venue is located in the heart of downtown St. John's, near all of our favourite pubs, restaurants, and shops. The conference social events will take you to some of the most scenic places in the city, and our conference tours will take you to some remarkable archaeological sites.

We have had an enthusiastic response to the conference call for papers, and we look forward to a busy and exciting conference. We hope that you will enjoy the meetings and your stay in our beautiful city. If you have any questions, please visit the registration desk, or seek out one of our conference volunteers.

With best wishes from the Organizing Committee,


Conference and Event Locations

Delta Hotel
Conference Venue and Conference Hotel, 120 New Gower St., Phone: (709) 739-6404

The Rooms Provincial Museum
Opening Reception, Friday Oct. 5, 7:00-9:00pm
Workshops, Friday 10:30-12:30am and 1:00-3:00pm
9 Bonaventure Ave., Phone: (709) 757-8000

Yellowbelly Brewery and Public House
Conference Social, Saturday Oct. 6, 7:30-10:00pm
288 Water St., Phone: (709) 757-3784

Anglican Cathedral
Haunted Hike Departure Point, Thursday Oct. 4, 9:30pm
16 Church Hill
Daily Schedule

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4
7:00-8:00 am & 3:00-5:00 pm: Registration: Delta Hotel Lobby

8:00 am-1:00 pm: Cupids Tour (Pre-Registration Required); Meet in Lobby of Delta Hotel at 7:50 am.

6:00-8:00 pm: CNEHA Executive Board Meeting (Placentia Bay Room, Main Floor)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5
7:30 am-5:00 pm: Registration: Delta Hotel Lobby

8:30 am-3:00 pm: Ferryland Tour (Pre-Registration Required); Meet in Lobby of Delta Hotel at 8:20 am

10:30 am-12:30 pm: CNEHA Workshop: Marine archaeology collections (The Rooms Provincial Museum). Meet in the Lobby of the Rooms, at the Admissions Desk.

1:00 am-3:00 pm: CNEHA Workshop: Inuit material culture (The Rooms Provincial Museum); Meet in the Lobby of the Rooms, at the Admissions Desk.

7:00-9:00 pm: Opening Reception (Join us at The Rooms Provincial Museum, Archives & Art Gallery, 3rd Floor)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6
8:00 am-5:00 pm: Registration: Delta Hotel Lobby

8:30-9:00 am: Opening address “How can there be no History?” by Mark Leone (Salon B, Main Floor)
Conference Social Events

Friday, October 5: Welcome Reception, 7:00-9:00 pm
Join us Friday night at The Rooms Provincial Museum, Art Gallery and Archives. Enjoy spectacular views of the city, have a browse through the galleries, and enjoy a drink and some snacks. Please see the map in this program for directions to The Rooms. Those who intend to walk should note that you will have to walk up some fairly steep hills.
Admission: Free.
The Rooms, 9 Bonaventure Ave. Phone (709) 757-8000.

Saturday, October 6: Conference Social, 7:30-10:00pm
Meet up with us for a grand night out, St. John's style, at Yellowbelly Brewery and Public House. This is one of St. John's favourite nightspots, boasting an excellent brewpub, great food, and housed in a beautifully restored heritage building. Meet us on the top two floors of the pub, which have been reserved just for us, and listen to a local band play traditional Newfoundland music. Snacks and two drink tickets provided; cash bar thereafter.
Admission: $20, paid in advance at registration
288 Water St., Phone: (709) 757-3784

Sunday, October 7: Breakfast/Business Meeting, 7:30-9:00am
Join us in the conference hotel for a free continental breakfast before the annual business meeting and raffle.
Admission: Free.
Delta Hotel, Salon B.
Conference Tours

Thursday, October 4: Cupids Tour
8:00am-1:00pm
Established in 1610, Cupids is the site of the first permanent English settlement in what is now Canada. Tour participants can visit the site, view the excavations, and visit the Cupids Legacy Centre, located within a short walk of the site, which houses both the archaeology lab and exhibits on the archaeology and history of Cupids.

Admission, $35 ($20 for students), paid in advance at registration. The bus departs from and returns you to the Delta Hotel. Meet in the lobby at 7:50am (10 minutes before departure).

Thursday, October 4: Signal Hill Tour
3:00-5:00pm
Signal Hill National Historic Site is an iconic part of St. John's history and landscape. This tour will introduce you to the history and archaeology of Signal Hill, and give you ample opportunity to gaze out over the North Atlantic Ocean. No trip to St. John's is complete without a visit.

Admission: Free. Pre-registration required. Meet in the lobby of the Delta hotel at 2:50 pm, 10 minutes before departure. The bus will drop you at Cabot Tower on top of Signal Hill, and the tour begins there. The bus will pick you up at the Signal Hill Interpretation Centre at 5:00pm and will return you to the conference hotel.

Thursday, October 4: Haunted Hike
9:30pm
Take a walking tour of St. John's, exploring stories of the darker side of the city as you go, with renowned local folklorists. The tour meets at the stone steps at the West Entrance to the Anglican Cathedral on Church Hill, in downtown St. John's, close to the intersection of Church Hill and Gower Street.

Admission: $10, paid in advance at registration

Friday, October 5: Ferryland Tour
8:30am-3:00pm
Join us for an in-depth tour of the archaeological site, conservation lab and interpretation centre at Ferryland. Established in 1621 by Sir George Calvert (the first Lord Baltimore), this active archaeological site boasts some of the best preserved and most substantial structural remains from early Colonial America.

Admission: $35 ($20 for students), paid in advance at registration. The bus departs from and returns you to the Delta Hotel. Meet in the hotel lobby at 8:20 (10 minutes before departure).
Workshops and Public Lectures

Friday, October 5: Open Vault Workshop, Marine Archaeology Collections
10:30-12:30am
Explore the vaults of The Rooms Provincial Museum: begin with a tour of the gallery, followed by a detailed examination of artifacts recovered from the underwater wreck sites around the island of Newfoundland.
Admission: $20, paid in advance at registration.
Meet in the main lobby of The Rooms, in front of the admissions desk.

Friday, October 5: Open Vault Workshop, Inuit Material Culture Collections
1:00-3:00pm
Explore the vaults of The Rooms Provincial Museum: begin with a tour of the gallery, followed by a detailed examination of historic Inuit collections from sites in Labrador.
Admission: $20, paid in advance at registration.
Meet in the main lobby of The Rooms, in front of the admissions desk.

Saturday, October 6: Brainstorming Session: Responses to Digging in America (Video Presentation followed by group discussion)
1:30-3:00pm
Please join us for a moderated discussion on the intersections of archaeology and treasure hunting. Bring your stories and your ideas! We will view the TV show "American Digger" and the responses of professional organizations. We will conclude with responses of our own, based on our experiences in the field.
Admission: Free, with paid registration to the conference. Held in the Delta Hotel, Conception Bay Room, Main Floor. For more details about this session, please see the abstract by Christina J. Hodge and Patricia Samford in this program.

Sunday, October 7: The Helluland Archaeological Project: Evidence for Norse/Native Contact in Arctic Canada, By Patricia Sutherland
11:20-12:50pm
This is a public lecture exploring archaeological evidence for contact between the Norse and the Dorset Paleoeskimo, a distinct population that inhabited Arctic Canada before the arrival of ancestral Inuit from their Alaskan homeland. Interactions with the Dorset during the centuries around 1000 A.D. appear to have been more frequent, more widespread and more complex than has previously been believed.
Admission: Free to the public. Held in the Delta Hotel, Salon B. For more details, please see the abstract by Patricia Sutherland in this program.
## Sessions at a Glance
### Saturday, October 6

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<tr>
<th>Salon B</th>
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<th>Conception Bay Room</th>
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<td><strong>Keynote Address</strong> (8:30-9:00)</td>
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<td><strong>Session 1:</strong> Food and Drink in Abundance: Foodways (9:10-11:00)</td>
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<td>Session 4: The Isles of Shoals (9:30-10:50)</td>
<td>Session 7: The Colonial Endeavours of the Lords Baltimore (9:10-11:00)</td>
<td>Session 10: Planes, Trains and Industrial Heritage (9:30-11:00)</td>
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<td>Session 2: Gender and Gendering in the Northeast (11:30-12:40)</td>
<td>Session 5: Aboriginal Decision-Making (I) (11:30-12:40)</td>
<td>Session 8: Seasonality and Mobility (11:30-12:40)</td>
<td>Session 11: Explorations of Material Culture and Fieldwork (11:30-12:40)</td>
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<td><strong>Lunch Break (12:40-2:00)</strong></td>
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<td>Session 3: Newfoundland in the Seventeenth Century (2:00-3:50)</td>
<td>Session 6: Choices, Choices: Aboriginal Decision-Making (II) (2:20-3:50)</td>
<td>Session 9: Diversity and Regionality in New France (2:00-3:50)</td>
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<td>Session 12: Brainstorming Session: Responses to Digging in America (1:30-3:00)</td>
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<td><strong>Coffee Break (3:50-4:10)</strong></td>
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<td>Session 6: Continued (4:10-5:00)</td>
<td>Session 9: Continued (4:10-5:00)</td>
<td>Session 13: Continued (4:10-5:20)</td>
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### Sunday, October 7

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<td>Session 15: Archaeology at St. Mary's City (9:00-10:50)</td>
<td>Session 17: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Foodways (9:20-10:50)</td>
<td>Session 19: Archaeology of the War of 1812 (9:00-10:50)</td>
<td>Session 21: Interpreting the Built Environment (9:20-10:50)</td>
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<td><strong>Coffee Break (10:50-11:20)</strong></td>
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<td>Session 16: Public Lecture: Norse/Native Contact (11:30-12:50)</td>
<td>Session 18: History and Archaeology (11:20-12:50)</td>
<td>Session 20: Interpretive Approaches (11:20-12:50)</td>
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<td>Session 22: Contemporary Issues (11:20-12:30)</td>
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Academic Program
Saturday, October 6
(*) indicates a student paper competition participant

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 9:10-3:50. The following sessions will be held in Salon B, Main Floor

Keynote Address
8:30-9:00: How can there be no History? By Mark Leone

Session 1 (9:10-11:00): Food and Drink in Abundance, Nourishment Aplenty: Understanding Households and Communities through Foodways
9:10-9:30: "New Bottles Made with My Crest": Colonial Bottle Seals from Eastern North America, a Gazetteer and Interpretation, By Richard Veit and Paul R. Huey
9:30-9:50: "Only the spoon knows what is stirring in the pot": What Can a Spoon Tell Us? By Mary C. Beaudry
9:50-10:10: The Diary of a Culinary Historian: Getting Yesterday Right, By Dorothy Duncan
10:10-10:30: "If the Flavour Be Agreeable": The Meal as Sensory Experience, By Karen Metheny
10:30-10:50: Lessons from Archaeology and Anthropology for New England Cookbooks, By Anne E. Yentsch
10:50-11:00: Discussion; 11:00-11:30: COFFEE BREAK

Session 2 (11:30-12:40): Gender and Gendering in the Historical Northeast
11:30-11:50: Masculinity, Profession, and Gentility: The Rev. John Hancock and his Construction of Self, By Christa M. Beranek and Katie Kosack
11:50-12:10: Tea and Masculinity: Gender and Consumption at Eighteenth-Century Harvard, By Christina Hodge
12:10-12:30: Material Evidence of Americanization at the intersections of Gender, Ethnicity, Religion, and Class in the Jewish Diaspora of Greater Boston 1840-1940, By Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood
12:30-12:40: Discussion; 12:40-2:00: LUNCH BREAK

Session 3 (2:00-3:50): Newfoundland in the Seventeenth Century
2:00-2:20: "Dwelling There Still": Historical Archaeology in Cupids, Newfoundland, By William Gilbert
2:20-2:40: "by which so much happiness is produced": An Analysis of the Seventeenth-Century Tavern at Ferryland, Newfoundland, By Sarah Ingram*
2:40-3:00: Ferryland, Newfoundland and the Numismatics of a Seventeenth-Century English Colonial Site, By Paul Berry
3:00-3:20: English Border Ware Ceramics at Ferryland, Newfoundland, By Catherine Hawkins
3:20-3:40: Portuguese faience in Newfoundland, By Tânia Manuel Casimiro
3:40-3:50: Discussion; 3:50-4:10: COFFEE BREAK
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 9:10-5:00; The following sessions will be held in Salon C, Main Floor

Session 4 (9:30-10:50): The Isles of Shoals: 400 Years of Ecology and History

9:30-9:50: Avian Fauna and Occupational Intensity of Historic Maritime Communities on Smuttynose, Isles of Shoals, Gulf of Maine, By Nathan D. Hamilton

9:50-10:10: Rogue Fishermen: Codfish, Atlantic Items, and Identity of the Piratical People on the Isles of Shoals, 1623 – 1770, By Megan Victor


10:30-10:50: Historical Buttons from Smuttynose Island, Isles of Shoals, Maine, By Christina Walker

10:50-11:00: Discussion; 11:10-11:30 COFFEE BREAK

Session 5 (11:30-12:40): Choices, Choices: Accessing Aboriginal Decision-Making in the Archaeological Record I

11:30-11:50: To Trade or Not? An examination of wealth accumulation among the Labrador Inuit, By Amelia Fay

11:50-12:10: Huron-French Contact in the Late Sixteenth to Early Seventeenth Century – Unearthing the Mosaic, By Peter Ramsden

12:10-12:30: The Northern Gang has Come In: An Examination of Inuit Settlement Distribution across the Landscape, By Susan Kaplan

12:30-12:40: Discussion; 12:40-2:00: LUNCH BREAK

Session 6 (2:20-4:40): Choices, Choices: Accessing Aboriginal Decision-Making in the Archaeological Record II

2:20-2:40: Reaching South: European/Inuit Trade Strategies on the Labrador Coast, By Lisa Rankin

2:40-3:00: Putting the Pieces Together: Labrador Inuit Acquisition, Use, Reuse, and Distribution of European Ceramics During the Labrador Communal Sod House Phase, By Andrew Collins

3:00-3:20: Changing Relations: A Preliminary Analysis of Gendered Artifacts in Eighteenth-Century Labrador, By Michelle Davies*

3:20-3:40: Faceted Interaction and lenses of Interpretation, By Marianne Stopp

3:40-3:50: Discussion; 3:50-4:10: COFFEE BREAK

4:10-4:30: The Sound of Contact: Historic Inuit Music-Making in Northern Labrador, By Peter Whitridge

4:30-4:50: Historiography and the archaeological narrative of Newfoundland’s Beothuk, By Chris Aylward

4:50-5:00: Discussion;

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 9:10-5:00; The following sessions will be held in Salon D, Main Floor

Session 7 (9:10-11:00): The Colonial Endeavors of the Lords Baltimore: the Beginning of a New Atlantic World

9:10-9:30: Sir George Calvert and his Newfoundland Design, By John Krugler

9:30-9:50: Closer to home: the Lords Baltimore’s colonial endeavors in Ireland, By James Lyttleton
Session 8 (11:30-12:40): Seasonality and Mobility

11:30-11:50: A Pattern of Transhumance among European Settlers in Newfoundland and Labrador. An Opportunity for Archaeology, By Philip Smith

11:50-12:10: “Going to the cabin, 17th-century style”: Transhumance in the Newfoundland subsistence economy, By Steve Mills

12:10-12:30: Lost Landscapes/Landscapes of Loss: The Material Culture of Leaving, By Mary-Catherine Garden

12:30-12:40: Discussion; 12:40-2:00: LUNCH BREAK

Session 9 (2:00-5:00): Un Monde de Différences: Exploring Diversity, Regionality, and Maritime Adaptations in Northeastern New France

2:00-2:20: Habitants in the Bays and on the Headlands: French Settlement in Newfoundland and Labrador, By Amanda Crompton

2:20-2:40: Mining Prospects, c. 1668, at a Prehistoric Soapstone Quarry in Fleur de Lys, Newfoundland, By Peter Pope

2:40-3:00: Adaptation and Variability in Acadia: New Avenues for Archaeological Investigations, By Jonathan Fowler

3:00-3:20: The Basques in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1517-1767: Reconsidering the Archaeological Evidence, By Brad Loewen and Vincent Delmas

3:20-3:40: Champs Paya and la seigneurie de Grand Pabos: A Comparative Study on Regional Diversification within Two French Fishing Settlements, By Melissa Burns

3:40-3:50: Discussion; 3:50-4:10: COFFEE BREAK

4:10-4:30: Transition from a natural to a cultural landscape in Quebec City: An entomological point of view, By Mélanie Rousseau

4:30-4:50: A Look at Anglo Occupation on Newfoundland’s French Shore, By Hilary Hatcher

4:50-5:00: Discussion;

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 9:10-5:00. The following sessions will be held in the Conception Bay Room, Main Floor

Session 10 (9:30-11:00): Planes, Trains and Industrial Heritage

9:30-9:50: The Study and Management of Newfoundland and Labrador’s WWII Aviation Sites, By Michael Deal

9:50-10:10: The North Atlantic Squadron: A Survey of World War II Aviation Archaeology Sites in Gander, Newfoundland, By Lisa Daly*

10:10-10:30: Minchins Cove: the Rise and Fall of a Ghost Town in Terra Nova National Park, By Dan Conlin
Session 13 (3:00-5:20): Military archaeology in North America

10:30-10:50: A Mill Behind the House: A 19th Century Mill in Scots Bay, Nova Scotia, By Adrian Morrison

10:50-11:10: Discussion; 11:10-11:30: COFFEE BREAK

Session 14 (9:00-12:30): Poster Presentations

11:00-12:30: Archaeology in the Sydney Tar Ponds: A Story of Challenges and Success, By April MacIntyre

11:30-12:30: For whatever ails ya!: Class Artifacts Analysis of Carbonear, Newfoundland, By Shannon Halley

12:30-12:40: Discussion; 12:40-2:00: LUNCH BREAK

Session 11 (11:30-12:40): Explorations of Material Culture and Fieldwork

11:30-11:50: Celebrating 30 years of Teaching and Promoting Historical Archaeology in Quebec City, By Allison Bain et al.

11:50-12:10: Revisiting Women and Whaling: Household Labor and Leadership on Long Island, By Emily Button*

12:10-12:30: Native and Euroamerican Subsistence Strategies in Nineteenth-Century Southeastern Connecticut, By William Farley*

12:30-12:40: Discussion; 12:40-2:00: LUNCH BREAK

Session 12 (1:30-3:00): Brainstorming Session: Responses to Digging in America

1:30-3:00: Video Presentation followed by group discussion, Organized by Christina J. Hodge and Patricia Samford

1:30-3:20: The Paper Tiger and the Iron Fist: Bois Island, Placentia and the British Defences of Newfoundland, By Thomas Cromwell

3:20-3:40: Retracing the Steps of Soldiers: Locating & Interpreting the British Regimental Camps of the 1758 Siege of Louisbourg, By Rebecca Duggan

3:40-3:50: Discussion; 3:50-4:10: COFFEE BREAK

4:10-4:30: A Battle of Remembrance: the Memorialization and Heritage of the Newtown Battlefield, By Brant Venables

4:30-4:50: Forgotten Landscape: The Elmira Civil War Prisoner of War Camp – The Andersonville of the North, By Sherene Baugher

4:50-5:10: From India to America: The Recovery of P53 Enfield Rifles off Newfoundland, By Donna Teasdale and Thomas Cromwell

5:10-5:20: Discussion;

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 9:00-12:30. The following session will be held outside the Placentia Bay Room, Main Floor

Session 14 (9:00-12:30): Poster Presentations

The Mansion House Faunal Assemblage, Ferryland 1625-1696, By Eric Tourigny

Archaeology in the Sydney Tar Ponds: A Story of Challenges and Success, By April MacIntyre

Walk the Line? The Paving Stones of the Courtyard of the Second Palace of the Intendant, Quebec City, By Olivier Roy and Julie April

‘For whatever ails ya!’: Glass Artifacts Analysis of Carbonear, Newfoundland, By Shannon Halley
Sunday, October 7

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 9:00-12:30; The following sessions will be held in Salon B, Main Floor

Session 15 (9:00-10:50): Archaeological Research at St. Mary’s City, Maryland: the Calvert’s Other North American Colony

9:00-9:20: “... and all outhouses in the said orchard and garden...”: Recent Discoveries at the Calvert House, St. Mary’s City, Maryland, By Timothy B. Riordan

9:20-9:40: Pots rather than Pieces: Ceramic Assemblages from Historic St. Mary’s City, Silas D. Hurry

9:40-10:00: The Search for the Hicks-Mackall Plantation: Excavations on the Eighteenth-century Plantation in St. Mary’s City, Maryland, By Ruth M. Mitchell

10:00-10:20: Exchange, Connections, and Tobacco Pipes in an Atlantic World: Maker’s Marks in the Chesapeake, By Jessica Rymer & Henry M. Miller


10:40-10:50: Discussion; 10:50-11:20 COFFEE BREAK

Session 16 (11:20-12:50): Public Lecture

11:20-12:50 The Helluland Archaeological Project: Evidence for Norse/Native Contact in Arctic Canada, By Patricia Sutherland

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 9:00-12:30; The following sessions will be held in Salon C, Main Floor

Session 17 (9:20-10:50): Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Study of Foodways in Historical Archaeology

9:20-9:40: An Archaeology of the French Acadian Foodways in the Maritime Provinces, By Stéphane Noël

9:40-10:00: Teasing out the Flavors of African American Foodways in New England, By David Landon

10:00-10:20: Integrating Bone Chemistry and Faunal Analyses in Historical Archaeology: A Review and Case Study from Newfoundland, By Eric J. Guiry et al.

10:20-10:40: Reconstruction of Diet and Demography of Human Remains from an Eighteenth-Century Mass Burial Site at the Fortress of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, By Brittany Ellerbrok et al.

10:40-10:50: Discussion 10:50-11:20 COFFEE BREAK

Session 18 (11:20-12:50): History and Archaeology

11:20-11:40: Continuity in Native Lithic Technology: Documenting Gunflint Production and Tool Use at the Mashantucket Pequot Fortified Village at Monhantic during King Philip’s War, By John M. Kelly & Kevin A. McBride

11:40-12:00: The Mantor Farmstead, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, By John W. Martin et al.

12:00-12:20: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of Salvaged Human Remains from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, By Kelly-Anne Pike

12:20-12:40: Searching for the Enslaved on Nova Scotia’s Loyalist Landscape, By Katie Cottreau-Robins
12:40-12:50: Discussion.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 9:00-12:30; The following sessions will be held in Salon D, Main Floor

Session 19 (9:00-10:50): Archaeology of the War of 1812

9:00-9:20: Provincial Marine to Royal Navy: Archaeological Evidence of the War of 1812 at Kingston’s Naval Dockyard, By Susan Bazely

9:20-9:40: Excavating the “Red Barracks”: the War of 1812 at Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY, By Susan Maguire

9:40-10:00: For the Defense of Annapolis: Fort Madison on the Severn, By Mechelle Kerns Galway

10:00-10:20: Little Guns on the Big Elk: Discovering Fort Hollingsworth (1813-1815), Elkton, Maryland, By James G. Gibb et al.

10:20-10:40: What We Have Learned: A Retrospective on Parks Canada War of 1812 Military Sites Archaeology, By Joseph H. Last


Session 20 (11:20-12:50): Interpretive Approaches

11:20-11:40: Piece Plotting and Dating Historic Structures: Dealing with Secondary Deposits, By Lydia Garver and Patricia Gibble

11:40-12:00: Continuity and Change in Historic Building Techniques in Coastal Urban Communities, By Darryl Kelman & Emily Pudden

12:00-12:20: The Bronx Turtle Petroglyph: Native American or Citizen American? By Allan S. Gilbert

12:20-12:40: Picking up the Pieces: A Ceramic Analysis of a 17th Century Farm in Rensselaerswyck, By Jessica Nelson

12:40-12:50: Discussion

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 9:40-12:30; The following sessions will be held in the Conception Bay Room, Main Floor

Session 21 (9:20-10:50): Interpreting the Built Environment

9:20-9:40: The Search for the 1662 Chapel at St. Francis Xavier in Newtowne Neck, Maryland, By Scott Lawrence & Ruth Mitchell

9:40-10:00: This Old House I: Flushing’s Bowne House, By Richard G. Schaefer

10:00-10:20: This Old House II: Flushing’s Bowne House, By Sara F. Mascia

10:20-10:40: “...much to be deplored”: Archaeological Evidence of Nineteenth-Century Sewerage Systems in St. John’s Newfoundland, By Blair Temple


Session 22 (11:20-12:30): Contemporary Issues

11:20-11:40: Please Touch! Hands-on Learning at an Archaeological Park, By Kate Dinell & Kelly Cooper

11:40-12:00: The Muggah Creek Wrecks: Archaeological Recording in the Sydney Tar Ponds, By Laura de Boer

12:00-12:20: “Infecting” the Public with Archaeology: Museum as Vector..., By Kevin McAleese

12:20-12:30: Discussion
Session Abstracts

Session 1
Food and Drink in Abundance, Nourishment Aplenty: Understanding Households and Communities through Foodways
Chair: Karen Metheny (Boston University)
As historical archaeologists continue to refine scientific approaches to the study of food and subsistence practices, it is important to consider both the content and the context of the meal. Can we address questions about the social aspects of food procurement and preparation, or the social act of eating together? What can we say using the material remains of food consumption with respect to ethnicity, gender, economic status, or religious practice? What can be said about the role of food and foodways in identity formation? Social discourse? The formation and maintenance of community structures? The papers in this session will draw upon current research to address these questions and to explore the context and meaning of food-related practices in historic-period communities.

Session 2
Gender and Gendering in the Historical Northeast
Chairs: Christa Beranek (University of Massachusetts Boston) and Christina J. Hodge (Harvard University)
This session critically explores the construction and materialization of gender in the historical northeast. Papers will center on gender, masculinity, femininity, etc. but take into account the ways in which gender is entangled with other vectors such as age, race, ethnicity,
this session highlight the multi- and inter-disciplinary approach taken with the Isles of Shoals archaeology project. This project demonstrates the viability and potential of these types of studies on archaeological sites, and the resulting new understandings of the past.

Session 5  
**Choices, Choices: Accessing Aboriginal Decision-Making in the Archaeological Record (I)**  
Chair: Amelia Fay (Memorial University)  
This session explores the variety of ways researchers are using archaeological data to explore Aboriginal-European contact. In particular, accessing Aboriginal decision-making as it relates to interactions with various European populations. Some themes to consider when exploring decision-making through the archaeological record include: gender; scale; politics; memory; and identity. These diverse explorations can better inform our understanding of the Aboriginal response to European interactions. Understanding that 'contact' is a dual process where both sides affect one another with continual negotiations and renegotiations, and is highly variable depending on the situation, this session hopes to highlight the incredibly varied nature of contact studies. This session will cover a broad range of contact situations and a variety of analytical and thematic approaches addressing Aboriginal decision-making.

Session 6  
**Choices, Choices: Accessing Aboriginal Decision-Making in the Archaeological Record (II)**  
Chair: Amelia Fay (Memorial University)  
See Session 5 for abstract.

Session 7  
**The Colonial Endeavours of the Lords Baltimore: The Beginning of a New Atlantic World**  
Chair: James Lyttleton (University College Cork)  
Early modern England aspired to establish colonies overseas that would secure her place among other European powers. Through connections at the London court, the 1st Lord Baltimore, Sir George Calvert, acquired lands in Newfoundland and Ireland in the early 1620s, followed by his son and heir, Cecil Calvert, who received Maryland in 1634. As Catholics, the Lords Baltimore attempted to establish settlements where their co-religionists could worship free from discrimination experienced in their homeland, as well as avail of new economic opportunities – the fisheries in Newfoundland, the oak forests in Ireland and the tobacco fields of Maryland. This session will be multidisciplinary looking at the Calvert settlements from both an archaeological and historical perspective, placing the achievements of the Lords Baltimore in the context of a newly emerging Atlantic world.
Session 8
Seasonality and Mobility
Chair: Stephen Mills
This session explores the archaeology of mobility on the landscape, in the form of intentional seasonal mobility, as well as forced displacement.

Session 9
Un Monde de Différences: Exploring Diversity, Regionality, and Maritime Adaptations in Northeastern New France
Chairs: Amanda Crompton and Mélissa Burns (Memorial University)
From the sixteenth century onwards, northeastern New France was home to a diverse population, living in a varied assortment of settlements, colonies, seasonally-occupied stations, and outposts. These settlements developed along distinct historical trajectories, but they did not exist in isolation. The Atlantic Ocean, and its associated riverine/lacustrine waterways, knit together these diverse peoples and places in an increasingly dense set of connections. This session will highlight the archaeology of un monde de différences, focusing on the permanent and temporary settlements, colonies, fishing stations, and outposts found in northeastern New France. In particular, we will explore the archaeology of individual experiences, local adaptations, and regional commonalities, and the role that the maritime world played in these developments.

Session 10
Planes, Trains and Industrial Heritage
Chair: Michael Deal
This session features archaeological investigations into technological change and industrial heritage in the Northeast following the Industrial Revolution (i.e., post-1870). This was a period of rapid change in transportation and industry, coinciding with major economic development (e.g., the movement towards large scale agriculture and resource exploitation, and improvements to the transportation infrastructure) and episodes of social crisis (e.g., two World Wars and the Great Depression). Technology and industry are addressed in terms of invention, innovation, and increased mechanization. The papers in this session cover a broad range of topics within this theme, from household industry to civilian and military transportation.

Session 11
Explorations of Material Culture and Fieldwork
Chair: To be announced
This session explores issues in archaeological pedagogy, historic whaling expeditions, and paleoethnobotanical analysis.
Session 12

Brainstorming Session: Responses to Digging in America
(Video Presentation followed by group discussion)

Chairs: Christina J. Hodge and Patricia Samford
(CNEHA Subcommittee on Collaborative Preservation)

Controversial new television programs American Digger, on Spike TV, and Diggers, on the National Geographic Channel, sensationalize metal detecting and the for-profit exploitation of historic material culture. How do we, as ethical archaeologists, respond to what we believe is an irresponsible destruction of cultural resources? How do we honor our commitment to education when public interest is monetized? Are metal detecting, bottle hunting, and other recreational digging mere looting, or something more? This session will begin with a viewing of American Digger. We will also review the responses by CNEHA and other professional archaeological organizations to these programs. During an informal moderated discussion, we encourage you to share your own positive, negative, and ambivalent stories from the field. We will conclude with a brainstorming session. We aim to identify themes, misunderstandings, legal and ethical issues, and practical grass-roots responses to the digging phenomenon. This session is organized by the new CNEHA Subcommittee on Collaborative Preservation. Members interested in joining this subdivision are encouraged to get in touch with a CNEHA board member.

Session 13

Military Archaeology in North America
Chair: Rebecca Duggan (Parks Canada)

This session explores the archaeology, interpretation and memorialisation of military sites, including defences, regimental camps, battlefields, prisoner of war camps, and military artifacts.

Session 14

Poster Sessions

Posters will be presented in the lobby, just outside the bookroom. Poster topics include discussions of contemporary issues in archaeology, as well as the analysis of artifacts, features, and ecofacts.

Session 15

Archaeological Research at St. Mary’s City, Maryland – the Calvert’s Other North American Colony
Chair: Ruth M. Mitchell (Historic St. Mary’s City)

For over forty years, Historic St. Mary’s City has explored the archaeology of Maryland’s first city and founding settlement. Established by the Calvert family after the challenging experiences at Ferryland, Newfoundland, this well preserved 17th-century community has served as a laboratory for archaeological research and interpretation. In this session, examples of some of the ongoing research are presented. Topics range from the new finds at Leonard Calvert’s home and Maryland’s first statehouse, comparative analysis of ceramic vessels and examination of exchange networks using tobacco pipe maker’s marks, to the suggestion for a
revised method of studying colonial tobacco pipe stems and the latest discoveries from excavations at the main 18th-century plantation house at St. Mary's City. This session will highlight the diversity of research undertaken at the “other” Calvert colony.

Session 16: Public Lecture
The Helluland Archaeology Project: Evidence for Norse/Native Contact in Arctic Canada
Patricia Sutherland (Memorial University)
Recently identified archaeological finds from Canada's eastern Arctic suggest the existence of a little known chapter in North American history. Artefacts resembling those used by Europeans of the Viking and Medieval periods have been recognized in several archaeological collections from Baffin Island and the adjacent regions of northern Labrador. These collections are from site locations occupied by the Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo culture, a distinct population that inhabited Arctic Canada before the arrival of ancestral Inuit from their Alaskan homeland. Investigations undertaken as part of the Helluland Archaeological Project have also yielded other lines of evidence which suggest that the Norse, who had founded colonies in southwest Greenland, may have had a significant presence in Arctic Canada. Interactions with the Dorset culture people during the centuries around 1000 A.D. appear to have been more frequent, more widespread and more complex than has previously been believed. Relations between the Norse and the early Inuit were likely more sporadic and opportunistic.

Session 17
Multidisciplinary Approaches to the Study of Foodways in Historical Archaeology
Chairs: Stéphane Noël (Université Laval) and Eric J. Guiry (University of British Columbia)
The study of foodways, which include the production, procurement, distribution, preparation, consumption and disposal of food products, is an inherently multidisciplinary endeavour. Historical archaeologists approach questions relating to foodways through a variety of methods including zooarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, material culture and stable isotopes analyses. How can we use these different techniques to approach broader questions of the relationship between foodways and identity (ethnicity, socio-economic status, gender, etc.), colonialism, urbanisation, capitalism, and environmental change? This session aims to bring together a variety of papers which integrate different analytical methods, to ultimately bring about a better understanding of food and foodways during the historic period.

Session 18
History and Archaeology
Chair: Katie Cottreau-Robins (Nova Scotia Museum)
This session explores the archaeology of Native tool use, historic farmsteads, Loyalist plantations and slavery, and the bioarchaeology of human remains from Newfoundland.
Session 19
Archaeology of the War of 1812
Chair: Joseph Last (Parks Canada)
This session is focused on the archaeology of sites related to the War of 1812, including dockyards, barracks, and fortifications, from site-specific scales to larger regional scales.

Session 20
Interpretive Approaches
Chair: Darryl Kelman (Kelman Heritage Consulting)
This session explores issues in archaeological methods and interpretation, including dating techniques, wood construction methods, ceramic analysis, and petroglyph interpretation.

Session 21
Interpreting the Built Environment
Chair: Blair Temple (Gerald Penney Associates)
This session explores the archaeology of the built environment in settlements, towns, and cities.

Session 22
Contemporary Issues
Chair: Kate Dinnel (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum)
This session examines public programming in archaeological parks and museums, and excavations in industrial environments.

Paper Abstracts

Aylward, Chris (Memorial University)
Historiography and the archaeological narrative of Newfoundland’s Beothuk
[Session 6] The narrative of Newfoundland’s indigenous Beothuk people has largely been shaped by the perception that it was their isolation from other peoples, both Native and European, that precipitated their ostensible extinction in 1829. While James P. Howley’s 1915 The Beothuks or Red Indians: the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Newfoundland has been central to this discussion, Frank Speck’s 1922 Beothuk and Micmac: Indian notes and monographs, which addresses the Beothuk principally through indigenous sources, has had, by comparison, a minimal impact. Yet some of Speck’s primary theories about the Beothuk are borne out in a series of archaeological developments dating back to the 1970’s and continuing to the present day. When these developments are considered collectively, the Beothuk begin to emerge as a resourceful and adaptive people who employed many diverse and innovative strategies for survival, rather than as the xenophobic and passive victims of their own inevitable extinction.

Bain, Allison, William Moss, Réginald Auger and Marcel Moussette (Université Laval)
Celebrating 30 years of Teaching and Promoting Historical Archaeology in Quebec City
[Session 11] In partnership with the Ville de Québec and Québec’s Ministry of Culture, Communications and Women’s Condition, Université Laval has offered a field school in Historical Archaeology since 1982. In 2012 we will celebrate thirty years of training young archaeologists. Over 400 undergraduate and graduate students have been trained under three different field directors. The school has worked at...
three major sites in the City: the Intendant's Palais; Domaine de Maizerets and the îlot Hunt site, now known as the award-winning Auberge Saint-Antoine. This presentation will discuss each of these projects and will highlight the importance of consistent training and collecting methods, and the key role that long term partnership agreements have played for research and the development of theoretical agendas as well as for the promotion of archaeology within this UNESCO World Heritage City.

Baugher, Sherene (Cornell University)

**Forgotten Landscape: The Elmira Civil War Prisoner of War Camp - The Andersonville of the North**

[Session 13] Americans are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. Heroic battles are remembered and also the tragic events. Andersonville is a familiar name because of the South's brutal treatment of Union prisoners during the Civil War. The Elmira Prisoner of War Camp for Confederate soldiers was the Andersonville of the North. This site is largely unknown even for residents in Central New York State. It is a sad and brutal history that has been largely forgotten. The site of the camp is now a water treatment plant. The heritage markers by the plant merely acknowledge the existence of the camp. However, the POW camp cemetery with the bodies of almost 3,000 confederate prisoners remains intact. An archaeological study reveals a story of the camp, its inmates, and the heroic work of a former slave who gained his freedom and was the caretaker of the cemetery.

Bazely, Susan

**Provincial Marine to Royal Navy: Archaeological Evidence of the War of 1812 at Kingston’s Naval Dockyard**

[Session 19] The Naval Dockyard at Kingston, established in the 1790s, was arguably the most important physical manifestation of the War of 1812 in Upper Canada. Its evolution of structures and facilities, the people who worked and lived in and around it, and the material remains they left behind are symbolic of the war effort within the community of Kingston. Prior to, during and immediately after the war, the peninsula of Point Frederick on which the dockyard was situated, became a thriving "village" populated by hundreds of people. Although historical research on the dockyard has been conducted throughout much of the 20th century and to the present, archaeological investigation was first carried out on the point in 1995. Evidence of structures including the hospital, blockhouse, shanties and guardhouse, and associated stratigraphy and artifacts, have provided invaluable data for filling the gaps in the historical record. Through archival documentation and archaeological remains, the Kingston Naval Dockyard is traced from the Provincial Marine to the Royal Navy, debunking a few myths along the way.

Beaudry, Mary C. (Boston University)

"Only the spoon knows what is stirring in the pot": What can a spoon tell us?

[Session 1] Spoons are such ordinary and everyday utensils that although as archaeologists we might find them charming to excavate and illustrate, we tend to think that, like the spoon in the Italian proverb quoted in the title, they have little to tell us. Despite the fact that these items always possess certain unvarying qualities of "spooniness," they nevertheless were and are made of many different materials and were intended both for general use and for manifold special purposes. In this paper I
draw upon a variety of sources to explore the potential of spoons excavated from historical sites as material evidence providing insight into cookery, dining, and social distinction. I also consider the talismanic and metaphorical "lives" of spoons.

The spoon came alive with spoon-ness and the ball with ball-ness and the block with block-ness, and the girl laughed.

—Roger Zelazny, Lord of Light (1967)

Beranek, Christa M. (University of Massachusetts Boston) and Katie Kosack

*Masculinity, Profession, and Gentility: The Rev. John Hancock and his Construction of Self*

[Session 2] Rev. John Hancock was a minister in Lexington, Massachusetts, between 1698 and 1752. His 1737 house survives and a large collection of artifacts from his household in the 1720s and 1730s have been excavated. The complexity of identity questions at this site was illuminated by results from material specific analyses that revealed a combination of moderate items of personal adornment and novel, relatively fashionable, domestic ceramics set against a backdrop of a high style home in rural Lexington. As a first step in trying to weave some of these strands together, this paper uses the idea of masculinity to frame an analysis of Hancock’s material goods. How did 18th-century masculine ideas of inheritance and providing a competence for sons play out among ministers? A masculine identity was strongly tied to Hancock’s profession, but how did his profession in turn shape his modes of self-presentation and his engagement with gentility?

Berry, Paul (Currency Museum, Bank of Canada)

Ferryland, Newfoundland and the Numismatics of a 17th century English Colonial Site

[Session 3] The Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada manages the National Currency Collection, the world’s largest collection of Canadian coins, tokens and paper currency. To enhance our understanding of Canada’s monetary history and to help direct acquisitions, curatorial staff look for information about our numismatic past in written records and where this is absent or deficient, explore firsthand the archaeological record at historic Canadian sites. In this regard, Ferryland, Newfoundland has been particularly rewarding. Over 200 coins and tokens have been unearthed to date, more than at any other 17th-century site in Eastern Canada. The curious mixture of official and private issues from European and American sources clearly illustrates a local economy that was tied to the fishing trade. Here, settlers used whatever dirty bits of metal that came to hand, even manufacturing their own money to fill gaps created by a lack of government authority.

Burns, Melissa (Memorial University)

Champs Paya and la Seigneurie du Grand Pabos; a comparative study on regional diversification within two French fishing establishments

[Session 9] The French fishing room Champs Paya, located on the Atlantic side of Newfoundland’s Great Northern Peninsula, has been visited by migratory French fishermen for at least three centuries. Although Champs Paya was occupied seasonally for a long period of time, this paper will focus on the 18th century, a period that witnessed major changes in the inshore cod fishing industry, as well as in the lifestyle of its inhabitants. During this same period, in Pabos, Gaspésie, a cod fishing-oriented seigneurie was born. A number of fishermen
and their respective families were living year-round in the Baie du Grand Pabos. This paper will discuss the differences and similarities of these two fishing rooms to determine whether regionalism, permanence and seasonality have affected the lifestyles and consumption patterns of French fishermen, their trade acquisitions and landscape adaptations during the 1700s in northeastern New France.

Button, Emily (Brown University)
Revisiting Women and Whaling: Household Labor and Leadership on Long Island
[Session 11] By the late nineteenth century, signing onto a whaling voyage from a northeastern port like Sag Harbor often presented risks that could outweigh the profits, from the real potential of years away with little gain to the rarer possibility of disaster at sea. Still, many Native and African American men from eastern Long Island sailed on extended voyages until the early twentieth century, while other members of their families often worked to support each other closer to home. In comparison to historical scholarship on Anglo-American women in whaling families, I will explore how Shinnecock, Montauk, and African American negotiations of gender, labor, and kinship supported such diversified strategies of household maintenance. This paper will present evidence from historic settlement and household data and material culture indicating that widespread practices of women’s leadership drew together households and communities in ways that facilitated men’s participation in the maritime sphere.

Casimiro, Tânia Manuel (Universidades Nova de Lisboa e do Algarve)
Portuguese faience in Newfoundland
[Session 3] This paper aims to present the occurrence of Portuguese faience found in Newfoundland, Canada. The Newfoundland cod fishery became an important part of European trade networks through the Atlantic during the 17th century with commercial relations to England, Portugal, Spain and France. A broad group of Portuguese faience objects have been recovered from many plantations, namely Cupids, Ferryland, Placentia and St John’s in English and French contexts. These ceramics, just a small portion of the large number of commodities entering the fishery each year from Portugal, attest how well related was Newfoundland with the European trade. Through these ceramics it’s possible to infer about the social, economical, cultural and ideological phenomena behind such trade and the influences that these had in Newfoundlanders’ daily lives.

Clausnitzer Jr., Arthur R. (Memorial University)
Little Hearths from Ten Miles Out: White Clay Smoking Pipes from Smuttynose Island, Isles of Shoals, Maine
[Session 4] Four years of excavation on Smuttynose Island, part of the Isles of Shoals archipelago, recovered numerous artifacts relating to nearly 400 years of human occupation, including over 7,000 fragments of white clay smoking pipes. A comprehensive analysis of these artifacts was conducted with the goals of refining the chronology of use of the island since 1600, establishing points of origin for the pipes and how these changed over time, and to test the effectiveness of smoking pipe dating techniques. The data was then compared to that from Pemaquid, Maine and Cupids, Newfoundland. This paper demonstrates the utility of clay pipe studies in both intra- and inter-site comparisons and how these studies
contribute to a complete understanding of a site. In the case of Smuttyynose Island, it raises several interesting points about its occupation and highlights both the strong similarities and striking differences between sites in the British North Atlantic littoral.

Collins, Andrew (Memorial University)
*Putting the Pieces Together: Labrador Inuit Acquisition, Use, Reuse, and Distribution of European Ceramics During the Labrador Communal Sod House Phase*

[Session 6] As a part of the ‘Building the Past to Understand the Future’ project at Memorial University, this analysis of European ceramics found in Inuit winter homes dating from eighteenth-century Labrador will explore the ways in which Labrador Inuit adopted the use of European ceramics, how this process may have differed across Labrador, and how changing socio-economic relationships and trade networks may have contributed to the development of the Labrador communal sod house phase at this time. Based on artifact collections from completely excavated sod houses and drawing upon a post-colonial interpretative framework, this research will contribute to debates surrounding the nature of socio-economic change in Inuit society and the adoption of communal houses at this time, as well as providing insights into the regional nature of Inuit settlement throughout Labrador.

Conlin, Dan (Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Halifax)
*Minchins Cove: the Rise and Fall of a Ghost Town in Terra Nova National Park*

[Session 10] Minchins Cove is a forested cove deep in Newfoundland’s Terra Nova National Park. It began as a winter settlement by an outport fishing family but was transformed by the coming of the Newfoundland Railway in the late 1800s which created markets and opportunities for logging. Families formed winter logging settlements and eventually built sawmills at the cove. Despite isolation, fires and the Great Depression, loggers made frugal use of water power, and then small engine technology to build a series of increasingly large sawmills until the economic changes after Confederation led to the abandonment of the settlement. Isolated and independent, Minchins Cove residents did not leave much of a documentary record. However new research by Parks Canada has sought to reconstruct their life and work through oral history and public archaeology. The cove provides an opportunity to preserve and study an example of transhumance, the resource driven seasonal movement of families and communities, and how this life was altered by changes in transportation technology.

Cottreau-Robins, Katie (Nova Scotia Museum & Dalhousie University)
*Searching for the Enslaved on Nova Scotia’s Loyalist Landscape*

[Session 18] At the close of the American Revolution thousands of American Loyalists were forced into exile and had to make their way to British colonies beyond the United States. Most of the Loyalists landed in British North America, particularly the Maritimes. The research presented is a study of the Loyalists. Specifically, it explores a prominent Loyalist and his journey from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia along with his family and servants, including enslaved Black Loyalists. A central objective of the research is to illuminate the story of the enslaved and magnify their place in Nova Scotia’s colonial history narrative. The objective is addressed by adapting a holistic perspective that considers a single geography – the plantation. The holistic perspective, developed through an interdisciplinary methodology, explores the people, places and culture that formed the Loyalist plantation and were
formed by it. The picture that emerges is one that puts into place the structure and organization of a Loyalist plantation in the late eighteenth-century Atlantic northeast.

Crompton, Amanda (Memorial University)

Habitants in the Bays and on the Headlands: French Settlement in Newfoundland and Labrador

[Session 9] French permanent residence in Newfoundland and Labrador demonstrates the role that flexibility and adaptability played in the process of colonization. Permanent residents (or habitants) established their homes in very specific places, governed by a host of factors. Site selection was framed by settlers' individual experiences, as well as by the focus of their primary economic activities (the cod fishery in Newfoundland, and sealing and furring in Labrador). Differences in land tenure also played a role in site selection, as did the proximity to or distance from colonial administrations. Furthermore, interaction with the Inuit in Labrador almost certainly played a role in shaping French settlement choices. This broad overview of permanent settlement emphasizes the diversity of the French experience in Newfoundland and Labrador, and the roles that individual experiences and local adaptations played in settlement.

Daly, Lisa M. (Memorial University)

The North Atlantic Squadron: A Survey of World War II Aviation Archaeology Sites in Gander, Newfoundland

[Session 10] In the Second World War, Gander, Newfoundland, housed the largest airbase in the world. At Gander, the RCAF, the USAAF, and the RAF were involved in Eastern Air Command, Anti-Submarine Warfare, and Ferry Command/Transport Command. Tens of thousands of aircraft passed through Gander during the war; some never making it out of Gander. Around the airport town there are aircraft wreck sites left-over from the war, and they are all at risk from the weather, and scrap and aircraft collectors. As part of a doctoral project, nine of these sites have been investigated archaeologically in an effort to research and preserve some of the wartime history of Newfoundland and Labrador. Successful excavations have inventoried sites and uncovered more information about the crashes. Public presentations have encouraged site protection, and allowed this researcher to hear many personal stories about work and life at the Gander airbase.
Davies, Michelle (Memorial University)

Changing Relations: A Preliminary Analysis of Gendered Artifacts in 18th Century Labrador

[Session 6] 18th-century Labrador was a period of remarkable change and saw the substitution of smaller one- or two-roomed winter houses with large, rectangular communal houses which were capable of accommodating several families. It is probable that the cause of this change in household architecture is multifaceted and as a result the gender arrangements among 18th-century Inuit may have undergone a similar shift. By carefully reviewing Inuit ethnographic analogies, the accounts of the 18th-century Moravian Missionaries and archaeological remains from three strategic sites across Labrador, I aim to identify the activities and agency of Inuit women during this dynamic period. The application of gender and identity theory will be integral to the interpretation of gendered artifacts, help to avoid imposing a set of modern assumptions of gender roles on the behaviour and practices of past cultures and will add to our understanding of the social changes in communal houses.

Deal, Michael (Memorial University)

The Study and Management of Newfoundland and Labrador’s WWII Aviation Sites

[Session 10] Newfoundland and Labrador has a rich WWII aviation heritage, which includes six airbases and related infrastructure and over 100 aircraft crash sites. The provincial government is currently developing new policies for the management of its aviation resources that parallel recent progress in the United Kingdom and the United States. Since 2005 there has also been a concerted effort to survey and inventory surviving sites and to introduce professional standards to the recording and recovery of aviation material culture. This paper outlines the development of aviation archaeology in this province while highlighting some of the more significant projects.

De Boer, Laura (Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited)

The Muggah Creek Wrecks: Archaeological Recording in the Sydney Tar Ponds

[Session 22] Between August of 2010 and April 2012, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited was involved in the archaeological mitigation of two shipwrecks resting on the northern shore of Muggah Creek in the Sydney Tar Ponds, Cape Breton. This paper reviews the many avenues of research utilized in an effort to identify both wrecks, as well as the necessary safety procedures and methodologies involved in working in this contaminated environment. Photographs and scaled drawings of the wrecks help to illustrate the unique and dramatic effects of this industrial environment on archaeological resources.

Dinnel, Kate and Kelly Cooper (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum)

Please Touch! Hands-on Learning at an Archaeological Park

[Session 22] At Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Maryland’s State Museum of Archaeology, we have provided archaeological programming for its young visitors for over 20 years. Outdoor programs and laboratory exercises offer opportunities for local school groups, summer camps, Scout troops and families to explore archaeological sites and material culture from the park’s 9,000 year history. We will present how JPPM archaeology and education staff incorporate hands-on learning in our public programs.
Duggan, Rebecca (Parks Canada)
Retracing the Steps of Soldiers: Locating & Interpreting the British Regimental Camps of the 1758 Siege of Louisbourg
[Session 13] One might think that 13,000 soldiers would leave long-lasting marks on a landscape but this has proven not to be the case at the Fortress of Louisbourg. The open hills and bogs that once held thirteen British regimental camps now lie forest-shrouded; hiding the remains of abandoned camps, roads, batteries and defence-works for centuries. Although these siege sites have been sought since the 1960s, many remain elusive, appearing & disappearing as the forest shifts through regeneration cycles. New technologies have greatly improved our ability to locate and understand siege works, and our recent successes will be the subject of this paper.

Duncan, Dorothy (Ontario Historical Society)
The Diary of a Culinary Historian: Getting Yesterday Right
[Session 1] My journey into the foodways of our Canadian ancestors began several decades ago as Curator of Black Creek Pioneer Village with what I assumed would be an easy assignment when I was told to “bring these kitchens to life.” As Curator of Historic Houses for the city of Toronto, advisor to the reconstruction of Fort William at Thunder Bay, and Museums Advisor for the Province of Ontario, I have advised municipalities, heritage groups, and historical societies who were acquiring, restoring, or furnishing a historic building or community and wanted to “bring their kitchens to life.” This included determining, finding, and demonstrating the growing, preserving and consuming of food, beverages and medicines of the period using every available resource – archives, artefacts, diaries, newspapers, letters, wills, interviews and, if I was really lucky, an archaeological report. In this paper, I will share my experiences bringing our ancestors’ foodways to life using these methods.

Ellerbrok, Brittany A. (Memorial University), Vaughan Grimes (Memorial University), and Joseph Parish (Cape Breton University)
Reconstruction of Diet and Demography of Human Remains from an 18th-Century Mass Burial Site at the Fortress of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia
[Session 17] During the 18th century, the Fortress of Louisbourg played an important role in the colonial history of North America. Although there has been much research into many aspects of Louisbourg’s history, there is still a great deal of information that is yet unknown. One such example pertains to a mass burial site discovered in 2006. To find out more about these individuals, stable and radiogenic isotopic analysis was performed to reconstruct the group’s diet and demography. Concerning diet, the main protein source of a majority of the 45 individuals appears to have consisted equally of fish and of herbivores and omnivores who subsisted on G type plants (i.e. wheat, barley and oats), and very few marine foods. Forthcoming analyses will address the group’s demographic origins, which will reveal if the mass burial individuals were original occupants of the fortress, or from outside the area – perhaps New England soldiers from the siege of 1745.

Farley, William (University of Connecticut)
Native and Euroamerican Subsistence Strategies in Nineteenth Century Southeastern Connecticut
[Session 11] Nineteenth-century Southeastern Connecticut represented a setting in which Native Americans living on reservations were residing in close proximity to Euroamerican communities. This paper utilizes a comparative macrobotanical analysis to determine similarities and differences in subsistence strategies between two households, one located on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and a
Euroamerican household in nearby North Stonington. By covering the analysis of the charred wood and seed remains from these sites, this paper clarifies the manners in which both Native and Euroamerican communities in Southeastern Connecticut navigated the environmental and social stresses of everyday life. Comparative paleoethnobotanical analysis, in this case, allows for an in-depth analysis of the effects of colonialism on the foodways of two early American families with differing identities but similar socioeconomic and social opportunities.

Fay, Amelia (Memorial University)

To Trade or Not? An examination of wealth accumulation among the Labrador Inuit

[Session 5] The late 18th century marks a period of direct and sustained contact between the Labrador Inuit and various European populations. Prior to this period contact was more sporadic, especially for the Inuit residing north of Hamilton Inlet. That being said, by this time the Labrador Inuit had firmly established a long-distance trade network along the coast where European goods from the south were brought north in exchange for northern resources. While traditionally this was thought to be facilitated by Inuit ‘big men’, there were entire families who would make the long trip south to trade. Instead of thinking of this system purely in terms of the anthropological ‘big men’, which has certain implications, the idea of wealth accumulation among specific individuals/families should be considered. Archaeological evidence shows a clear distinction between the ‘haves’ and ‘have-nots’. Perhaps in part by choice, it seems as though certain families were more interested in and more successful at, acquiring European goods.

Fowler, Jonathan (St. Mary’s University)

Adaptation and Variability in Acadia: New Avenues for Archaeological Investigations

[Session 9] The French colonial inhabitants of Acadia – the Acadians – exhibit a greater degree of cultural diversity than is generally acknowledged by historians and scholars in cognate disciplines. This is unfortunate because nation-level narratives do not offer the most satisfying descriptive or explanatory accounts of colonial lives in the northeast. Archaeology’s capacity to generate new evidence at a range of analytical scales makes it a potentially powerful agent of change in this discussion, and this paper outlines some of the ways in which a start in this effort has been made.
Garver, Lydia and Patricia Gibble (Indiana University)

Piece Plotting and Dating Historic Structures: Dealing with Secondary Deposits

[Session 20] Piece plotting is an excavation method which involves recording the exact location of each artifact. It is frequently used on prehistoric sites when thin stratigraphic levels make parsing chronological periods difficult. Historic archaeologists rarely use piece plotting, but some deposits may warrant the precision this methodology provides. For example, archaeologists often use artifacts found within a builder's trenches to date a historic structure. This is not always possible if builder's trenches are inaccessible or highly disturbed, as was the case for the 18th-century store at The Speaker's House site (36MG421) in Trappe, Pennsylvania. By piece plotting the dense accumulation of artifacts along what was once the back wall of the structure, we were able to establish a better estimate of the store's construction. Historical archaeologists should consider piece plotting artifacts when addressing undisturbed deposits with high artifact content and unclear stratigraphic division.

Gaulton, Barry, and James A. Tuck (Memorial University)

A Terraced Village at 'Avalon': The Construction and Evolution of George Calvert's 1621 Colony at Ferryland, Newfoundland

[Session 7] Ferryland's first governor, Captain Edward Wynne, wrote to George Calvert in 1621-22 describing the first series of buildings and plans for future work. These early letters also talk of digging and reclaiming land for the purpose of expanding the colony. Whereas the documentary record goes cold shortly after 1622, the archaeological investigation of Ferryland has allowed us to understand the evolution of the structures and landscapes built and modified during the Calvert era (1621-1637). Two decades of research has revealed the well-planned and substantial nature of Calvert's colony in his Province of Avalon; a settlement built upon a series of man-made terraces reminiscent of some port towns in the Old World.

Gibb, James G., Bill Stephens, and Peter C. Quantock (Archeological Society of Maryland)

Little Guns on the Big Elk: Discovering Fort Hollingsworth (1813-1815), Elkton, Maryland

[Session 19] Fort Hollingsworth, erected by the citizens of Cecil County, Maryland, in April 1813 to protect the area from British incursions, was one of a series of small breastworks that protected the upper reaches of the Chesapeake Bay and the 'back door' to Philadelphia during the War of 1812. Fort Hollingsworth saw brief action in 1814 and, after the war, was demolished and the land returned to farming. Geophysical survey, exploratory soil borings, and detailed topographic mapping, and focused excavation, convincingly and economically identified the footprint of this long-lost fort. The work was undertaken by the Archeological Society of Maryland in 2011 and 2012.

Gilbert, Allan S. (Fordham University)

The Bronx Turtle Petroglyph: Native American or Citizen American?

[Session 20] In the late 1970s, a petroglyph of a turtle was found on a large boulder within the grounds of the New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx. Presumed authentic at the time, it was cleaned and displayed within the NYBG, but a number of archaeologists reacted to publication of the find with tacit scepticism. Subsequent historical and iconographical studies, as well as examination of the carving using various imaging techniques have led to an informed conclusion that the glyph is recent. This presentation will describe how its age was assessed, with special focus on the boulder's surface
because (1) ablation characteristics of the rock were instrumental in diagnosing the newness of the carving, and (2) weathering processes vary greatly by rock type and climate, and an understanding of them is crucial to effective analysis of not only petroglyphs but other archaeologically-significant exposed stone surfaces.

Gilbert, William (Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation)  
"Dwelling There Still": Historical Archaeology in Cupids, Newfoundland  
[Session 3] Cupids, Newfoundland is the site of the first English settlement in what is now Canada. Despite this many people are still uncertain about the true significance of the founding of Cupids in 1610. William Gilbert discovered the site in 1995 and has conducted excavations there every year since. In this paper he will look at some of the more significant archaeological discoveries made over the last 17 years and combine these with recent documentary research in an attempt to place Cupids in its proper historical context.

Guiry, Eric, Vaughan Grimes, Colin Smith, Stéphane Noël and Eric Tourigny (University of British Columbia, Memorial University, La Trobe University, Université Laval, & Matrix Research Ltd.)  
Integrating Bone Chemistry and Faunal Analyses in Historical Archaeology: A Review and Case Study from Newfoundland  
[Session 17] Stable isotope based paleodietary reconstructions are rarely conducted on faunal remains from historic sites in North America. A variety of novel insights can be gained about the nature of human-animal interactions in historic contexts from studying the diets of animals husbanded by humans. To encourage further bone chemistry work at historic sites in northeastern North America, as well as other regions of the world, we present: 1) a literature review of studies that have focused on North American historic faunal remains, and 2) a case study demonstrating how human-animal relations can be reconstructed using bulk collagen stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis and single amino acid stable carbon isotope analysis on bone collagen from fauna collected at historic sites in Newfoundland.

Hamilton, Nathan D. (University of Southern Maine)  
Avian Fauna and Occupational Intensity of Historic Maritime Communities on Smuttynose, Isle of Shoals, Gulf of Maine  
[Session 4] Nine low lying islands off the Maine-New Hampshire border document some 400 years of historic period occupations as well as prehistoric Native American activities. The isolation of the islands from the mainland and their proximity to marine fish stocks, primarily cod, made them essential to the regional maritime community. Recent archaeological excavations delineated four periods of historic utilization that provide samples from circa 1630-1910 and have associated bird, fish and domestic mammal fauna. The faunal analysis has focused on marine gastropod, bird and fish species to establish trends in resource utilization and related changes in species abundance and maritime ecology from the 17th to the 20th centuries. An analysis of avian fauna species and body parts has been carried out to determine seasonal exploitation, and duration and intensity of the changing occupational activities of the islands. Predation of bird may have resulted in demographic levelling of select resources.

Hatcher, Hilary (Memorial University)  
A Look at Anglo Occupation on Newfoundland’s French Shore  
[Session 9] Located on the eastern side of the Great Northern Peninsula, the Petit Nord was a traditional fishing territory for the French since the 16th century, made part of the French Shore by treaty in 1713 and French rights here were only
relinquished in 1904. However, recent archaeological excavation in Cap Rouge harbour, and more specifically at the site of the French fishing room Champs Paya, has revealed British material. This represents a c.1760 - 1820 context, as well as an unexpected Anglo presence in French territory. This paper will examine the British ceramic assemblage in an attempt to glean something of who these Anglo occupants were, as well as when and how they may have been using this shore space. Additionally by looking at such material as gun flints and musket balls, and evidence of burnt structures, this paper will look into the notion of competition and the possibility of violence at this site between French and British crews involved in the fishing industry. Such a study will help reveal more of the limited history of the early British presence in this area of Newfoundland, and create a more complete understanding of the history of this particular site and the groups who used it.

Hawkins, Catherine (Memorial University)

*English Border Ware Ceramics at Ferryland, Newfoundland*

_TUNNED 3_ English Border ware was produced along the Surrey-Hampshire border in southern England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was distributed to all parts of England as well as to colonies in North America. The collection of Border ware ceramics that have been excavated at the archaeological site in Ferryland, Newfoundland, were analysed in hopes of gaining a better understanding of the social and economic changes that were occurring at Ferryland throughout the seventeenth century. During the first half of the seventeenth century, the Border ware vessels uncovered at Ferryland were very similar to the common forms present in England, whereas during the second half of the seventeenth century there seems to be more specialized vessels being imported to Ferryland. Questions about why this may be are answered based on information regarding the people who inhabited Ferryland at this time and the trading networks between England and Ferryland.

Hodge, Christina (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

*Tea and Masculinity: Gender and Consumption at Eighteenth-century Harvard*

_SESSION 2_ While the association of high status femininity with the eighteenth-century tea ceremony is well documented, privileged women were not the only colonials taking tea. Drinking this fashionable beverage involved family and visitors, servants and staff, women and men, adults and children, and — if visual sources are to be believed — the occasional family pet. Nuances of gender were entangled with tea in daily life, but they may be lost in the beverage's strong association with feminine consumption and consumerisms. To complicate our understanding of eighteenth-century tea taking, I explore the places of tea at colonial Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Tea drinking and components of its equipage played an important role in this masculine, largely homosocial community. For some, the material culture of tea was integral to the materiality of masculinity and embroiled other significant values of status, age, ethnicity/race, comfort, and taste.

Hurry, Silas D. (Historic St. Mary’s City)

*Pots rather than Pieces: Ceramic Assemblages from Historic St. Mary’s City*

_SESSION 15_ After forty years of excavations, archaeologists at Historic St. Mary’s City (HSMC) have recovered many fragments of broken ceramics. One of the hallmarks of HSMC archaeology has been to look at these fragments as representing individual vessels rather than simply sherds. Vessels are a meaningful measure of actual use while sherds
are simply a function breakage and discard. Eight distinct assemblages with historically known dates and functions are examined and compared. Additional collections recovered elsewhere in the Chesapeake are also used to help place all of these assemblages in perspective.

Ingram, Sarah (Memorial University)

"by which so much happiness is produced": An Analysis of the Seventeenth-Century Tavern at Ferryland, Newfoundland.

[Session 3] Over the past 20 years, excavations at Ferryland, Newfoundland have revealed many significant discoveries. One such discovery is a tavern associated with Sir David Kirke, the governor of the colony. The Kirke tavern played an integral role in the life of the Ferryland colonists during the seventeenth century, as taverns functioned as both a social hub and a public secular gathering place. This structure will be the focus of my graduate research. My paper reveals the current state of this research and artifact analysis. Through a comprehensive analysis of the structural remains and associated artifact assemblage I hope to discover the functions of the tavern during the Kirke occupation, and the role it played in social, political, and economic interactions during its use.

Kaplan, Susan (Bowdoin College)

The Northern Gang has Come In: An Examination of Inuit Settlement Distribution across the Landscape

[Session 5] Archaeologists who work in northern Labrador have tended to analyze settlement patterns using an economic lens. Often, they consider animal seasonal distributions, fast ice cover, locations of the sina and polynyas, and proximity to European trading stations and missions to make sense of sod house site distributions. Yet a diversity of factors other than economic considerations affect where people decide to live, including family relations, spiritual concerns, and political calculations. This paper uses archaeological and ethnohistorical data to examine non-economic factors that might have entered into nineteenth and early twentieth-century Inuit decisions about how they distributed themselves along the north Labrador coast.

Kelly, John M. (Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center) and Kevin A. McBride (University of Connecticut)

Continuity in Native Lithic Technology: Documenting Gunflint Production and Tool Use at the Mashantucket Pequot Fortified Village at Monhantic during King Philip’s War

[Session 18] The Monhantic Fort site is a Mashantucket Pequot fortified village occupied during King Philip’s War (1675-1677). Archaeological investigations recovered over 900 pieces of European flint, most associated with the wartime production of gunflints. The process of gunflint production reflects continuity of earlier lithic technologies adapted and integrated into new European technologies. While many lithic tools had been replaced by European metal tools by this time, the flint assemblage also contains a number of tools indicating continued use of lithic tools in domestic contexts. Spatial analysis of the flint assemblage in the context of domestic and non-domestic spaces and features suggests a differential distribution of debitage, gunflints, and tools which can be used to address issues of specialization and gendered space.

Kelman, Darryl and Emily Pudden (Kelman Heritage Consulting)

Continuity and Change in Historic Building Techniques in Coastal Urban Communities

[Session 20] Due to its unique properties, wood has historically been considered among the most reliable of building materials. Indeed, timber-framed structures were probably the most common construction method found in
early urban settlements in Northeastern North America. Over time, other materials, such as stone, brick and concrete, came to replace wood as the dominant building material. In coastal communities, however, environmental factors intervened to perpetuate the importance of wood in urban construction, particularly in waterlogged areas. This paper will examine the ongoing use of wooden building techniques in coastal urban sites, as a means of addressing the particular challenges of building in waterfront locations.

Kerns Galway, Mechelle (United States Naval Academy)
For the Defense of Annapolis: Fort Madison on the Severn
[Session 19] Fort Madison, located on the north side of the Severn River in Annapolis, Maryland was a star-shaped fort with an elliptical face that fronted the water. It was constructed in 1808 and occupied during the War of 1812 as part of the defense of Annapolis, Maryland’s capital. The fort was redesigned, moved back from the water’s edge and rebuilt during 1855 to 1857 under Montgomery C. Meigs and was garrisoned during the US Civil War but never saw action. The fort property was transferred to the US Navy in 1873 and became part of the US Naval Academy’s training grounds for ordinance testing and marksmanship exercises. The fort stood until 1930 when it was razed to make room for a rifle range. This paper outlines the history of the fort using land records, USACE plans, historic photographs, as well as the findings from a Phase I survey conducted in the spring of 2012.

King, Julia A. (St. Mary’s College of Maryland)
The Material Culture of Displacement: Piscataway Responses to Lord Baltimore’s Foreign Policies
[Session 7] Excavations at the c.1680 fortified Piscataway settlement on Lord Baltimore’s Zekiah Manor reveal a mix of artifacts of both Native and European origin. When these materials are compared with artifacts recovered from the Posey (c. 1660-1685) and Heater’s Island (c. 1699-1712) sites, together they appear to fit models of “progressive acculturation.” Such models tend to gloss the role of negotiation, conflict, and displacement in cultural interaction. In the case of the Piscataway, these models also ignore realities found in the documentary record. The Piscataway used European goods to maintain local social and political structures. Even as the Piscataway acquired increasing numbers of goods, however, some members challenged English authority by shunning or otherwise distancing themselves from English control. English goods may, in some cases, signal the integration of Native and foreign practices while, in others, these goods can also indicate the increased mobility of geographical displacement.

Krugler, John (Marquette University)
Sir George Calvert and his Newfoundland Design
[Session 7] What did Sir George Calvert, later the first Baron of Baltimore, intend by colonizing in Newfoundland? His son, Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, had a well thought out “designe” for his Maryland colony that very much reflected his circumstances as an impoverished English Catholic. Did George Calvert have a design for his Newfoundland colony? If so, how effectively did he implement it? George Calvert’s religious commitments complicate the Avalon story. His interest in overseas expansion came while he conformed to the Church of England and while he served at the court of James I. When he resigned from his government appointments in 1625, he converted to Roman Catholicism and lived openly as a Catholic, the harsh penal laws notwithstanding. This presentation considers how these decisions changed his Newfoundland design and how it may have influenced his decision to “abandon” his enterprise in 1629.
[Session 17] This paper contextualizes recent zoological and paleoethnobotanical studies of African American sites in the Northeast. In New England, regional practices of agriculture seem to have set broad patterns in the diet, with common domestic animals and defined series of crop plants and fruits dominating most assemblages, including those from both free and enslaved African American households. Using data from a series of sites from the mid-18th through early-19th centuries, this paper seeks to interpret the place and significance of African American foodways within the broader regional pattern. Idiosyncratic aspects of assemblages provide an entrance into discussions of the role of food in the construction of African American identity and the role of cooking and foodways in the negotiation of conditions of racism and discrimination.

[Session 19] Over the past three decades, Parks Canada archaeology has advanced our understanding of War of 1812 sites in Ontario. Delineation of the original 1796 traces at Fort George and Fort Malden provide enhanced appreciation of the transformation from defensible supply stations to works of greater strength. It also demonstrates differences between British and American fortification strategies. Investigations at Fort Mississauga, Henry and Wellington illustrate how British Royal Engineers rethought defence, utilizing different designs as the war progressed. In addition to their construction, site alterations, and future archaeological potential, excavations also reveal insights about site occupations and activities — from raucous dinner parties to counterfeiting coins. In hindsight, the usefulness of employing a long term/small-scale cultural resource management approach to military archaeology is evaluated along with recommendations for future study.

[Session 21] In 1661, William and Temperance Bretton deeded 1.5 acres to the “zealous Roman Catholic inhabitants” of Newtown, Maryland, for a chapel and churchyard. Documents suggest that this chapel was built in 1662. Burials presumably began at that time. With the law of 1704 prohibiting public worship of Catholicism, the church fell into disuse. Burials, however, continued and the current St. Francis church was built one half mile west in 1731 after the 1704 law was repealed. A recent survey of the cemetery identified a mid 17th-century site. Few domestic artifacts were recovered but considerable architectural debris including unglazed floor tile, window glass and nails were found. A possible structural posthole and mold has been partially exposed. St. Francis Xavier may serve as a model of what a 17th-century earthfast Catholic Church looks like archaeologically.

[Session 9] The Basque presence in Canada has often been seen as a 16th-century phenomenon characterized by whaling activities in the Strait of Belle Isle and to a lesser degree in the
St. Lawrence estuary, based on the seminal research of Selma Barkham, James Tuck and Robert Grenier. As a result, the broader presence of the Basques, covering a much greater space-time and involving above all the cod fishery, has been somewhat overshadowed. Diplomatic and cultural factors allowed Basques from the Spanish provinces of Gipuzkoa and Bizkaia to continue fishing in New France, possibly in greater numbers than their cousins from the French Basque Country. The archaeology of Basque sites around the Gulf of St. Lawrence shows an evolution over time in their geographical distribution, type of fishery and material culture. Explaining this evolution sheds new light on the complexity of the transatlantic fishery in New France.

Lyttleton, James (University College Cork)
Closer to home: the Lords Baltimore's colonial endeavours in Ireland
[Session 7] While much research has focused on the Calvert settlements in Newfoundland and Maryland, less attention has been paid to the family’s Irish estates which were acquired in the same period. Archaeological and historical research illustrates that the Lords Baltimore were embedded in an economic network that encompassed their estates on both sides of the Atlantic with a focus on timber in Ireland, the fisheries in Newfoundland, and tobacco in Maryland, activities that marked the rise of a new transatlantic world. The Irish manor of Clohamon in Co. Wexford is being used as a case study to question the extent to which English colonial enterprise in North America was informed by experiences in Ireland.

Maguire, Susan (Buffalo State College)
Excavating the “Red Barracks”: the War of 1812 at Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY
[Session 19] Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY commands a strategic position overlooking the Niagara River at the mouth of Lake Ontario which allowed the fort’s occupants to control the movement of people and goods around Niagara Falls and into the interior of North America. This strategic position was limited by the placement of the border between the United States and British North America in the late 18th century. The construction of Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario within cannon shot turned Old Fort Niagara into a precarious position to defend during the War of 1812. The Americans occupied the fort early in the war but the British captured the fort on December 19, 1813 and held it for the remainder of the war. Constructed in 1807 by the American military, the Red Barracks served as an infirmary for injured soldiers. The British later expanded the structure and it served as a barracks building. An examination of the archaeological and documentary evidence provides some insight into the lives of American and British soldiers during the War of 1812.

Martin, John W., Richard F. Veit, John M. Stiteler and Mark C. Brosnan (Gannett Fleming, Inc.)
The Mantor Farmstead, Tioga County, Pennsylvania
[Session 18] The Northern Tier of Pennsylvania is not well represented in the archaeological record. This is due both because of limited development-driven cultural resource investigations and the late settlement and sparse population of the region. The completion of the Williamson Road in the last decade of the 18th century, spanning into New York, began to make the area more accessible. The Mantor Farmstead offered the opportunity to examine settlement in Tioga County and within the Tioga River Valley by family members emigrating...
from New York into a largely open region. Population centers remained small and the residents were primarily farmers within the valleys. The Mantor Farmstead and the Mantor family provide personal histories by which to witness the transition of Tioga County from initial settlement through farming, logging, and industrial development, to an eventual decline at the close of the 19th century.

**Mascia, Sara F. (Historical Perspectives, Inc.)**
*This Old House II: Flushing’s Bowne House*

[Session 21] Historical Perspectives, Inc. recently completed excavations at the Bowne House in Flushing, New York. Now a small oasis of greenery in the ever-changing metropolis of New York City, over some 350 years the Bowne property has evolved from farmstead to historic house museum, with stops along the way at Quaker shrine, appendage of a world-famous commercial nursery, spinster domicile, and schoolchildren’s field-trip destination. Although mitigation excavation work has been conducted there since 1983, the Bowne property was recently acquired by the New York City Parks Department, and the data from the current investigation will help guide future interpretation of the property, as well as provide site planners with information that will pinpoint an appropriate location for a new visitors’ center. This paper summarizes previous excavations conducted by Queen College, along with the current research.

**McAleese, Kevin (The Rooms Provincial Museum)**
*“Infected” the Public with Archaeology: Museum as Vector...*

[Session 22] Traditionally a museum repository function has not always supported public access to Museum collections. In fact the public have known little of a Museum’s collections, except through exhibitions. Since exhibits are often developed based on initial research provided by the site archaeologist, then the public can be hooked via the objects displayed, or their interpretation. Good exhibitions “infect” the public with an archaeology appreciation, especially when the exhibitions give the public an opportunity to “study” the objects. This study is, albeit, in a “coffee-table-type book” version vs. the more erudite and specialized academic journal article version. But exhibitions can effect some additional focused research on particular collections beyond the display of delicate and fragile objects conserved, or “laundry lists” of items excavated. Exhibit-oriented research is constrained by its singular nature and its “public archaeology” presentation. But “infesting the public” via museum exhibits can raise Archaeology’s profile. A discussion of some recent Rooms Museum exhibitions will illustrate this practice.

**Metheny, Karen (Metropolitan College and Boston University)**
*“If the Flavour Be Agreeable”: The Meal as Sensory Experience*

[Session 1] Given the distance from our subjects both spatially and temporally, we often forget about the importance of taste, smell, and texture to the meal. We are better able to talk about presentation or appearance because of our familiarity with the material culture of food consumption. We may focus on nutrition or caloric intake without considering whether a food is good to eat, or write about a food or ingredient without an understanding of the physical properties of that food when prepared in a certain manner. In this paper, I explore the role of sensory experience in the interpretation of the archaeological remains of a meal, and the need to acknowledge that food is not just good to think, but it is good to eat—that is, while a food may be nutritious and it may be pleasurable, it is also meant to be edible.
Miller, Henry (Historic St. Mary’s City)

The Calvert Boys Endeavor: Exploring the History and Archaeology of the Maryland Design

[Session 7] This paper briefly discusses the efforts of the sons of George Calvert to found and guide their colonial endeavor in Maryland. As the final colonial enterprise of the family, how did Maryland benefit from their prior experiences and what were the unique features of Lord Baltimore’s Chesapeake colony? Both historical data regarding the Maryland Design and archaeological insights from the 40 years of excavations at the founding site of St. Mary’s City will be employed to examine these questions.

Miller, Henry M. (Historic St. Mary’s City)

“Pinky’s” Grand Idea for Measuring Sot-Weed Holes: A Small Proposal for Enhancement

[Session 15] A vital tool for historical archaeology was invented by J.C. “Pinky” Harrington in the 1950s with his pipe stem size chart. Using 64ths inch drill bits to standardize measurements, this tool has been employed consistently for over half a century by archaeologists. The only significant modification by Binford and a few others was to reduce the stem bore data to rather simplistic mean dates. Is this all pipe stems can tell us? One little known suggestion for improving Harrington’s method is in an unpublished paper Garry Wheeler Stone presented at the Jamestown Conference in 1977. My study builds directly on Stone’s ideas. It proposes 1) using more refined measuring increments and 2) analyzing the resulting bar graphs of colonial pipe stem bores more carefully. This results in better insights about dating and interpreting how archaeological deposits are created. Examples are given from a variety of archaeological sites and features in Maryland and Ireland.

Mills, Steve

“Going to the cabin, 17th-century style”: Transhumance in the Newfoundland subsistence economy

[Session 8] Transhumance, aka “winterhousing”, was a major part of early planters’ subsistence in 17th-century Newfoundland. In winter, families moved from their homes near the fishing grounds to locations deep in the bays where, protected from winter gales, they availed of the forest resources. The forest offered animals for food and furs, and lumber for boat building, barrel making and for sale to migratory fishing crews. This seasonal practice continued to be an aspect of many Newfoundland and Labrador families until the early 20th century. In 2009/10 we investigated one of these winterhouses near the community of Sunnyside, at the bottom of Trinity Bay in eastern Newfoundland. Dating from 1660-1680, this site is the earliest material evidence of this important part of outport economy. This paper will present our findings and discuss the architecture of winterhouses and the economy of survival in the 17th-century Newfoundland forest.

Mitchell, Ruth M. (Historic St. Mary’s City)

The Search for the Hicks-Mackall Plantation: Excavations on the 18th-century Plantation in St. Mary’s City, Maryland.

[Session 15] Several years of archaeological work are currently being conducted on the site of the Hicks-Mackall plantation in St. Mary’s City. Established ca. 1754, the site was occupied for 60 years and was the main plantation in St. Mary’s throughout the second half of the 18th century. The property was purchased from the Hicks family in 1774 by John Mackall, who greatly increased his personal wealth during his lifetime. Recent discoveries include a brick foundation associated with the 18th-century plantation, a colonial period brick clamp and new evidence from the 17th-century landscape of the original
townlands. The project precedes construction of a new archaeological laboratory and college building, and is giving a unique opportunity to learn about the 18th and early 19th centuries in St. Mary's City, along with new 17th-century insights.

Morrison, Adrian (Memorial University)
A Mill Behind the House: A 19th Century Mill in Scots Bay, Nova Scotia

[Session 10] Lumbering was one of Nova Scotia’s first industries, and it continues to exist today. When the industry reached its peak in the mid-late nineteenth century there were over fourteen hundred mills located in the province. These operations played an important role in the area’s development, influencing settlement patterns and providing employment and necessary building materials. In doing so, lumbering has either directly or indirectly affected almost every community. This paper reports on excavations at the James M. Rogers Sawmill, a nineteenth century mill located in Scots Bay, Nova Scotia. Particular focus is placed on interpreting the culture, impact and lifeways associated with the sawmilling industry and the ways in which sawmills have affected the lives of those closest to them: early millers, their households and their surrounding communities.

Nelson, Jessica
Picking up the Pieces: A Ceramic Analysis of a 17th Century Farm in Rensselaerswyck

[Session 20] For several decades in the 1600s, much of New York State and New Jersey, and portions of Connecticut and Pennsylvania formed the colony of New Netherland. After the English conquest, much of its Dutch heritage disappeared as the result of assimilation and modern development. One of the few sites to survive can be found near the northern part of Papscanee Island, in New York’s Hudson River Valley. Since the 1970s, archaeologists working for the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation have been visiting what they believe to be the remains of a Dutch farm, tentatively identified as the Van Buren site loci I and II, to conduct surface collections. This paper uses a ceramic analysis of the collection within a historical context to reveal insights into the site’s occupation period, the socio-economic status of its residents, and trade patterns and cross-cultural interactions in New Netherland.

Noël, Stéphane (Université Laval)
An Archaeology of the French Acadian Foodways in the Maritime Provinces

[Session 17] During the 1630s, the first waves of French families started to settle in the tidal marshlands around Port Royal in Acadia. The small Acadian communities flourished through communal dyking of large portions of salt marshes, which they used to grow crops and raise livestock. The Acadians formed a close-knit community, tied by strong family bonds, their catholic faith, but also by the landscape they helped create. Moreover, the Acadians were at the middle of a cultural plaque-tournante, interacting with the Mi’kmaw native groups, the French and British administrators and settlers, and the New England merchants. Archaeologically, it is possible to observe certain specific characteristics of the Acadian identity, such as landscape use, dyking technologies, trading networks, architecture and foodways. By integrating past and current research on Acadian archaeological sites with documentary sources, this paper explores the role of foodways in the creation of a distinct Acadian identity.
Pike, Kelly-Anne (Memorial University)

A Bioarchaeological Investigation of Salvaged Human Remains from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland

[Session 18] From a bioarchaeological perspective, human remains collected during salvage operations tend to create more questions than answers upon study. Skeletal elements are often poorly preserved, commingled and fragmented, and valuable site context is ultimately lost to the claws of heavy machinery. Here we present an assessment of salvaged human remains (MNI=18) from St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Harbour Grace that includes many of these same challenges. By using a biocultural framework to aid in skeletal analysis, however, these remains have yielded vital information concerning the effects of broader social, cultural, religious, and economic issues on the daily life and death of late eighteenth-century Newfoundlander. Furthermore, this skeletal collection will prove useful as a comparative sample for later studies that seek to understand the dynamics of health and disease in bustling port areas, specifically in other populations with close cultural affinities such as those in New England and the British Isles.

Pope, Peter (Memorial University)

Mining Prospects, c. 1668, at a Prehistoric Soapstone Quarry in Fleur de Lys, Newfoundland

[Session 9] France’s Archives des Colonies preserves a report on lead prospecting at Fleur de Lys, on Newfoundland’s northeast coast, in 1668. The present paper identifies both the author and the official to whom the memorandum was addressed. Placed in bureaucratic context, the document makes sense as a solution to the shortage of lead which hampered France’s industrial and military ambitions, at the time. French interest in the area, beyond the traditional use of Fleur de Lys as a seasonal fishing station, seems to have been motivated by an identification of the prehistoric Dorset Eskimo soapstone quarry there, as a mine. This is now an important archaeological site but lead, as well as soapstone, has been mined there. Although the French were well aware of Native people in the area, they apparently did not consider the possibility that geological resources might have been exploited by hunter-gatherer cultures.

Ramsden, Peter (McMaster University)

Huron-French Contact in the Late 16th to Early 17th Century - Unearthing the Mosaic

[Session 5] When Hurons made contact with the French in the early 17th century, they had been indirectly acquiring European goods via the St. Lawrence Iroquoians for 50 years. In the conventional history of Huron-French contact, the alliance of the French and Hurons is the inevitable outcome of their meeting. Archaeological evidence from the 50 years preceding contact shows that the alliance was not a foregone conclusion, but was a source of contention within Huron communities. Increased contact with the French, with the attendant disruption of traditional behaviours, was not embraced by all communities, or by all factions within communities. Some chose to avoid further contact and reasserted traditional values. While the eventual outcome may appear as a uniform Huron acceptance of the French as economic and military partners, it was the result of many individual debates and decisions. Those debates, and thus the broader final outcome, could have gone either way.
ler. For my thesis, I am interested in one history in particular, namely the transition from a natural to a cultural landscape at this site. The landscape before and after the arrival of Europeans has already been investigated to some degree, however, how the actual transition took place remains unclear. Various methodologies have the potential to address this question. This thesis will rely on archaeoentomology, micromorphology and palynology, as each of them offers different types of information. This presentation will introduce the preliminary results of the archaeoentomological study.

Focused on understanding the yardscapes around the building. In the process, two new outbuildings, an animal baiting pit and an artifact-rich, filled-in ravine were discovered. Further research was conducted on the 1645 Pope’s Fort, an English Civil War fortification built around the house and this raised more questions than it answered. This past summer, part of the excavation was focused on the building, uncovering part of the foundation and defining two cellars within it.

Rousseau, Mélanie (Université Laval)
Transition from a natural to a cultural landscape in Quebec City: An entomological point of view

[Session 9] Quebec City’s Intendant’s Palace site is rich in history. For my thesis, I am interested in one history in particular, namely the transition from a natural to a cultural landscape at this site. The landscape before and after the arrival of Europeans has already been investigated to some degree, however, how the actual transition took place remains unclear. Various methodologies have the potential to address this question. This thesis will rely on archaeoentomology, micromorphology and palynology, as each of them offers different types of information. This presentation will introduce the preliminary results of the archaeoentomological study.

Riordan, Timothy B. (Historic St. Mary's City)
"...and all outhouses in the said orchard and garden...": Recent Discoveries at the Calvert House, St. Mary’s City, Maryland

[Session 15] Since 2008, the HSMC field school has been investigating the Calvert House site. The structure was built by Leonard Calvert, the first Governor of Maryland. Over its 70 year history, the building served as the Governor’s House, the first Statehouse, and as the largest Ordinary in town. Initially tested in the 1980s, the current research primarily focused on understanding the yardscapes around the building. In the process, two new outbuildings, an animal baiting pit and an artifact-rich, filled-in ravine were discovered. Further research was conducted on the 1645 Pope’s Fort, an English Civil War fortification built around the house and this raised more questions than it answered. This past summer, part of the excavation was focused on the building, uncovering part of the foundation and defining two cellars within it.

Rymer, Jessica and Henry M. Miller (Historic St. Mary’s City)
Exchange, Connections, and Tobacco Pipes in an Atlantic World: Maker’s Marks in the Chesapeake

[Session 15] As the lifeblood of the Maryland colony, the exchange in tobacco and tobacco related products between it and England can shed light on the impact of the political changes within Great Britain on the Maryland settlers. The Treaty of Union in 1707 that joined Scotland and England into
one country opened up trade in the colonial Chesapeake to Scottish merchants and allowed the pipe manufacturers in Glasgow to dominate what had once been the domain of Bristol. Does the archaeological record reflect this shift from English to Scottish ports? And what happened after the American Revolution? Can tobacco pipe maker’s marks serve as a sensitive indicator of larger political events? Using data from the St. John’s site (ca.1638-1715), Town Center sites (ca.1635-1710), the John Hicks site (ca.1720-1742), and the Hicks-Mackall site (ca.1750-1815) at St. Mary’s City, this paper will explore these questions.

Schaefer, Richard G. (Historical Perspectives, Inc.)
This Old House I: Flushing’s Bowne House
[Session 21] Built in ca. 1660, the Bowne House in Flushing, New York, is one of the oldest houses in Queens County, constructed while the English-settled town was still part of Dutch New Netherland. The house was at the center of a show down between Director General Peter Stuyvesant and John Bowne, who allowed illegal public meetings of the ‘abominable sect’ in his home. Publicized far and wide by Quaker historians and hagiographers, the house was morphed into the ‘birthplace of religious freedom in America’. Remarkably, despite the house’s fame and establishment as combination residence and ‘museum of antiquities’ by the late 19th century, no archaeological investigation was carried out on the property until the 1980s. This paper, the first of two on the Bowne House, strips away some of the mythology about the house and its inhabitants, and discusses the archaeological evidence that can be associated with the period of its greatest renown.

Smith, Philip (University of Montreal)
A Pattern of Transhumance among European Settlers in Newfoundland and Labrador. An Opportunity for Archaeology
[Session 8] From the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries many European settlers in Newfoundland and Labrador practised a form of transhumance. Typically families and sometimes entire communities migrated from their coastal fishing settlements in autumn and spent the winter months in forests some distance inland, living in temporary log dwellings. Their activities in the winter camps included caribou hunting, fur trapping, manufacturing fishing equipment and cutting firewood. They returned to their coastal homes in spring to resume the cod fishery. In many respects the dual residential pattern resembled those of aboriginal hunting-fishing groups in northern regions. There are written records, mainly unpublished and fragmentary, for hundreds of the events, but many questions remain. The environmental, economic and social forces involved in these seasonal movements and their impact on the local society are not yet well understood. There is an urgent need for archaeological investigations to resolve some of the problems.

Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M. (Oakland University and Peabody Museum, Harvard University)
Material Evidence of Americanization at the intersections of Gender, Ethnicity, Religion, and Class in the Jewish Diaspora of Greater Boston 1840–1940
[Session 2] The spread of Jewish communities with different changing gender ideologies and practices are traced across Boston’s landscape. Communities were formed by synagogues and charitable institutions that usually moved over the landscape with their communities. Jewish classes and ethnic groups demonstrated social agency in their conflicts and negotiations within these institutions over changing gender
ideologies and practices that were often influenced by Anglo-American Protestantism. Americanization of Jewish gender systems was materially visible in synagogue architecture, artifacts, and landscapes. Class and ethnic power dynamics were expressed in the materialization of charitable programs offered by both Jewish and Anglo institutions, sometimes in cooperation with each other. Recently conflict developed among Jewish and Anglo classes and ethnic groups in a court battle that has preserved the last remaining immigrant synagogue out of 50 that once dotted the ghettos of Boston. Gender segregation at this orthodox synagogue shaped how it was built within its landscape.

Stopp, Marianne (Parks Canada)

Faceted interaction and lenses of interpretation

[Session 6] Labrador Inuit interaction with European fishers and whalers in southern Labrador was well underway by the 1600s and continued for another two and a half centuries. This paper considers Inuit agency in the shifting tenor of cross-cultural interactions over time, with emphasis on the French period and the coastal region between Cape North and Blanc Sablon. Archival records, site locations, house types, and material culture remains are the different representational levels that inform a puzzling and varied landscape of contact.

Sutherland, Patricia (Memorial University)

The Helluland Archaeological Project: Evidence for Norse/Native Contact in Arctic Canada

[Session 16] Recently identified archaeological finds from Canada’s eastern Arctic suggest the existence of a little known chapter in North American history. Artefacts resembling those used by Europeans of the Viking and Medieval periods have been recognized in several archaeological collections from Baffin Island and the adjacent regions of northern Labrador. These collections are from site locations occupied by the Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo culture, a distinct population that inhabited Arctic Canada before the arrival of ancestral Inuit from their Alaskan homeland. Investigations undertaken as part of the Helluland Archaeological Project have also yielded other lines of evidence which suggest that the Norse, who had founded colonies in southwest Greenland, may have had a significant presence in Arctic Canada. Interactions with the Dorset culture people during the centuries around 1000 A.D. appear to have been more frequent, more widespread and more complex than has previously been believed. Relations between the Norse and the early Inuit were likely more sporadic and opportunistic.

Donna Teasdale and Thomas Cromwell (Memorial University)

From India to America: The Recovery of P53 Enfield Rifles Off Newfoundland

[Session 13] In the spring of 2012, fishermen off the coast of Newfoundland hauled in a very unusual catch. The large, concreted, wooden box which they recovered proved to be an unopened crate of P53 Enfield Rifles. These weapons, the first universally adopted rifled small arm adopted by the British Army, saw service on the battlefields of the American Civil War and Crimea, were at the heart of the India Mutiny of 1857, and were issued to militia and police forces throughout the British Empire. This paper will discuss the historical significance and service history of these weapons, the steps being taken to conserve this unusual catch of the day, and the attempt to uncover the story of how they came to be on the ocean floor.
Temple, Blair (Gerald Penney Associates Limited)
"...much to be deplored": Archaeological Evidence of 19th-century Sewerage Systems in St. John’s, Newfoundland

[Session 21] Archaeological monitoring of the Harbour Interceptor Sewer (HIS) construction project in St. John’s, Newfoundland, between 2006 and 2010, exposed evidence of the city’s transition into a growing urban area during the 19th century. Many of these findings and the events they represent are not necessarily specific to urban centres, but are typical of such growth, and highlight the various consequences and solutions unique to urban growth. One such example is the introduction and evolution of a sewage disposal system. This paper will provide a preliminary examination of sewerage systems in St. John’s over the course of the 19th century, looking at changes in construction design, materials, and engineering, and how these developments are reflective of contemporary sanitary thinking, both local and abroad. Future research directions will also be addressed.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University) and Paul R. Huey (NYS Office of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation)
"New Bottles Made with My Crest:" Colonial Bottle Seals from Eastern North America, a Gazetteer and Interpretation

[Session 1] Bottle seals or crests are one of the more intriguing categories of artifacts recovered from historic archaeological sites. Small blobs of glass, applied to the necks or shoulders of bottles, they were embossed with initials, shields, and other insignia. They bear dates, as well as the initials and names of individuals and families, taverns, vineyards, schools, retailers, and military organizations. Archaeologists seriating blown glass bottles from colonial sites in North America have employed them as index fossils. They have also been interpreted as status markers. Here we argue that bottle seals served as indicators not just of economic capital, but also as indices of social and cultural capital, reflecting membership in elite groups, and knowledge of proper etiquette and behavior. These simple seals provide us with a window into lifeways in colonial America and the aspirations, behaviors, and connections between the owners of sealed bottles.

Venables, Brant (Binghamton University)
A Battle of Remembrance: the Memorialization and Heritage of the Newtown Battlefield

[Session 13] On August 29, 1779, the landscape of Newtown, New York, became bathed in the blood of two irreconcilable combatants: Loyalist soldiers and Native American warriors defending their homeland were defeated by overwhelming Continental forces. After Newtown, the Continental forces destroyed forty Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) towns. In 1879, Newtown Battlefield was transformed into a heritage landscape memorializing the victors and the early expansion of the United States. To analyse how the rituals of memorialization changed from 1874 to 2004, I examined monuments, interpretative signage, and primary source documents such as speech transcripts and newspaper accounts. I concluded that the rituals of memorialisation at Newtown reflected the United States’ attitudes and expectations of each era, eventually acknowledging British, Canadian and Native American perspectives. This evolution eventually balanced the portrayals of the North Americans who took part in the battle: the Continental forces and the Crown forces of Haudenosaunee, Delaware Indians, and Loyalists.
Victor, Megan
Rogue Fishermen: Codfish, Atlantic Items, and Identity of the Piratical People on the Isles of Shoals, 1623 – 1770

[Session 4] In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, taverns stood as integral places in the daily lives of the inhabitants of England and her colonies. While they functioned as one of the main meeting-places, taverns also served as locations where wages, windfalls, and purloined wealth could be spent or consumed through gifting, making them important sites for scholars who examine a range of economic networks. Despite the potential for elucidating practices of daily life and local customs of socialization, there has been a relative dearth of archaeological research done on colonial coastal taverns. This paper uses Smuttynose Island in the Isles of Shoals, Maine, as a comparative example to address underrepresented Caribbean tavern sites; specifically, it compares the ceramic, glass and pipe assemblages at Smuttynose to a larger port city, Port Royal, Jamaica. Through this comparison, the paper illuminates exchanges of social and economic capital and identity formation behind illicit trade.

Walker, Christina
Historical Buttons from Smuttynose Island, Isles of Shoals, Maine,

[Session 4] This paper is an analysis of the one hundred and forty buttons that were recovered from Smuttynose Island. It will explore the distribution of buttons by stratigraphy and material, and relate these findings to historical documents of the time period. Sixty of the buttons were identified by the South Typology. After a morphological analysis of the artifacts, the author investigates the relationships between buttons, gender and economic status in an endeavor to better understand the complex social interactions taking place in a 17th- through 19th-century fishing station.

Whitridge, Peter (Memorial University)
The sound of contact: historic Inuit music-making in northern Labrador

[Session 6] Archaeological investigations of Inuit-European contact typically focus on the most consequential economic, demographic and social effects. However, embracing European material culture had equally profound implications for the everyday sensory world. The appearance and feel of metals, glass and textiles, and the smell and taste of flour, tobacco and tea, gradually became routine. Hearing, too, was affected, as the report of a musket and clink of spoon and teacup merged into the ambient auditory backdrop. The most remarkable acoustic changes related to the adoption of tools designed specifically for sound production. At mission stations numerous musical instruments were deliberately introduced for the bands that accompanied religious and festive events, while in outlying villages a different set of archaeologically detectable musical practices emerged based on fiddle, concertina, harmonica and jaw harp. The latter reflect interaction and identification with traders and whalers rather than missionaries, and the distinct architectural settings of music-making.

Yentsch, Anne
Lessons from Archaeology and Anthropology for New England Cookbooks

[Session 1] This study began with the premise that recipes in New England cookbooks could be analyzed using the concepts of seriation, terminus post quem or ante quem, and presence/absence. Ingredients (fruits, vegetables, flavorings, garden seeds) were considered first. This line of inquiry revealed clear changes in the choice of fruits and vegetables—changes not explained by socio-economic status. Instead, a complex set of conjoined concepts about food emerged that...
included beliefs about health, sexuality, morals, gender, labor, use of space, social groups, and contemporaneous logic. These formed a structure of interlocking beliefs by which women decided what and what not to raise or use as well as when and how. The intricacy suggests that archaeologists need to expand current approaches to food-related artifacts to include a deeper contextualization of the lives of site occupants and a more thorough understanding of how the various bits of information from features, utensils, tablewares, and food remains mesh together.
MacIntyre, April (Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited)
Archaeology in the Sydney Tar Ponds: A Story of Challenges and Success
[Session 14] CRM archaeologists are often faced with health, safety and environmental challenges in the course of our work, particularly when working in urban/industrialized areas. This poster will focus on the monitoring, salvage, recording and interpretation of a 19th-century wooden sailing vessel abandoned in the north pond of the Sydney Tar Ponds site in the early 20th century. A look at Muggah Creek before industrialization of the Sydney steel mill, at the height of industrialization, and during the ongoing environmental remediation project will be included, as well as an overview of the challenges and benefits of doing archaeology in such an environment.

Roy, Olivier and Julie April (Université Laval)
Walk the Line? The Paved Courtyard of the Second Intendant’s Palace, Quebec City
[Session 14] Since the creation of the French colony and the establishment of the gouvernement royal in 1663, Quebec City has primarily developed around a few politically strategic locations including the forts and residences of the Governor in Upper Town, and that of the Intendant in Lower Town. Around 1750, a paved road was laid out to facilitate access between these two seats of colonial power in New France. Recently, Université Laval’s field school has focused its research on the courtyard of the second Intendant’s palace where it has extensively documented a paved surface. This research has led to question the historical data available about this feature and has allowed us to better understand the various constraints surrounding the development of this important site, the residence and workplace of a member of the colonial elite.

Tourigny, Eric (University of Leicester)
The Mansion House Faunal Assemblage, Ferryland 1625-1696.
[Session 14] This poster presents a summary of faunal remains recovered from deposits associated with the Mansion House, in the seventeenth-century settlement of Ferryland, Newfoundland. Built in the mid 1620s to serve as George Calvert’s family home on the island, the Mansion House later housed Newfoundland’s first Governor, David Kirke, and other elite members of the community. Faunal remains recovered from the structure’s deposits point to differences in the consumption patterns of those occupying the Mansion House compared to other Ferryland residents. Faunal remains associated with the collapse of the structure also provide information on the building’s final moments during the 1696 attack on the community by French forces.
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