

CNEHA '81

THE COUNCIL FOR
**NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

OCTOBER 16, 17, 18, 1981

WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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The Council for
NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Windsor, Connecticut
1981

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th

8:30 p.m. Executive Board Meeting, Sheraton Tobacco
Valley Inn

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th

9:00 a.m. Coffee and Registration Session at the Sheraton
Tobacco Valley Inn

9:30 CNEHA Business Meeting

10:00 CURRENT SITE REPORTS Chairman; Jo Ann Cotz,
Archeological Research Consultants

"Archaeological Investigation of the John Clark
Site Newport, Rhode Island" Joan Gallagher,
Public Archaeology Laboratory, Brown University

10:15 "7 Hanover Square, N.Y.C.: A Progress Report"
Arnold Pickman and Diana Rockman, New York Univer-
sity, and Nan Rothchild, Barnard College

10:30 "Archaeological Reconnaissance Surveys in Anacostia"
Elizabeth Anderson, Soil Systems, Washington, D.C.

10:45 "Current Excavations on the Telco Block, South
Street Seaport Historic District, New York City"
Diana Rockman, Wendy Harris and Jed Levin, Soil
Systems, New York City

11:00 "The Hojack: 'Archaeology' and a Railroad" Ken-
neth J. Basalik, Cultural Heritage Research
Services

- 11:15 a.m. "Pentagoët: The Recent Discovery of a 17th Century French Settlement in Maine" Alaric Faulkner, University of Maine at Orono
- LUNCH BREAK Available in the Inn dining room; alternate restaurants listed in registration packet
- 1:00 p.m. CURRENT RESEARCH Chairman: Cecelia Kirkorian, University of Connecticut
- "Economics, Ethnicity and Archaeology: Introduction to a Case Study in Paterson, New Jersey" Lu Ann De Cunzo, University of Pennsylvania
- 1:25 "Zooarchaeology and Social History of the Butler-McCook Homestead, Hartford, Connecticut" Nicholas F. Belatoni and Robert R. Gradie, UCONN, and David A. Poirier, Connecticut Historical Commission
- 1:50 "Investigating Variation in the Urban Context: A Problem of Strategy" John P. McCarthy, Cultural Heritage Research Services
- 2:15 "Clay Tobacco Pipes at the Stat Huys" Ann Marie Lunsford, New York University
- 2:40 "Suspected Origins of Peter Dorni Clay Tobacco Pipes" John H. McCashion, Albany, New York
- 3:05 BREAK
- 3:15 "Notes on Industrial Archeology of 19th Century Metropolitan Iron Works: Rogers Locomotive Works, The West Point Foundry and The Long Pond Iron Works" Edward S. Rutsch, Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc.
- 3:40 "Highland Foundry Site: Industrial Archaeology in Roxbury, Massachusetts" Beth Bower, Museum of Afro-American History

- 4:05 p.m. "The Canterbury Shakers and Their Land: an Experiment in Archaeological Cartography" Peer Kraft-Lund, Center Barnstable, New Hampshire
- 4:30 "Filling in Round Pound: Refuse Disposal in Post Revolutionary Boston" Mary Beaudry, Archaeological Studies Program, Boston University
- 5:30 Cash Bar Social Hour
- 6:30 Buffet Dinner at the Sheraton Tobacco Valley Inn Immediately following the CNEHA banquet Tony and Andy Barrand will perform traditional songs of three centuries of Anglo-Americans

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18th

- 8:45 a.m. Session at Newgate Prison-Coffee
- 9:00 WELCOME John W. Shanahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
- 9:05 ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE AND PRESERVATION
Chairman: Paul Huey
- "Documents, Dirt and Architectural Fabric: Archaeology of the Prudence Crandell Restoration Project" David A. Poirier, Margaret Nareff and Marion Leonard, Connecticut Historical Commission
- 9:30 "The Conference House Site, Staten Island, New York: Archaeology and Preservation" Sherene Baugher-Perlin, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
- 10:00 "A Comparison of French and British Occupations in Old Quebec City" Roxane Renaud, Parcs Canada, Quebec

- 10:30 a.m. "Archaeologitecture at Glencairn: Archaeological Interpretation of Standing Buildings"
Richard Hunter, Louis Berger and Associates
- 11:00 "Archeology at the Wilkinson Mill, Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket, Rhode Island"
Richard E. Greenwood, Consulting Archeologist, Slater Mill Water Power Project
- 11:30 Guided Tour of Newgate Prison, compliments of the Connecticut Historical Commission
- 12:30 End of Organized Sessions-Local restaurants and additional tour information in registration packets

ABSTRACTS

"Archaeological Investigation of the John
Clark Site, Newport, Rhode Island"

This site on the corner of Callender Avenue and West Broadway in Newport, R.I., was used for residential and commercial purposes from the 1640s until the late 1970s. It was part of the original grant of land obtained by Dr. John Clarke in 1639. The site is interesting more as a typical Newport property than as an historical link to one of the founders of the city. The site and structure were altered to suit the requirements of those who used them. At different times, the property was a marsh, a farm, a residence, an income-property, a store, and a bar. The changing culture and economy of Newport are reflected, in a small way, in the documentary and archaeological record of what is now a neglected, rubbish-strewn 50'x 100' lot.

Joan Gallagher, Research Supervisor
Public Archaeology Laboratory
Brown University, Department of Anthropology
Providence, Rhode Island

"7 Hanover Square, New York City: A Progress
Report"

This is an interim report on recently completed excavations at an urban site in the Wall Street district of Manhattan. This 17th century landfill site exhibited an unusual technological adaptation to building on unstable landfill. The resources recovered included those from the landfill itself, as well as those resulting from the subsequent

occupation on the block. Especially remarkable were those deposits associated with the early 18th century occupation.

Arnold Pickman and Diana Rockman, New York University, and Nan Rothchild, Barnard College

"Archaeological Reconnaissance Surveys in Anacostia"

The Washington, D.C. Cultural Resources Branch of Soil Systems Inc. recently conducted archaeological reconnaissance surveys in Anacostia, District of Columbia, for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. These surveys revealed the presence of two significant archaeological sites within the metrorail right-of-way: the 19th century Freedman's community of Barry's Farm and the mid 19th century Jenkins Farm site. Further investigations at Berry's Farm are aimed at exploring the process by which non-European groups move into the main stream of American life.

Elizabeth Anderson, Soil Systems Inc.

Washington, D.C.

"Current Excavations on the Telco Block, South Street Seaport Historic District, New York City"

This progress report describes the ongoing excavations on the Telco Block in the South Street Seaport Historic District, an 18th century landfill site. Significant resources being excavated include

the landfill itself, the cribbing in which the landfill was deposited, and the cultural remains of the late 18th century and 19th century occupants of the block. The backyard areas of the block contain particularly well preserved features, including cisterns and privies.

Diana Rockman, Wendy Harris and Jed Levin
Soil Systems Inc., New York City

"The 'Hojack': Archaeology & a Railroad"

This paper details the results of a cultural resources reconnaissance conducted along 29 miles of an historic railroad in Niagra County, New York. A surprising number of resources were encountered, including standing architecture and archaeological remains. In addition, a number of oral informants who can 'flesh' out the story of the railroad, were still in the area. The impact of the proposed upgrading of the railroad is considered and ideas for mitigating adverse effects of the construction to this significant resource will be discussed.

Kenneth J. Basalik
Cultural Heritage Research Services
P.O. Box 67 New Castle, Del. 19720

"Pentagoët: A First Look at Acadian Maine
in the 17th Century"

The fortified trading post and settlement of Pentagoët (c. 1635-1675) was built by the French to maintain and defend the southern limits of Acadia, which once included half the coast of Maine. Extensive documentation includes two independent plans dated 1670, complete with descriptions of the fort,

its structures and surrounding outbuildings. Recent test excavations show that much of this complex survives intact, in spite of coastal erosion and 19th century excavation. The site exhibits in places, excellent preservation of metals and organic matter, and provides an exceptional look at French material culture on the early Acadian frontier.

Alaric Faulkner, Dept. of Anthropology
University of Maine at Orono
Stevens Hall, South, Orono, Maine 04469

"Economics, Ethnicity, and Archaeology:
Introduction to a Case Study in Paterson, N.J."

Paterson, a 19th century cotton, locomotive, and silk center in northeastern New Jersey, reflected U.S. economic and immigration history in its development. In 1978, excavations on two blocks in the heart of the early city center, and presently within the bounds of the S.U.M. Great Falls of the Passaic National Landmark Historic District, revealed 19th century remains. The contents of five privies excavated at that time form the basis of a dissertation examining the relationships between the ethnicity, socioeconomic position, and discarded material culture of a sample of the residents of the block. A summary of the historical documentation on the sample households will be presented, emphasizing the ethnic and socioeconomic aspects of the population.

Lu Ann De Cunzo, University of Pennsylvania

"Zooarchaeology and Social History of the
Butler-McCook Homestead, Hartford, Connecticut"

Serendipitous circumstances provided an unpara-

labeled opportunity to examine an archaeological component associated with the historic Butler-McCook house in Hartford, Connecticut. The archaeological remains appear to represent a late 18th - early 19th century urban domestic kitchen midden. Preliminary analysis indicates a range of both utilitarian and dinnerware ceramics and glass. In addition, substantial faunal data were recovered. Analysis may provide an unique insight concerning the late 18th - early 19th century urban, professional occupants of this site.

Nicholas F. Belantoni, UCONN, Robert R. Gradie,
UCONN, and David A. Poirier, Connecticut
Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect St.,
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

"Investigating Variation in the Urban Context:
A Problem of Strategy"

This paper examines the nature of socio-cultural variation and its occurrence in the urban archaeological context. While variation can be expected along social, cultural, functional, and temporal lines, attempts by archaeologists to discern and explain these variations have often fallen short. This paper questions some of the assumptions of urban archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic Region and offers an alternative approach to the investigation of socio-cultural variation in the urban context.

John P. McCarthy, Cultural Heritage Research
Services, Inc., New Castle, Delaware

"Clay Tobacco Pipes at the Stadt Huys Site"

The Stadt Huys or State House site was originally used in 1641 as the City Tavern of New Amsterdam. Later, in 1653, it became a great meeting hall, prison, and possibly even a school. The site was located between the now defunct Stone Street(Hoogh Straet) and Pearl Street(The Strand). It is the Stone Street excavations which will be discussed.

Bore diameter information, combined with bowl shapes and maker's marks, suggest that the majority of pipe material was 17th and early 18th century Dutch and English. An attempt will be made to refine the fleur-de-lis decoration typology from the original typology of Bradley and DeAngelo(Unpublished draft of European Clay pipes from 17th century Onondaga Sites).

Ann Marie Lunsford, New York University

"Suspected Origins of Peter Dorni Clay Tobacco Pipes"

Peter Dorni clay tobacco pipes found in late 19th century contexts in many areas throughout the United States were thought to have originated in the 1850s in Northern France by the pipemaker, Peter Dornier, whose products were so superior that they were copied by the Netherland pipemakers of Gouda. Recent investigations now propose a Germanic origin for these tobacco pipes suggesting that the progenitor might have been the Dorn family of Hilgert, West Germany, working as early as 1738.

John H. McCashion, 84 Lockrow Avenue
Albany, New York 12205

"Notes on Industrial Archeology of 19th Century Metropolitan Iron Works--Rogers Locomotive Works, West Point Foundry, and the Long Pond Iron Works"

A discussion of the methodologies employed in attempts to solve research problems encountered in investigating the above sites will center on the issues of recognition of the available data base, analysis and integration of documentary and infield information, and methods of presenting the sites' stories. This process can be termed historic landscape reconstruction, and some thoughts about its relationship with historic site preservation and interpretation will also be reviewed. Finally, the subject of problem orientation in industrial archeological studies of similar 19th century sites will be discussed.

Edward S. Rutsch, Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Newton, New Jersey

"Urban Industrial Archaeology: The Highland Foundry Site"

The archaeological investigation of urban industrial sites adds a new dimension to the study of 19th century city life, the work environment. The Museum of Afro American History conducted a series of archaeological investigations in a mixed industrial/residential section of Roxbury, Mass. Documentary research on and archaeological excavation of the Highland Foundry site (1845-1920) uncovered information on foundry technology, on products and on structural changes made to the foundry to accommodate the changing urban environment.

Beth Bower, Museum of Afro American History
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

"The Canterbury Shakers and their Land: an Experiment in Archaeological Cartography"

The process of reconstructing elements of the cultural history of a community can effectively be executed with research, limited archaeological testing and multi-disciplin mapping: Archaeological Cartography. Soil maps overlayed on topographic plans provide clues to homestead locations. Ancient maps combined with modern maps determine the location of structures. Techniques of today's engineers used with information collected on the remains of early industrial sites provide insight into past energy requirements and construction processes. Results show the Shaker community was an ideal testing ground for the techniques of the archaeological cartographer.

Peer Kraft-Lund, RFD 1, Box 267 Center Barnstead, New Hampshire 03225

"Filling in Round Pond: Refuse Disposal in Post-Revolutionary Boston"

This paper describes a collection of artifacts recovered during excavations for the Boston Common Parking Garage in 1960-62 by Massachusetts State Geologist Clifford Kaye. Kaye recorded stratigraphic levels of fill containing large quantities of shell, bone, ceramics, and bottle glass, dating to c.1800. The refuse was deposited to create a parade ground on the Common, permitting Boston militiamen to march over the discards of wealthy Beacon Hill households. This collection and others from Boston landfill hold promise for the study of the material culture of early Boston.

Mary Beaudry, Archaeological Studies Program,
Boston University

"Documents, Dirt & Architectural Fabric:
Archaeology of the Prudence Crandall Restora-
tion Project"

In the 1830s, Prudence Crandall's efforts to educate black girls fired racial tensions and served as a cause celebre for the abolitionist movement. An extensive restoration program is being undertaken by the state of Connecticut towards the preservation of this c. 1805 structure in Canterbury. Concurrent intensive archaeological research efforts have demonstrated the critical importance of both traditional subsurface investigations and the study of the extant structure as an above ground archaeological resource. Preliminary artifactual and botanical data provide important information for guiding future restoration activities and interpretation.

David A. Poirier, Margaret Nareff & Marion
Leonard, Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, CT 06106

"The Conference House Site, Staten Island, New
York: Archaeology and Preservation"

The Conference House Site is located in Staten Island, New York. The house is a New York City Landmark, is on the National Register and is a National Historic Site. Preliminary archaeological testing was done as part of the research for an historic structures report. Mitigation work had to be done when the Conference House Association decided to install a drainage system along the north side of the house. The excavation uncovered not only socio-economic data on the house's occupants, but structural information about the building, previously unknown. Archaeological work also revealed

that the proposed drainage system would have caused structural damage to the house and would not have alleviated the water problem.

Sherene Baugher-Perlin, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, 305 Broadway, New York, New York 10007

"A Comparison of French and British Occupations in Old Quebec City"

Excavation undertaken on the site of a former urban block situated in Old Quebec City have uncovered remains of two residential structures, adjacent dependencies and landscaped areas. One house was built and occupied during the French period and the other dates to the first quarter of the 19th century. Artifacts and architectural remains uncovered provide a glimpse into the urban landscape of two culturally and chronologically distinct occupations.

Roxane Renaud, 1141 Rte de l'Eglise, Section Histoire et Archéologie, Parcs Canada, Ste-Foy, Quebec, Canada

"Archaeologitecture at Glencairn: Archaeological Interpretation of Standing Buildings"

Restorations of standing buildings give the archaeologist a unique opportunity to examine subsurface remains in conjunction with substantial architectural evidence, and in many instances standing structures can give the archaeologist valuable information on the sequence of site development and site usage. Such information may not be forthcoming from excavations alone and archaeologists stand to

benefit from a close liaison with architectural historians. On the other hand, architectural studies can also benefit from the painstaking techniques of archaeology, and detailed stratigraphic analysis is no less appropriate for the above ground portions of standing buildings than for buried foundations and floors. This paper discusses the problems and advantages of applying archaeological methods to the study of standing buildings.

Richard Hunter, Principal Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, 113 Rileyville Road
Hopewell, New Jersey 08525

"Archeology at the Wilkinson Mill, Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket, Rhode Island"

This is an abbreviated account of the current restoration project being carried out at the Slater Mill Historic Site. The project is of particular interest for the way in which it has been guided by archeological excavations from the outset. Archeology in the Wilkinson Mill has generated a large body of data that was unavailable from historical records and it has also provided the museum with a valuable educational resource. Excavation of the 1810 mill were initiated by James Deetz and carried out by Albert Bartovics, then both at Brown University (1970-1977). Excavation and restoration phases are still in progress. The archeological investigation of the Wilkinson Mill water power system promises to provide further valuable information about early American industrial practices, that will be graphically interpreted by the reconstruct wheel and raceways.

Richard E. Greenwood, Consulting Archeologist,
Slater Mill Water Power Project, Roosevelt Ave.
P.O. Box 727, Pawtucket

Volume 10 of the CNEHA JOURNAL will be published in the Spring of 1982. This edition will include the papers from the 1980 Albany Meeting. The JOURNAL is included in the membership fee.

Fees for membership in the COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY are:

Individual/Institution	\$ 10.00
Student.	7.50
Joint.	12.00
Fellow	25.00
Life	200.00

CNEHA**'81**

has been made possible through the efforts and energies of many people. We would like to thank, in particular, Sherene Baugher-Perlin and Nancy Dickinson.

Jo Ann E. Cotz
Program Chairman

Cecelia S. Kirkorian
David A. Poirier
Local Affairs Co-
Chairmen

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