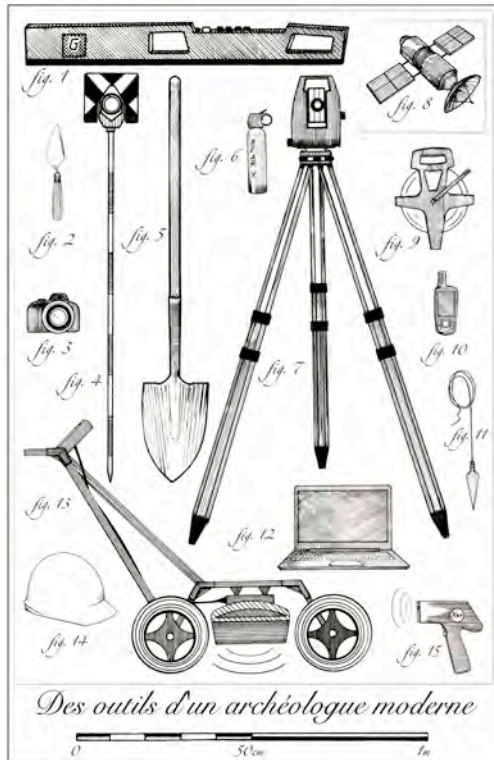




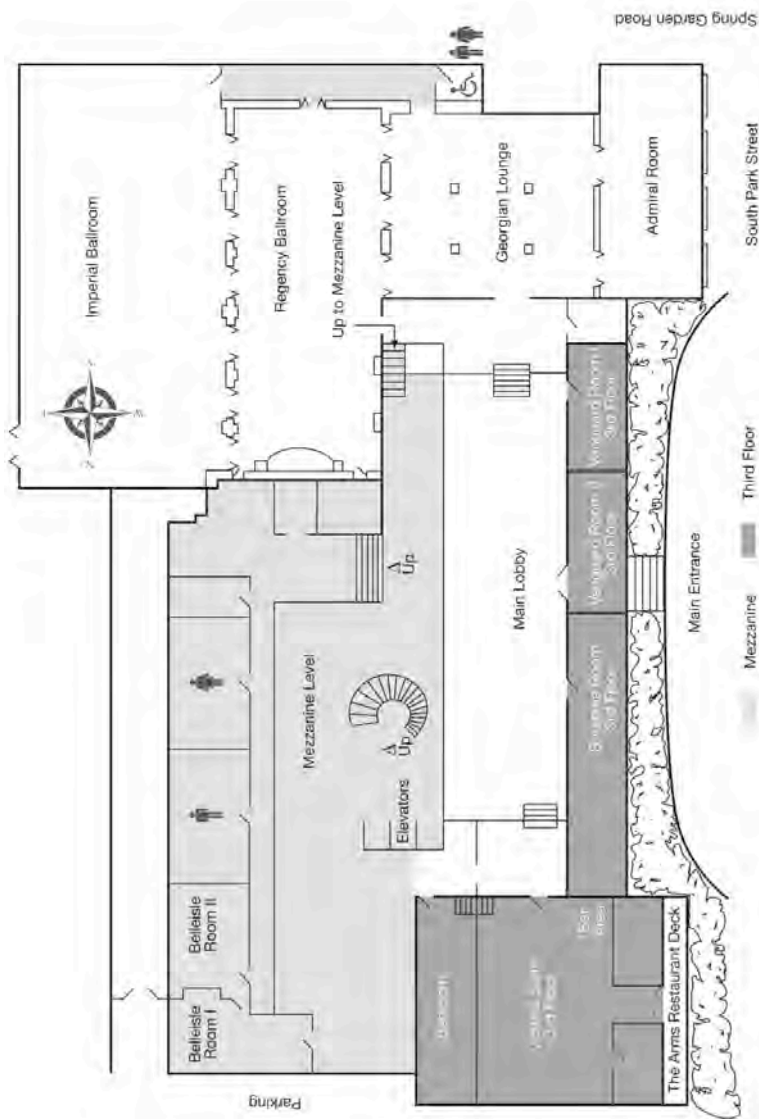
# Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology



## Program & Abstracts

# TECHNOLOGY IN ARCHAEOLOGY

2018 Annual Conference  
October 18 - 21, 2018  
Halifax, Nova Scotia



**LORD NELSON HOTEL & SUITES**

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## **Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology**

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.

### **Officers**

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Competition

Kiersten Green & Sarah Ingram, Volunteer

Coordination/Beer Social

### **Special thanks to:**

*Tour guides:*

*David Jones, Laura de Boer*

*Workshop leaders:*

*Greg Baker, Troy De Souza, Jonathan  
Fowler, Duncan McNeill, Vanessa  
Smith*

*Logo design:*

*Katie Cottreau-Robins*

*T-shirt design:*

*Laura de Boer*

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## Welcome to CNEHA 2018

Many things make archaeology special. We are fortunate to be doing the work of knowledge creation, and doubly so for being able to do so at such an interesting time. Technological advances are revolutionizing archaeology as much as every other facet of our lives. Most of us were introduced to fieldwork with pencils, notebooks, and measuring tapes in hand. While there is still a place for these tools, they are now increasingly joined by laptops, tablets, geophysical sensing equipment, and precision mapping instruments. This is to say nothing of the power to visualize and communicate our findings with new digital communication technologies. It is indeed an exciting time for archaeology, and we are pleased to explore this moment with you directly through our theme of *Technology in Archaeology*.

We are also fortunate that ours is a team-based endeavour. Because we can achieve little without collaboration, it is appropriate that crew members, members of local and descendent communities, specialists from other disciplines, and citizens at large can meet at and contribute to this crossroads discipline called archaeology. We welcome your fellowship and we hope you have a great time in historic Halifax.

Many people have worked hard to bring this conference together, and we thank them for their many and varied volunteer efforts. We also wish to sincerely thank our sponsors, without whom it is fair to say this gathering would not be possible.

Katie Cottreau-Robins

Jonathan Fowler

Conference Co-Chairs

**Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology**  
2018 Annual Conference  
October 18 – 21  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

**IMPORTANT NOTES**

Welcome to Halifax and to the CNEHA 2018 conference at the Lord Nelson Hotel. Please note that all presentations as well as registration and the book room displays will be located in the hotel. Room locations are shown on the enclosed plan. Saturday's banquet will be held in the Small Craft Gallery of the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic. Please see the enclosed map of Halifax for the location of external events.

**Registration:**

Registration will take place in the Georgian Lounge on the first level of the hotel beginning at 7:30am on Friday. The desk will remain open throughout the conference until noon on Sunday. Purchase of tickets for special events must be made at the registration desk.

**Book Room:**

The book room will be held in the Georgian Lounge on the first level of the hotel.

**Raffle:**

A raffle table will be set up in the Georgian Lounge throughout the conference. Raffle tickets are available at the table and via roaming ticket sellers. The Raffle event takes place at the Business Breakfast on Sunday morning.

**Sessions:**

Presentation will be strictly held to 20 minutes and session chairs are asked to ensure that schedules are maintained. There will be a 10-minute period prior to breaks and lunch for discussion.



**Coffee Breaks:**

Coffee, tea and refreshments will be in the Georgian Lounge mid-morning and mid-afternoon. Try our delicious archaeology-themed coffee! Breaks will be for 20 minutes.

# CNEHA 2018 Tours & Special Events



**1** Lord Nelson Hotel & Suites

**2** Halifax Public Gardens

**3** Maritime Museum of the Atlantic

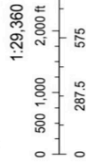
**4** Saint Mary's U., Burke Building

**5** Saint Mary's U., McNally South

**6** Garrison Brewing Co.

**7** Museum of Natural History

**8** Citadel Hill NHS



## CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

### THURSDAY, OCT. 18

5:30pm to 11pm Board of Directors Meeting

### FRIDAY, OCT. 19

7:30am to 8pm Registration, Georgian Lounge  
9am to 4:15pm Tour of Albion Mines Foundry Site, Stellarton  
9am to 4pm Professional Development Workshop in Geomatics/GIS  
8:30am to 12pm GPR for Archaeologists Workshop  
9am to 12pm Artifact Photography Workshop  
1:30pm to 4:30pm Mapping Sites with Magnetic Susceptibility Workshop  
6pm to 8pm Opening Reception  
7:15pm to 8pm Keynote Address  
8:15pm to 9pm Walking Tour to Garrison Brewing Co.  
9pm to 12am Beer Social at Garrison Brewing Co.

### SATURDAY, OCT. 20

8:30am to 4:30pm Book Room & Registration, Georgian Lounge  
8:30am to 3:55pm Session 1, Admiral Room  
8:30am to 10:20am Session 2, Regency Ballroom  
8:30am to 12:15pm Session 3, Imperial Ballroom  
8:30am to 12:25pm Session 4, Britannia Room  
10:35am to 4:20pm Session 5, Regency Ballroom  
3pm to 5pm Session 6 (Poster Session), Georgian Lounge  
7pm to 10pm Banquet, Maritime Museum of the Atlantic

### SUNDAY, OCT. 21

8:30 am to noon Registration, Georgian Lounge  
7:30am to 9am Breakfast, Business Meeting & Raffle  
9:25am to 12:55pm Session 7, Admiral Room  
9:25am to 12:55pm Session 8, Regency Ballroom  
9:25am to 12:55pm Session 9, Britannia Room  
9am to noon Book Room, Georgian Lounge

1pm to 1:30pm

Closing Remarks with Keynote  
Speaker, Imperial Ballroom

## SPECIAL EVENTS

**Registration: Friday, Oct. 19, 7:30am to 8pm; Saturday, Oct. 20 8:30am to 4:30pm; Sunday 8:30 am to noon.**

### FRIDAY, OCT. 19

#### **Free 2-hr tours**

*Walking Historic Halifax* with David Jones

Departures at 9am and 1pm from the main lobby of The Lord Nelson Hotel. The tours will explore military sites, old cemeteries, hidden waterways, and the historic architecture of downtown Halifax and its waterfront.

*Tour of Albion Mines Foundry Site, Stellarton*, 9am to 4:15pm

Tour the site of an ongoing public archaeology program at the site of an 1827 iron and bronze foundry. The tour includes bus transportation to and from the site, a catered lunch and admission to the Museum of Industry, with a guided tour behind closed doors. Participants will be picked up and dropped off at the Lord Nelson Hotel, main entrance.

*Professional Development Workshop in Geomatics/GIS*, 9am to 4pm @ Saint Mary's University (Room 200D, Burke Building)

This professional development workshop is designed to provide relative beginners and moderately proficient users with a conceptual overview of the subject as well as practical, step-by-step instruction on how to perform several useful types of data manipulation. During the field component of this workshop, we will collect data points using handheld GPS devices and high-accuracy Leica Viva Smart Antennas and import this data into the GIS.

*GPR for Archaeologists Workshop*, 8:30am to 12pm @ Lord Nelson Hotel (Victoria Suite) & Halifax Public Gardens

A quick introduction to the method and theory of ground penetrating radar survey with an emphasis on archaeological applications. Following a brief in-class

session, we head outside to take the instrument for a spin at a local archaeological site: the remains of a Victorian ice skating rink. The session concludes with software, data visualization, and discussion.

***Mapping Sites with Magnetic Susceptibility Workshop,***

1:30pm to 4:30pm @ Lord Nelson Hotel (Victoria Suite)  
This workshop provides an overview of the science, a summary of best practices for undertaking geophysical survey, and a chance to gather real data in the field while experimenting with the Geonics EM38B.

***Artifact Photography Workshop,*** 9am to 12pm @ Saint Mary's University (Room 228, McNally Building South)

This practical workshop will introduce you to the fundamentals of artifact photography using natural light. Learn how to set up your own photo station with basic materials and capture excellent photos for your next article, report, or paper.

***Reception,*** Lord Nelson Hotel (Imperial Ballroom), 6pm to 8pm

Join us in the Imperial Ballroom at 6:00 for Nova Scotia seafood, refreshments and mingling. Our keynote speaker, Dr. Paul Cheetham, will be speaking at 7:15pm. Please see the conference website for Professor Cheetham's biography and research background.

***Walking Tour & Beer Social,*** Garrison Brewing Company, 8:15pm to 12am

Following the reception, join us for a guided walking tour of some historic Halifax sites. We will walk to the Garrison Brewing Company on the historic Halifax waterfront where we will convene for beer tasting (cash bar). Tickets for the beer social are \$5 and can be purchased at the registration desk up until 7 pm on Friday.

**SATURDAY, OCT. 20**

***Banquet,*** Small Craft Gallery at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, 7pm to 10pm

Mix and mingle among a fine collection of wooden vessels while enjoying locally brewed beer and live music from The Fine Tuners. A choice of three food stations will offer a range of meal options including the (in)famous donair, recently declared Halifax's official food. (You will never be the same, and you may never want to be). There is also a vegan option. Tickets are \$70 and can be purchased at the registration desk up until 4:30pm.

## **SUNDAY, OCT. 21**

*Breakfast & Annual Business Meeting*, 7:30am to 9am, Imperial Ballroom.

Presentation of poster and student paper competition awards and raffle drawing.

*Closing remarks*, 1pm to 1:30pm with Dr. Paul Cheetham in the Imperial Ballroom, Lord Nelson Hotel.

# WORKSHOPS, SESSIONS & PAPERS AT A GLANCE

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

Tour of Albion Mines	Professional Development Workshop in Geomatics/GIS	GPR for Archaeologists Workshop	Artifact Photography Workshop
Pick up and drop off at Lord Nelson Hotel  (9:00 to 4:15)  Guide: Laura de Boer	Room 200D, Burke Building, Saint Mary's University  (9:00 to 4:00)  Instructor: Greg Baker	Victoria Suite, Lord Nelson Hotel  (8:30 to 12:00)  Instructors: Troy De Souza & Jonathan Fowler	Room 228, McNally South, Saint Mary's University  (9:00 to 12:00)  Instructor: Vanessa Smith
		Mapping Sites with Magnetic Susceptibility Workshop	
		Victoria Suite, Lord Nelson Hotel  (1:30 to 4:30)  Instructors: Duncan McNeill & Jonathan Fowler	



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20

Admiral Room	Regency Ballroom	Imperial Ballroom	Britannia Room	Georgian Lounge
Session 1: Peripheral Spaces in Historical Places? Recent Insights from Archaeology on the Edge of the North Atlantic. (8:30-10:20)	Session 2: Management of Cultural Resources (8:30-10:20)	Session 3: Analytical Methods in Archaeology (8:30-10:20)	Session 4: Current Research in Burial Archaeology (8:30-10:20)	
<b>Coffee Break (10:20-10:40)</b>				
Session 1: Continued (10:40-12:25)	Session 5: Expanding the Toolbox: Remote Sensing, GIS and Archaeology (10:40-12:25)	Session 3: Continued (10:40-12:25)	Session 4: Continued (10:40-12:25)	
<b>Lunch (12:25-1:55)</b>				
Session 1: Continued (1:55-3:45)	Session 5: Continued (1:55-4:05)			Session 6: Poster Session (3:00-5:00)
<b>Coffee Break (3:45-4:05)</b>				
	Session 5: Continued (4:05-5:00)			

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21

Admiral Room	Regency Ballroom	Britannia Room	Georgian Lounge
Session 7: Urban Archaeology: Peeling Back the Palimpsest of Urban Development (9:25-11:15)	Session 8: New Research in African American and Black Experiences through Archaeology (9:25-11:15)	Session 9: Contact: Trade, Consumption and Change (9:25-11:15)	Book Room
<b>Coffee Break (11:15-11:35)</b>			
Session 7: Continued (11:35-12:55)	Session 8: Continued (11:35-12:55)	Session 9: Continued (11:35-12:55)	

## SESSIONS & PAPERS SCHEDULES

### SATURDAY, OCT. 20

**Session 1: *Peripheral Spaces in Historical Places? Recent Insights from Archaeology on the Edge of the North Atlantic.*** Chair: Barry Gaulton (Admiral Room 8:30am – 3:45pm)

This session highlights some of the recent archaeological research in Newfoundland and Labrador, Saint Pierre et Miquelon, the Maritime Provinces and the eastern United States. Our focus is on the people, places and spaces historically perceived as marginal or peripheral, an assessment often based on flawed social, economic, cultural, political or geographic considerations. Archaeology conducted in these peripheral locations has instead revealed the dynamic nature of occupation and its diverse range of opportunities, thus allowing for a reimagining of past and current misconceptions of marginality. Many of these same historical places have an important part to play in community-university engagement and outreach.

- 8:30-8:35 Introduction, Barry Gaulton
- 8:35-8:55 *Negotiating Memories: Defining the Historic Past at Birch Island, Labrador*, by Julia Brenan, Anatolijs Venovcevs, and Scott Neilsen
- 9:00-9:20 "*From the Sea, Work*": *Investigating Landscape and Lifeways at Anse à Bertrand, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, 1670-1970*, by Meghann Livingston.  
**Student Paper Competition Entry**
- 9:25-9:45 *Excavating on the Outer Limit of French North America: Archaeology at Anse à Bertrand, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon*, by Sophie Mallory Champagne, Meghann Livingston and Catherine Losier

- 9:50-10:10 *The Avalon Historic Petroglyph Project: preliminary investigation of historic graffiti and other parietal art on Newfoundland's eastern Avalon Peninsula*, by Barry Gaulton, Bryn Tapper, Duncan Williams and Donna Teasdale
- 10:10-10:20 Discussion
- 10:20-10:40 Coffee Break, Georgian Lounge
- 10:40-11:00 *The First Foundation of a Good House: Examining Ferryland's Mansion House Kitchen*, by John David Archer  
**Student Paper Competition Entry**
- 11:05-11:25 *Inuit land use patterns in the Hopedale region: Preliminary results of an exploratory survey*, by Dierdre Elliott
- 11:30-11:50 *"A large house on the Downs...": Household Archaeology and the Emergence of the Middle Class in 19th-Century Ferryland, Newfoundland*, by Duncan Williams
- 11:55-12:15 *An analysis of Anglican and Puritan burial landscape organization in 17th-century New England*, by Robyn S. Lacy
- 12:15-12:25 Discussion
- 12:25-1:55 Lunch
- 1:55-2:15 *Forgotten Places in Political Spaces*, by Lisa K. Rankin and Peter Ramsden
- 2:20-2:40 *Battered, Burned, Broken, and Buried: Remnants of Ceramic Consumption in 18th-Century Newfoundland and the Northeast*, by Ian Christopher Petty
- 2:45-3:05 *Childhood health in 18th century Newfoundland: Insights using lead concentration and isotope*

*analyses*, by Jessica Munkittrick, Rebecca Lam  
and Vaughan Grimes

3:10-3:30 "*A slator or two*": *Exploring the 17th-century slate  
industry at Ferryland*, by Alexa D. Spiwak  
**Student Paper Competition Entry**

3:35-3:45 Discussion

3:45-4:05 Coffee Break

**Session 2: Management of Cultural Resources.** Chair:  
Rebecca Dunham (**Regency Ballroom 8:30am – 10:20am**)

8:30-8:35 Introduction, Rebecca Dunham

8:35-8:55 *A Modest Proposal for GIS-Based Data Sharing in  
Ontario Archaeology*, by Katherine Hull &  
Andrew T. R. Riddle

9:00-9:20 *25 Years of Archaeology at the Royal Military  
College, Point Frederick, Ontario*, by Hugh  
Daechsel

9:25-9:45 *Archaeological Survey of Sable Island National Park  
Reserve, Canada's 43rd National Park*, by Charles  
Burke

9:50-10:10 *Archaeological Site Capping: Best Practices and  
Outcomes*, by Rebecca Dunham

10:10-10:20 Discussion

10:20-10:40 Coffee Break, Georgian Lounge

**Session 3: Analytical Methods in Archaeology.** Chair: Karen Metheny (**Imperial Ballroom 8:30am – 12:05pm**)

- 8:30-8:35 Introduction, Karen Metheny
- 8:35-8:55 *RC dating, SEM photography and EdXRF lithic analyses @ Anderson Point*, by Kevin McAleese
- 9:00-9:20 *Useful Materials: XRF Analysis of 17th-Century Window Glass*, by Grace Bello
- 9:25-9:45 *Using Sensory Approaches to Contextualize the Evidence of New Technologies in the Study of Food and Foodways*, by Karen Metheny
- 9:50-10:10 *Seeds and Insects in an Early 19th Century Privy: (Un)changing Foodways During Quebec City's Golden Age*, by Solène Mallet Gauthier  
**Student Paper Competition Entry**
- 10:10-10:20 Discussion
- 10:20-10:40 Coffee Break, Georgian Lounge
- 10:40-11:00 *What could account for the lack of 18th century dwellings in New Brunswick's oldest town?*, by Paul Bogaard and Ben Philips
- 11:05-11:25 *Before Sackville there was a forest and its story survives in the cellars and attics around town*, by Ben Philips and Paul Bogaard
- 11:30-11:50 *Folk Religion in Historical Archaeology: The Case of St.-Anne's Ex-Votos*, by Nina Schreiner
- 11:55-12:05 Discussion
- 12:25-1:55 Lunch

**Session 4: Current Research in Burial Archaeology.** Chair:  
Stephen Davis (**Britannia Room 8:30am – 12:25pm**)

- 8:30-8:35 Introduction, Steve Davis
- 8:35-8:55 *Reconstructing Rochefort Point: Methodologies for Exploring Shared Cemetery and Settlement Space at the Eighteenth-Century Fortress of Louisbourg*, by Mallory Moran and Amy Scott
- 9:00-9:20 *"We believe that he had a steadfast dependence on the only sure Monument and a certain hope Beyond the Grave": Caring for the dead at the Grafton Street Methodist Cemetery*, by April MacIntyre
- 9:25-9:45 *Burial Grounds, Kinship and Capital: The 19th-Century Transformation of the NYC Landscape*, by James Moore
- 9:50-10:10 *An Examination of How Technology has Influenced Analysis of Mortuary Patterning at Halifax's Old Burying Ground*, by Mikael J. Haller
- 10:10-10:20 Discussion
- 10:20-10:40 Coffee Break, Georgian Lounge
- 10:40-11:00 *"Live in their deaths and flourish from their grave": Mapping the Grafton Street Methodist Cemetery*, by Laura de Boer
- 11:05-11:25 *"Death ends this brief catastrophe": Infants and Children in the Halifax Methodist Burying Ground*, by Courtney Glen
- 11:30-11:50 *"Strangers from Every Part of the World": Archaeological and Osteological Evidence of Halifax's Poor House Burying Ground*, by Emily Redden, Amber Townsend and Courtney Glen

11:55-12:15 *The woman with the pearlware plate: Evidence of the Black Methodist congregation at the Grafton Street Methodist Burying Ground*, by Vanessa Smith

12:15-12:25 Discussion

12:25-1:55 Lunch

**Session 5: *Expanding the Toolbox: Remote Sensing, GIS and Archaeology*.** Chair: Sara Beanlands (**Regency Ballroom 10:35am – 4:05pm**)

10:35-10:40 Introduction, Sara Beanlands

10:40-11:00 *The iPad as Archaeological Tool: The Development and Implementation of an iOS Field Recording System*, by Ben Mortimer

11:05-11:25 *Modelling Late 19th-Century Agriculture on the Chesapeake's Western Shore*, by James G. Gibb and Ray Sarnacki

11:30-11:50 *Remote Site Prospection at Fort Belcher: A GIS Enabled Analysis of Remote Sensing Surveys at an Eighteenth-Century British Frontier Fort*, by Wesley Weatherbee

11:55-12:15 *Those Dam Drones: Aerial Underwater Survey*, by Nadine Kopp

12:15-12:25 Discussion

12:25-1:55 Lunch

1:55-2:15 *Tinker, Mapper, Soldier, Spy: A New Look at Captain Henry Elsdale's Pioneering Aerial Photography During the Early 1880s in Halifax, Canada*, by Werle, Dirk

2:20-2:40 *The Elsdale Anomaly*, by Sara Bealands

- 2:45-3:05 *Contours and Colours: Mapping Archaeological Sites in Nova Scotia with LiDAR*, by J. Duncan McNeill
- 3:10-3:30 *Developing new survey methods in Old Scotland - A LiDAR landscape survey of the Isle of Arran, Scotland*, by Luke Hooper
- 3:35-3:45 Discussion
- 3:45-4:05 Coffee Break, Georgian Lounge
- 4:05-4:25 *CRM applications of LiDAR*, by Kim Smith
- 4:30-4:50 *Hot Rocks: A multi-instrument geophysical approach to locating precontact hearth features in central Labrador*, by Allan Wolfrum
- 4:50-45:00 Discussion

**Session 6: Public Education Poster Session & Competition: Collaborative Science (Georgian Lounge 3:00pm – 5:00pm)**

**SUNDAY, OCT. 21**

**Session 7: Urban Archaeology: Peeling Back the Palimpsest of Urban Development.** Chair: Travis Parno (**Admiral Room 9:25am – 12:55pm**)

- 9:25-9:30 Introduction, Travis Parno
- 9:30-9:50 *Post-Conquest Archaeology in Quebec City: (Re)discovering the City*, by Allison Bain and Réginald Auger
- 9:55-10:15 *Assessing Landscape and Architectural Transformations through Archival, Archaeological and Digital 3D Visualization at Kingston's Royal Navy Dockyard*, by Susan M. Bazely and Robert D. Banks



- 10:20-10:40 "*For the Entertaynmt of all persons*": *Ordinaries in 17th-century St. Mary's City*, by Travis G. Parno
- 10:45-11:05 *A tale of two privies from the Alexander site in Halifax, Nova Scotia*, by Andrea Richardson
- 11:05-11:15 Discussion
- 11:15-11:35 Coffee Break, Georgian Lounge
- 11:35-11:55 *A Summer to Remember: Searching for the 1847 Fever Sheds at the Toronto General Hospital*, by Eva MacDonald and David Robertson
- 12:00-12:20 *The Ward Uncovered: Archaeological Investigations of one of Toronto's First Immigrant Neighbourhoods*, by Holly Martelle
- 12:25-12:45 « *One's trash... » : Lives, consumption, and practices of households in an industrial area of Quebec City's Lower town during the late nineteenth century*, by Eli Blouin Rondeau
- 12:45-12:55 Discussion

**Session 8: *New Research in African American and Black Experiences through Archaeology*. Chair: Keith Mercer (Regency Ballroom 9:25am to 12:55pm)**

- 9:25-9:30 Introduction, Keith Mercer
- 9:30-9:50 *Public History and Black Refugee communities in Nova Scotia: What Next?*, by Martin Hubley
- 9:55-10:15 *Who Lived in the House on Refugee Hill? An Historical Archaeological Inquiry*, by Jonathan Fowler

- 10:20-10:40 *Tracing the Course to Freedom from Slavery: Out of America, through the British Navy and into the Colonies*, by Thomas Malcomson
- 10:45-11:05 "*Property Gone with the Enemy*": *War of 1812 Escapees from St. Mary's City*, by Silas Hurry
- 11:05-11:15 Discussion
- 11:15-11:35 Coffee Break, Georgian Lounge
- 11:35-11:55 *Angerona. Enslaved lives on a 19th century Cuban plantation: An archaeological investigation*, by Aaron Taylor and Robert Ferguson
- 12:00-12:20 *Mapping Early Black Settlement in Toronto*, by John Moody and Holly Martelle
- 12:25-12:45 *A Black Doll in an Immigrant Neighbourhood*, by Nicole Brandon and Hillary Kiazzyk
- 12:45-12:55 Discussion

**Session 9: Contact, Trade, Consumption and Change** Chair: Noël, Stéphane (**Britannia Room 9:25am to 12:55pm**)

- 9:25-9:30 Introduction, Stéphane Noël
- 9:30-9:50 *A Typological analysis of the Stone Pipes of the Isthmus of Chignecto, eastern Canada*, by Eric Tremblay, Charles Burke and Sara Beanlands
- 9:55-10:15 *Artifacts of Exchange Between English and Wampanoag in the early Plymouth Colony Settlement*, by David Landon and Christa Beranek
- 10:20-10:40 *Change and Continuity at a Late 17th Century Huron-Wendat/Jesuit Mission Site in L'Ancienne-Lorette, Quebec*, by Stéphane Noël

- 10:45-11:05 *Structures in the Sand: An Archaeological Assessment of a Coastal Community Mystery*, by John Andrew Campbell
- 11:05-11:15 Discussion
- 11:15-11:35 Coffee Break, Georgian Lounge
- 11:35-11:55 *Sandy Banks (FgCg-01): The Archaeology of a Hudson's Bay Company Fur Trade Post in Central Labrador*, by Fred Schwarz, Corey Hutchings, Sara Beanlands and David McLeod
- 12:00-12:20 *Sandy Banks 4 (FgCg-04) and the Origins of the 20th-Century Labrador Trapper Lifestyle*, by Corey Hutchings, Fred Schwarz, Sara Beanlands and David McLeod
- 12:25-12:45 *Challenging Bias through Archaeological Investigations at the Fowler House*, by Allison Manfra McGovern
- 12:45-12:55 Discussion

## PAPER & POSTER ABSTRACTS

### **Archambault, Rachel; Hendrickx, Serena and Laberge, Anne (Université Laval)**

#### *Anderson Site (Poster)*

Summer 2018 was the second year of the University Laval field school in archaeology at the Anderson site. This year, we opened two operations located in what we thought was backward of the Anderson dwelling, a house who was built in 1812-1814 and demolished during the 1960's. Fifteen students dug for five weeks, under the supervision of three post-grad students and two professors, Reginald Auger and Allison Bain. Only after one week of digging, we knew that this year was going to be rich in discoveries. A massive stone structure was unearthed as well as two latrines and waste pits. Among the artifacts found, there are intact medicine and alcohol bottles, an amazing diversity of ceramics and glass shards, a few toys and many well-preserved leather shoes, to mention only those. These objects tell us the story of the Anderson family and of all the inhabitants who rented that housing during the 19th and 20th centuries. The discoveries show us also a unique view of the urban development of that sector, now known as Limoilou, and how the 19th-century industrialization shape the lives of the people who were established there.

### **Archer, John David (Memorial University of Newfoundland) (Student Paper Competition Entry)**

#### *The First Foundation of a Good House: Examining Ferryland's Mansion House Kitchen*

This paper explores the seventeenth-century use of a semi-detached kitchen built in the 1620s into the hill behind George Calvert's mansion house in Ferryland, Newfoundland. The structure was likely in active use throughout the seventeenth century until its partial destruction during the French raid of 1696. During this time the area around the mansion house grew to include another house and a parlour, and the colony itself broadened its economic focus to include trade and provisioning. Through an analysis of the structure's seventeenth-century artifact assemblage and a

comparison with other kitchen sites in England and North America, this paper will examine how Ferryland's detached mansion house kitchen was used and provisioned as the colony grew and changed focus, and how its occupants related to the rest of the community. In doing so, it will add to a large body of previous work on foodways and consumption in seventeenth-century Ferryland.

**Auger, Réginald (see Bain, Allison)**

**Bain, Allison and Auger, Réginald (Université Laval)**

*Post-Conquest Archaeology in Quebec City: (Re)discovering the city*

Quebec City positions itself as the cradle of French America, known for its beauty and its European feel. Archaeologists in Quebec City are in the fortunate position to have excavated several rich and complex high profile archaeological sites, chosen to glorify the French Colonial Period. We argue that post-Conquest (post-1759) and First Nations sites have been undervalued until relatively recently, and poor heritage legislation continues to exacerbate this situation. In 2017, we reoriented our field school in historical archaeology in order to excavate a 19th century site outside of the UNESCO heritage zone. We argue that by doing so we have a direct and positive impact on the local neighbourhood, we contribute to the democratisation of knowledge, and are (re)discovering what feels like the forgotten century in Quebec City.

**Banks, Robert D. (see Bazely, Susan M.)**

**Banks, Robert D. (see Bazely, Susan M.; Beliveau, Lena; Grenville, John; McKendry, Jennifer and Mendes, Ashley)**

**Bazely, Susan M. and Banks, Robert D. (Queen's University)**

*Assessing Landscape and Architectural Transformations through Archival, Archaeological and Digital 3D Visualization at Kingston's Royal Naval Dockyard*

Oral tradition can conflict with the historical and archaeological record. One example is the case of the Commandant's Residence at the Royal Military College (RMC) of Canada and the Naval Hospital complex at the site of the former Royal Naval Dockyard in Kingston, Ontario. At the request of the RMC Museum Curator, an assisting volunteer research team was formed which consisted of a military historian, architectural historian, archaeologist, and civil engineer experienced in 3D computer modelling. With long standing oral tradition recently debunked, the goal was to discover the facts of the Commandant's Residence, determine the structure's age, successive alterations and additions, and the context for other poorly understood adjacent structures. This was achieved through review of archival material including cartographic, paintings, photographs and documents, as well as visual and archaeological survey that exploited and integrated digital 3D modelling of the landscape. While confirming some suspicions, the work led to other surprises.

**Bazely, Susan M.; Banks, Robert D.; Beliveau, Lena; Grenville, John; McKendry, Jennifer and Mendes, Ashley (RMC Volunteer Research Group)**

*How Do We Know That? Reimagining the past through a collaborative process: sorting out the facts, letting go of 'tradition', telling a new story* (Poster) **(Poster Competition Entry)**

Through a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach, a volunteer research team was assembled to assist the Royal Military College of Canada (RMC) Museum Curator sort out the construction history and use of one of the oldest buildings on the Point Frederick Peninsula in Kingston, Ontario. The late 18th century dockyard, a Royal Naval Dockyard during the War of 1812, was transformed into Canada's first military college in 1876 and is a rich cultural landscape of archaeological remains and historic buildings. The research team combined the disciplines, knowledge and skills of military history, architectural history, archaeology, historical geography, 3D modelling and visualization, and heritage presentation to answer "How old is the Commandant's Residence? Is the Old Surgeon's Quarters inside the

Commandant's Residence? And When Was the Surgeon's Quarter's/Commandant's Residence Built?". Because tradition is the Commandant's Residence was the old Naval Hospital, the story needed to change.

**Beanlands, Sara (Boreas Heritage Consulting Inc.)**

*The Elsdale Anomaly*

In 1883, Captain Henry Elsdale of the Royal Engineers took a series of vertical aerial photographs over the Halifax Citadel, considered to be the first aerial photographs in Canada. Only one photograph is known to be extant, which shows the northeastern portion of the Citadel glacis and an interesting anomaly. Following Air photo and GIS analysis, the anomaly appeared to be in the vicinity of the former location of Fort Luttrell, built in 1749 as part of a series of five perimeter forts connected by a palisade that together formed the early defenses of Halifax. In late 2017, Boreas Heritage Consulting Inc. undertook a geophysical survey of the area and determined that there was indeed a geophysical anomaly in this area. Archaeological investigation will take place during the summer of 2018 and this paper will present the results of this investigation.

**Beanlands, Sara (see Hutchings, Corey; Schwarz, Fred and McLeod, David)**

**Beanlands, Sara (see Schwarz, Fred; Hutchings, Corey and McLeod, David)**

**Beanlands, Sara (see Tremblay, Eric and Burke, Charles)**

**Beliveau, Lena (see Bazely, Susan M.; Banks, Robert D.; Grenville, John; McKendry, Jennifer and Mendes, Ashley)**

**Bello, Grace**

*Useful Materials: XRF Analysis of 17th- century Window Glass*

During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the composition of window glass produced in England changed. Later in the 17<sup>th</sup> century kelp began to be used as a flux agent during production, which left a high level of strontium in the glass. By utilizing a portable X-Ray Florescence, the chemical

composition of window glass can be determined to aid in dating the glass. This method can possibly alter archaeologists' use of window glass as a datable artifact. This project tests this method, with the goal of producing a chronology of window glass from 17th-century Plymouth colony archaeological sites (Burial Hill in Plymouth, MA; the Standish site in Duxbury, MA; and the Alden site in Duxbury, MA). The inhabitants of these sites are individuals who were involved in the first settlement in New England at Plymouth colony (1620) and migrated out of the colony after the first decade.

**Bello, Grace; Bolender, Dr. Douglas; Schoenfelder, Dr. John and Steinberg, Dr. John**

*3D Photogrammetry Model Used to Measure Beach Erosion on Cape Cod* (Poster)

3-D modeling has applications for the assessment of environmental change, especially in relation to at-risk archaeological sites. The Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research, in cooperation with the National Park Service, has collected data for topographic modeling to quantify beach erosion threatening archaeological deposits on Cape Cod National Sea Shore. Coastal erosion threatens both native and colonial sites. Using kite-based aerial photography and photogrammetry to produce high resolution digital elevation models, data can be collected at frequent intervals allowing for high resolution evaluation of seasonal and event specific impacts. Terrain models generated from data collected before and after two major storms showed extreme erosion of the sea bluff on the island.

**Beranek, Dr. Christa (see Landon, Dr. David)**

**Bogaard, Paul (Hart Massey Professor Emeritus, Mount Allison University) and Phillips, Ben (Mount Allison University)**

*What could account for the lack of 18th century dwellings in New Brunswick's oldest town?*

Dendroarchaeology has been used to date the earliest houses still standing in Sackville, NB, and its



surrounding area. There are no buildings remaining from the Acadian era, but houses thought to date from the 1780s-1790s still stand nearby at Fort Lawrence and Dorchester, and perhaps one earlier in Moncton. However, Sackville was re-settled earlier than any of these locations, beginning in the early 1760s, and so a likely area for 18th century houses.. In fact, with the partition of New Brunswick from Nova Scotia in 1784, Sackville became the earliest “township” in all of this new province. The Tantramar Heritage Trust owns a 1840s house, and when confirming its age using dendroarchaeology discovered that the rear “ell” of this house dated back to the early 1790s. Other houses in town seem similar, so it was decided to determine their age as well. But the results have left us with a puzzle.

**Bogaard, Paul (see Phillips, Ben)**

**Bolender, Dr. Douglas (see Bello, Grace; Schoenfelder, Dr. John and Steinberg, Dr. John)**

**Brandon, Nicole and Kiazzyk, Hillary (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)**

*A Black Doll in an Immigrant Neighbourhood*

In 2015 Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., under the direction of Infrastructure Ontario, excavated a block in The Ward, an area of downtown Toronto once home to various immigrant populations, including African-American freedom seekers. Hundreds of thousands of artifacts were recovered. Among the many unique finds was the porcelain bust of a Black doll. Dolls depicting persons of colour are rare in the archaeological record, and this doll is particularly special because of her realistic features. Not surprisingly, she garners a tremendous amount of attention and demand, creating a desire to make this artifact more accessible to the public. With this aim in mind, and in collaboration with Sustainable Archaeology in London, Ontario, the doll was 3D scanned and a 3D-printed reproduction was created. This paper will contextualize the doll’s place in The Ward and outline the technologies used to make her story tangible.

**Brenan, Julia (Labrador Institute/Memorial University of Newfoundland); Venovcevs, Anatolij (Town of Happy Valley-Goose Bay/Universitetet i Tromsø) Neilsen, Scott (Labrador Institute/Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Negotiating Memories: Defining the Historic Past at Birch Island, Labrador*

Over the last few years, the site of Birch Island on the edge of the town of Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador and the Mishta-shipu (Churchill River) has been a focus of the non-profit organization, Healthy Waters Labrador, and a larger discussion on Labrador tourism, environmental education and conservation, and historical commemoration. In line with a renewed focus on the infrastructure, goals, and interests in this resettled World War II-era community, new research tapped into the historic narratives and recent material culture to understand how they feed into the creation, conceptualization, and reconceptualization of Birch Island as a place, a space, a community, and a historic and environmental conservation area. Archives, artifact analysis, interviews, social media commentary, RTK surveys, impact assessments, and GIS mapping technologies coalesce to provide varying negotiated narratives of what Birch Island was, is, and should be.

**Burke, Charles (Parks Canada)**

*Archaeological Survey of Sable Island National Park Reserve, Canada's 43rd National Park*

Parks Canada has undertaken an archaeological survey of in situ archaeological resources on Sable Island National Park Reserve documenting the many sites associated with the Island's human occupation. Although fragile and either buried or exposed in the Island's sand, these sites represent historical activities from 16th century settlement to the 19th century establishment of life-saving stations and lighthouses. This survey will contribute to the development of a long-term cultural resource monitoring and management plan for Sable Island and will establish a baseline of archaeological resource information. This presentation will highlight the results of the survey and focus on the challenge of

managing archaeological resources in the dynamic environment of Sable Island.

**Burke, Charles (see Tremblay, Eric and Beanland, Sara)**

**Campbell, John Andrew (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Structures in the Sand: An Archaeological Assessment of a Coastal Community Mystery*

The Hawk Beach Site (AiDj-01) located on Cape Sable Island, Nova Scotia, is another regional example of negative climatological impact where urgent ecological and archaeological assessments are imperative. Aerial photography has periodically illustrated the diminishing intertidal zone, exposing interestingly arranged wooden stakes and stone features amid the 1,500-year-old Drowned Forest. Archaeological reconnaissance surveys conducted in 1996 and 2013 surface-collected various artifacts, including abundant amounts of red roofing tile fragments, which have been identified and affiliated with 17th century Basque or Dutch cultures. A subsurface preliminary excavation in August 2018, concentrating on the intertidal zone wooden structure and an associated terrestrial hillock foundation, primarily focuses to answer who constructed these features, when, and for what activity-based purposes. This technologically enriched investigation will utilize UAV photogrammetry, LiDAR, real-time kinematic (RTK) data collection, GIS, and proper metal detection survey, not exclusively effective for archaeological research, but additionally environmental and climatological research.

**Champagne, Sophie Mallory; Livingston, Meghann; and Losier, Catherine (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Excavating on the Outer Limit of French North America: Archaeology at Anse à Bertrand, Saint- Pierre et Miquelon*

The effects of the North Atlantic cod fishery on Colonial expansion efforts have long been a topic of interest to academic and public spheres alike; however, the vital role of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon is only now coming to light. The archipelago offers a unique viewpoint of colonial expansion and the historic cod fishery from the

French perspective. As the last remaining French oversea territory in North America, the historical significance of this settlement can be further elucidated through archaeological investigation. This presentation will communicate the results of two years of archaeological excavation at Anse à Bertrand, Saint-Pierre, which have successfully documented 350 years of continuous occupation on the island. Through stratigraphic, archival and material culture analysis, major shifts in French cod fishing strategies have been successfully documented. These changes are reflected in the living and working conditions of the population settled on outer limit of French North America.

**Daechsel, Hugh (Golder Associates)**

*25 Years of Archaeology at the Royal Military College, Point Frederick, Ontario*

To support a master plan for Canadian Forces Base Kingston, an archaeological assessment was undertaken in 1993 that included the Royal Military College on Point Frederick. Since then there have been over 50 archaeological investigations on the Point, including those for a public program. This work has found evidence of human occupation on Point Frederick's beginning in the Middle Woodland Period (circa 2,400 – 1,600 B.P.) through to its successive use by the French, British, and Government of Canada as a trading site, naval and fortified military base, and military institution since the late 17th century. This presentation will offer a broad overview, illustrated with specific examples, of the contribution archaeology over the past quarter century has made not only to our understanding of Point Frederick, but also the human history of the wider area at the confluence of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence and Cataraqui Rivers.

**de Boer, Laura (Davis MacIntyre & Associates Ltd.)**

*"Live in their deaths and flourish from their grave": Mapping the Grafton Street Methodist Cemetery*

Mapping Halifax's Grafton Street Methodist Cemetery, and interpreting the mapped data, has proven a complex challenge given the site's varied history. Beginning as a

private property, possibly used as hayfield or pasture, passed through by a watercourse or sluiceway, then an ever-expanding and modifying series of church, outbuilding, and cemetery layouts, the property has proven to be an intricately stratified and interwoven set of archaeological features, both related and unrelated to the Methodist burial ground of 1792-1844. This paper explores the challenges of mapping and recording the site, the problems resulting from changing gravestone positions and poor record-keeping of burial plots, as well as an assembled chronology and interpretation of the site's physical history.

**de Boer, Laura**

*"[B]y the cunning of their hands and the sweat of their brows":  
Archaeology at the Albion Mines Foundry (Poster)* **(Poster  
Competition Entry)**

The Albion Mines foundry complex, which began operations around 1827, is accurately called "where the Industrial Revolution began in Nova Scotia." Located on the property of the Nova Scotia Museum of Industry and forming part of the Nova Scotia Coal Fields National Historic Site, the foundry represents a significant industrial workspace at the forefront of mining, casting, and mechanical technologies in the early nineteenth century. Initially investigated in the 1980s prior to museum construction, the 1989 public archaeology program was reignited in 2016 and continues to be a successful annual event in collaboration between the Museum of Industry and Industrial Heritage Nova Scotia. Supplemented with professional excavations between public digs, the project is yielding more and more glimpses into our industrial past.

**Dunham, Rebecca (Parks Canada)**

*Archaeological Site Capping: Best Practices and Outcomes*

Archaeological site capping (or padding) involves the placement of a protective layer of material over an in-situ archaeological site to permit modern activity. The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Heritage Places in Canada identifies archaeological site capping as a recommended protective measure "when

considering a new use for an archaeological site”. However, this document does not provide guidance on how to design and/or assess the short- and long term effectiveness of capping strategies. Moreover, very little information about archaeological site capping methods and the potential impacts to cultural resources is available in the literature at large. This paper will discuss the impact of archaeological site capping and introduce a set of protocols that have been developed by Parks Canada archaeology to ensure long-term archaeological site protection when a capping strategy is employed.

**Elliott, Dierdre (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Inuit land use patterns in the Hopedale region: Preliminary results of an exploratory survey*

This paper presents preliminary insights from an exploratory archaeological survey of the Hopedale region, Nunatsiavut, Labrador – a place at once on the periphery of many worlds, and a hub of activity. Despite its continued importance, from the 17th century as an Inuit whaling community, to the late 18th century with one of Labrador’s first Moravian missions, to today as the seat of the Nunatsiavut government, Hopedale has seen relatively little archaeological activity, and most of the islands and bays near the town have never been surveyed. My goal was to visit some of these areas, and document any cultural resources encountered (frequently with the aid of UAV photography), to obtain a more complete record of the depth and extent of land use in the region. This brief survey resulted in the recording of nearly 20 prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic sites, affirming the Labrador Inuit Association’s 1977 statement- “Our footprints are everywhere”.

**Ferguson, Robert (see Taylor, Aaron)**

**Fowler, Jonathan (Saint Mary’s University)**

*Who Lived in the House on Refugee Hill? An Historical Archaeological Inquiry*

In 2013, Northeast Archaeological Research Inc. conducted excavations at Beechville in order to record a previously reported domestic site within the footprint of

a proposed housing development. The site was modest in scale and contextual evidence suggested a short period of occupation, but what we discovered in the field was far more complex. This paper outlines the methodology employed during excavation and recording, which included experimentation with drones and digital 3D modelling, and reviews our principal findings as well as some persistent questions. I conclude with a brief comment about the excavation's significance in relation to the theme of archaeological resource management.

**Gaulton, Barry; Tapper, Bryn; Williams, Duncan; and Teasdale, Donna**

*The Avalon Historic Petroglyph Project: preliminary investigation of historic graffiti and other parietal art on Newfoundland's eastern Avalon Peninsula*

Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula contains many examples of historic graffiti and other forms of parietal art dating from the 17th to the 20th century. This paper highlights three sites investigated in spring 2018 (Upper Island Cove; Brigus South; and Kingman's Cove), the survey, conservation, and computational photography techniques used in their recording and our current interpretations on who made them, why, when, and what they represent. The results show the broad potential of historic inscriptions for understanding the movements of people who are often poorly represented in the documentary record, the importance of 'peripheral' landscapes and features as foci for self-expression, place-making and remembrance, and the need for innovative methodologies to record these ephemeral and endangered features. Furthermore, these sites are often of continued relevance to local communities (whose intimate landscape knowledge is typically required for their study) while also bearing a contemporary legacy as seen in various spatially-focused areas of modern inscribed graffiti.

**Gauthier, Solène Mallet (Université Laval)**

*Seeds and Insects in an Early 19th Century Privy: (Un)changing Foodways During Quebec City's Golden Age (Student Paper Competition Entry)*

Archaeobotanical and archaeoentomological analyses were conducted on soil samples taken from an early 19th century privy found at the Intendant's Palace site in Quebec City. The insect and seed remains found tell us a lot about the consumption habits and the daily life of the city's inhabitants, during a period of great political, economic and social changes. In fact, the early 1800's were marked by an increase of the population, the arrival of a large number of Anglophone immigrants and an accelerated development of the shipbuilding industry. We argue that despite the implementation of new trade networks and culinary traditions, the French-Canadian foodways remained relatively unchanged. This research helps us understand the impacts of the first decades of the British rules over New France's old capital and the daily lives of its inhabitants.

**Gibb, James G. and Sarnacki, Ray (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)**

*Modeling Late 19th-Century Agriculture on the Chesapeake's Western Shore*

Agricultural schedules of the US census for 1850 through 1880 provide rich data for analyzing trends and variability in agricultural strategies, strategies that have implications for the kinds of buildings and archaeological deposits that survive and that can inform on changes to local ecosystems. Land records related to the farms enumerated in the censuses, reconstructed as plats and entered into a geographic information system project, add spatial, topographic, and pedological dimensions to the census analysis. We report on the progress made to date, summarizing results of the census analysis and demonstrating the methodology used to create late 19th-century farm holdings in a graphical environment. Our pilot study examines the First Election District of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

**Glen, Courtney (Davis MacIntyre & Associates Ltd.)**

*"Death ends this brief catastrophe": Infants and Children in the Halifax Methodist Burying Ground*

Excavation of a portion of the Methodist Burying Ground in Halifax in 2016 and 2017 has revealed vast amounts of



information into the burial practices and traditions of early Methodist Haligonians. Children who died young are particularly invisible in the archival record for Halifax Methodists, sometimes dying without even a death notice being published in the newspaper. Archaeologically, however, they are found throughout the burying ground, ranging in age from fetal to late teenager-hood. Burial traditions of the children in the Halifax Methodist Burying Ground and observed differences between children and adults in death and burial will be explored in this paper.

**Glen, Courtney (see Redden, Emily and Townsend, Amber)**

**Grenville, John (see Bazely, Susan M.; Banks, Robert D.; Beliveau, Lena ; McKendry, Jennifer; and Mendes, Ashley)**

**Grimes, Vaughan (see Hinton, Jessica; Munkittrick, Jessica; and Scott, Amy)**

**Grimes, Vaughan (see Munkittrick, Jessica and Lam, Rebecca)**

**Haller, Mikael J. (St. Francis Xavier University)**

*An Examination of How Technology has Influenced Analysis of Mortuary Patterning at Halifax's Old Burying Ground*

Technological advancements have dramatically affected the way we investigate the past and greatly added to our interpretations of the archaeological record. In this paper, I investigate how new technologies and approaches have affected our understanding of mortuary patterning at Halifax's Old Burying Ground (HOBG [in operation from A.D. 1750 to 1845]). Not only do gravestones tell us about past lifeways, but they are an excellent record of how individuals and/or their families saw themselves consciously or subconsciously – the idea being that how people are presented in death reflects how they lived. I will investigate how mortuary patterning was influenced by technological applications in a recent analysis of these grave markers and compare it to earlier work done at this cemetery in the 1980s. As well, I will compare these

findings from the HOBG to the foundational historical-cemetery research done by Deetz and Dethlefsen in New England during the 1960s.

**Hendrickx, Serena (see Archambault, Rachel; and Laberge, Anne)**

**Hinton, Jessica (University of New Brunswick);  
Munkittrick, Jessica (University of New Brunswick);  
Grimes, Vaughan (Memorial University of  
Newfoundland); and Scott, Amy (Memorial University of  
Newfoundland)**

*Detecting vitamin D deficiency: radiographic assessment of two archaeological skeletal assemblages from the Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland* (Poster) **(Poster Competition Entry)**

The application of non-invasive imaging techniques in bioarchaeology has proven invaluable in the detection of pathological conditions in human skeletal remains. Specifically, the radiographic assessment of archaeological dentition is a non-destructive means for the identification of individuals who experienced vitamin D deficiency. Abnormal tooth mineralization related to the lack of vitamin D, can be observed radiographically through pulp horn shape changes in permanent molars. Using dental radiographs and image processing software, this study, examines the dentition of 15 individuals from two historical burial grounds located on the Avalon peninsula of Newfoundland to investigate, evidence of vitamin D deficiency. Thanks to generous collaboration with dental professionals, radiographs were obtained at the York Dental Clinic, NB and Avalon Dental Centre, NL. Analysis of the resulting images speaks to the 18th-19th century childhood health experiences of these individuals, and broadens our understanding of the prevalence of this metabolic disease.

**Hooper, Luke**

*Developing new survey methods in Old Scotland – A LiDAR landscape survey of on the Isle of Arran, Scotland*

The Isle of Arran, located in the south west of Scotland is home to a considerable amount of archaeological sites covering many forms and periods. In February 2018,

Historic Scotland carried out a systematic landscape survey of the Island using a high-resolution LiDAR dataset. The aim of this work was to ground truth areas identified as being of archaeological interest. Fieldwork was assisted by rugged touchscreen computers running ArcGIS software and with GPS functionality to ensure speed and efficiency. The survey resulted in the confirmation of many new sites and almost doubled the amount previously known on the island; a majority fell within the Post- Medieval (17th Century) period. The result of this project was the development of a LiDAR assisted landscape survey methodology that has the potential to be used across of Scotland.

**Hubley, Martin (Nova Scotia Museum)**

*Public History and Black Refugee communities in Nova Scotia: What Next?*

The recent 200th anniversary commemorations of the War of 1812, and new archaeological work in Nova Scotia on first-generation Black Refugee community sites, have provided an opportunity for both governments and researchers to engage with contemporary communities on both commemorative efforts and new scholarship. Various interdisciplinary research projects are beginning to bring to light more of these important Black Refugee narratives, and are aiding in reinforcing community memory, history and culture. Such efforts have not been without their share of perils and pitfalls along the way. Sketching out some current research in progress and possible roads ahead, this paper will highlight some of the issues involved with Black Refugee interdisciplinary research, community interest and engagement, archival sources and literature, and the roles and involvement of various levels of government and public history institutions. It will also seek audience suggestions and ideas around such issues and possible paths forward.

**Hull, Katherine L. and Riddle, Andrew T. R.  
(Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*A Modest Proposal for GIS-Based Data Sharing in Ontario  
Archaeology*

Academic excavations are no longer the driving force behind archaeological research in North America. In the current economy, private cultural resource management firms (and also those based within academic institutions) complete most archaeological field activities. However, the results of most surveys and excavations are often confined to the grey literature, though not from any lack of desire to disseminate knowledge. Interestingly, depending on the legislative context of the work, there can be significant barriers to sharing information with the public in a systemic and cost-effective manner. This paper explores a proposed GIS-based data-sharing initiative for professional archaeologists in Ontario, consisting of an open, searchable index of archaeological sites that contains basic locational, historical, and archaeological data. We hope to encourage further discussion leading to logical, affordable, and comfortable means of sharing data in the digital world.

**Hurry, Silas (Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland)**

*"Property Gone with the Enemy": War of 1812 Escapees from St. Mary's City*

In the summer of 1814, nineteen enslaved African Americans liberated themselves in St. Mary's City and joined the British fleet at nearby St. Georges Island. As part of the War of 1812, these enslaved individuals were responding to a proclamation by British Admiral Alexander Cochrane offering freedom to any enslaved individuals who would defect to the English. Over two thousand-four hundred enslaved people residing in the Chesapeake responded to this call. This essay explores the individuals from St. Mary's City and traces how a number of them ended up in Nova Scotia and Trinidad after the war, and the document trail they left behind.

**Hutchings, Corey; Schwarz, Fred; Beanlands, Sara; and McLeod, David (Stantec)**

*Sandy Banks 4 (FgCg-04) and the Origins of the 20th-Century Labrador Trapper Lifestyle*

As part of the Historic Resources Management Program for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Project in Labrador, Stantec archaeologists have recorded the

remains of surface-visible Labrador trapper's tilts dating to the "zenith" of the Labrador trapper way of life in the second quarter of the 20th century. In 2016, the Stantec team excavated the remains of an earlier (19th-century) trapper's tilt located 700m downstream from the Sandy Banks Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) post. The results of this excavation illustrate the process by which some HBC employees came to operate as independent trappers with individual trapping territories.

**Hutchings, Corey (see Schwarz, Fred; Beanlands, Sara; and McLeod, David)**

**Kiazyk, Hillary (see Brandon, Nicole)**

**Kopp, Nadine (Paterson Group)**

*Those Dam Drones: Aerial Underwater Survey*

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) are changing the way that archaeologists conduct fieldwork, even underwater. On a recent dam replacement project for one of the main reservoir dams for the Tay River and ultimately the Rideau River and Canal, Parks Canada contracted Paterson Group to undertake a terrestrial archaeological assessment and aerial survey. The aerial survey employed a DJI Phantom 4 Drone with the objectives to inspect the river and shoreline for evidence of any underwater features. Through aerial imagery captured by the UAV the stone filled cribbing from the original 1821 dam structure was located above the site of the present dam. This talk outlines the use of drone imagery for locating sites and the various types of maps that can be created from the data collected including: geographically accurate orthorectified two-dimensional maps, elevation models, and 3D maps or models.

**Laberge, Anne (see Archambault, Rachel and Hendrickx, Serena)**

**Lacy, Robyn S. (Golder Associates)**

*An analysis of Anglican and Puritan burial landscape organization in 17th-century New England*

While in-depth archaeological and historical research has been conducted on early colonial grave markers and burial spaces, the organization of these burial spaces between sites and in terms of the north Atlantic world remains an under-investigated subject. This paper aims to discuss the spatial organization of British-founded settlements and their burial spaces in the 17th century, along the northeast coast of North America. Forty-three settlements were surveyed in order to build a statistical frequency model, which suggests the most likely or 'popular' locations of burial grounds at different types of sites, such as Puritan, Anglican, fortified, coastal, etc., with the goal of informing future efforts to locate early 17th-century colonial burial grounds within the region. This model was tested at Ferryland, Newfoundland in 2016 and 2017 as part of the author's Masters research.

**Lam, Rebecca (see Munkittrick, Jessica and Grimes, Vaughan)**

**Landon, Dr. David and Beranek, Dr. Christa (Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts, Boston)**

*Artifacts of Exchange Between the English and Wampanoag in the early Plymouth Colony Settlement*

Recent archaeological excavations have recovered the first intact sections of the early-17th-century Plymouth Colony settlement in downtown Plymouth, Massachusetts. This presentation describes the search for the early settlement and provides an overview of the new discoveries. One of the interesting aspects of the early deposits is that they include large numbers of Wampanoag artifacts alongside the colonial materials. The earliest deposits are discussed with a particular focus on the representation of Native Wampanoag pottery and English trade goods. These artifacts are used to illustrate patterns of cultural exchange and interaction in the early Plymouth Colony.

### **Livingston, Meghann**

*"From the Sea, Work": Investigating Landscape and Lifeways at Anse à Bertrand, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, 1670-1970 (Student Paper Competition Entry)*

Given its history and changing role within the French North Atlantic, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon was, in fact, essential for French colonial expansion throughout the New World. Saint-Pierre's sheltered harbour paired with the archipelago's proximity to the Grand Banks, made the islands an ideal place for carrying out shore-based activities associated with the salt-cod fishery, for hundreds of years. In this way, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon can be viewed not only as an integral component of the French presence within the region, but also a unique cultural landscape within its own right. This presentation explores the archipelago's maritime cultural landscape and sheds light on the subsequently unique lived experiences, and overall "way of life" of its historic inhabitants. This research focuses on a particular site called Anse à Bertrand on the south-eastern edge of Saint-Pierre's harbour which has revealed evidence of occupation from the late 17<sup>th</sup> through to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Livingston, Meghann (see Champagne, Sophie Mallory and Losier, Catherine)**

**Losier, Catherine (see Livingston, Meghann and Champagne, Sophie Mallory)**

**MacDonald, Eva and Robertson, David (Archaeological Services Inc.)**

*A Summer to Remember: Searching for the 1847 Fever Sheds at the Toronto General Hospital*

In 1847, the Toronto General Hospital served as a temporary place of refuge for thousands of Irish typhus victims who arrived during the Great Famine migration. To the Irish that live in Toronto today, that experience is symbolized by the "fever sheds," 12 to 14 large wooden outbuildings that were erected on the grounds to accommodate the influx of patients with typhus fever. The redevelopment of four separate parcels within the

original Hospital Reserve in the Town of York (Toronto) over the past 12 years has afforded opportunities to study aspects of the daily lives of the people who spent some time at the hospital. In 2018, numerous wooden posts for the buildings that served as the fever sheds were documented in the northwest portion of the Hospital Reserve, completing a search for the clearest evidence of the Irish typhus victims that started in 2006.

**MacIntyre, April (Davis MacIntyre & Associates Ltd.)**

*"We believe that he had a steadfast dependence on the only sure Monument and a certain hope Beyond the Grave": Caring for the dead at the Grafton Street Methodist Cemetery*

Repatriation and treatment of human remains in the context of archaeological investigation and scientific study has been a hotly-debated issue in the discipline. In 2016 and 2017, the Halifax Methodist Burying Ground was the scene of a large-scale effort to excavate and reinter a significant number of individuals from a late 18th/early 19th century cemetery in advance of development. In the absence of any clear understanding of Halifax Methodist notions of burial culture and spiritual beliefs beyond traditional Christian practices, a standard protocol for the excavation, recording, and reinterment of individuals was developed. This paper aims to lay out the protocols that were developed; the difficulties faced in light of health and safety, environmental constraints and preservation factors; and the unexpected discovery of individuals of probable Mi'kmaw ancestry.

**Malcomson, Thomas**

*Tracing the Course to Freedom from Slavery: Out of America, through the British Navy and into the Colonies*

Most historians have focused on a single aspect of the Black Refugee narrative from the War of 1812: the April 1814 British proclamation encouraging enslaved blacks to run; how the exodus effected American slave owners' post-war orientation to the slaves which remained; the mass arrival in Nova Scotia, in 1816, and their ensuing experience; or the creation of the black Colonial Marine Corp and their eventual settlement in Trinidad. This



paper focuses on preliminary research that identifies the stories of selected individuals and families that made the choice to abscond from slavery, in an effort to detail microhistories of Black Refugee escapes, experiences on the ships of the British Navy, their transit to a new home and their subsequent experiences. This narrative's core is the individual agency of the enslaved to take advantage of a changing context to free themselves and set a new course in life.

**Martelle, Holly (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)**

*The Ward Uncovered: Archaeological Investigations of one of Toronto's First Immigrant Neighbourhoods*

This paper presents an overview of archaeological investigations that were undertaken in 2015 in downtown Toronto and presents the challenges and complexity of the project. The excavations revealed the 19th and 20th century remains of an early immigrant neighbourhood forming part of St. John's Ward, later "The Ward," the home of the City's first core of early Black settlement, first Chinatown, first Little Italy and nucleus of Jewish settlement. The foundations of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, representing the third Black congregation church in the City of Toronto, were also documented.

**Martelle, Holly (see Moody, John)**

**McAleese, Kevin (The Rooms Corporation of Newfoundland and Labrador)**

*RC dating, SEM photography and EdXRF lithic analyses @ Andersen Pt.*

This paper will interpret the archaeology and history of a seasonally flooded site on the north shore of Red Indian Lake in central Nf/Canada. It may be a Beothuk housepit during its' earlier use period. Limited RC dating of charcoal samples and unidentified seeds, plus the site architecture, suggests two broad use periods: ca. 1690-1730 and ca 1810 -1920. Historic cartography and documents authored by both the British military and the Beothuk, indicate a significant Beothuk presence at Red

Indian Lake mid-18th – early 19th. Seasonal flooding and post-Beothuk/European colonial era activity at Red Indian Lake complicate site interpretation. Excavation of a few test pits led to the recovery of a single stone “hammer preform” and a tapered wooden stake. In lieu of a significant assemblage, ongoing lithic analysis via edxrf means, along with ethnobotanical data analyses, is helping to clarify cultural affiliation and site chronology.

**McGovern, Allison Manfra (VHB)**

*Archaeology and Community at the Fowler House* (Poster)

**(Poster Competition Entry)**

This poster presents the phases, challenges, and accomplishments of collaborative archaeological, historical, and preservation work at the Fowler House in East Hampton, New York. The Fowler House was the home of a Montaukett Indian family from the 1880s through the 1980s. Now a Town of East Hampton Landmark, the site is an important locus for Montaukett tribal recognition, community-minded preservation, and the documentation of 20th century neighborhood history. This poster visually explores the sense of collaborative engagement for research, education and preservation that takes place at and surrounding the site.

**McGovern, Allison Manfra (VHB)**

*Challenging Bias through Archaeological Investigations at the Fowler House*

This paper presents the results of archaeological investigations beneath the floor inside the Fowler House in East Hampton, New York. The home of a Montaukett Indian family between the 1880s and 1980s, the site provides an opportunity to challenge some of the myths of indigenous identity in 20th-century East Hampton history. At the request of concerned citizens and descendants, an archaeological investigation was directed at the interior of the structure prior to restoration to explore questions of architectural construction and structural dating. But the archaeological data- along with the collaborative process- shed light on the politics of research and history-making at the site.

**McKendry, Jennifer (see Bazely, Susan M.; Banks, Robert D.; Beliveau, Lena; Grenville, John, and Mendes, Ashley)**

**McKillop, Vanessa (Simon Fraser University/Davis MacIntyre & Associates Ltd.) (Poster)**

*Investigating the precontact landscape of Kjipuktuk under the historic landscape of Halifax*

Increasing urban development in Halifax's Downtown core has created a unique problem for archaeological consultants in identifying areas of elevated potential for encountering First Nation's heritage resources. At the time of Cornwallis's arrival in 1749, the Halifax Peninsula was a vast network of bogs, ponds, rivers and streams that were used by the Mi'kmaq since time immemorial into the contact period. Since then, continuous development has forced these watercourses underground into a network of sewers leading to the harbour, making their exact location into somewhat of a mystery. The Grafton Street Methodist Burying Ground archeological mitigation has provided evidence of one of these ancient watercourses, historic modifications and protohistoric land use. With this data, it is possible to use GIS and historic mapping of the downtown core to reconstruct a portion of the Mi'kmaq precontact landscape and predict where First Nations heritage resources may be encountered along this watercourse.

**McLeod, David (see Schwarz, Fred; Hutchings, Corey; and Beanlands, Sara)**

**McLeod, David (see Hutchings, Corey; Schwarz, Fred and Beanlands, Sara)**

**McNeill, J. Duncan (Geonics Limited, retired)**

*Contours and Colours: Mapping Archaeological Sites in Nova Scotia with Lidar*

Approximately 40% of Nova Scotia is now covered with very high-quality Lidar data, available at no cost. A map of areas for which Lidar data are available is shown on the GeoNOVA website at [GeoNOVA/Data Locator/Elevation Explorer](#), which site includes instructions for accessing the Lidar data. To ascertain the usefulness of

Lidar for mapping archaeological sites, Lidar .las files were opened for a dozen different sites, mainly military but also including an industrial site, a domestic site and a historic treasure site. DSM and DEM data from each site were processed with Golden Surfer (v.15) software, which now has a full set of presentation functions for Lidar data. Surfer contour and elevation plots for nine of these areas are presented. They demonstrate that the extraordinary accuracy and spatial resolution of Lidar (less than a meter laterally and a few centimeters or less vertically, over spatially localized sites) gives much additional information about known sites, and will prove to be of great use for locating new sites.

**Mendes, Ashley (see Bazely, Susan M.; Banks, Robert D.; Beliveau, Lena; Grenville, John; and McKendry, Jennifer)**

**Metheny, Karen (Boston University)**

*Using Sensory Approaches to Contextualize the Evidence of New Technologies in the Study of Food and Foodways*

While advancements in technology are a central theme of this conference, sensory approaches in historical archaeology are equally germane, whether we are investigating food and foodways practices, or engaging with sensorial data in other contexts. Indeed, new technologies and a wealth of new scientific data call for the use of sensory approaches to connect the data to social and cultural practice as well as group and individual sensory experience. In this paper, I continue to discuss the use of sensory methods and approaches to gain insight into food and foodways in the past, and how such approaches help to contextualize the data now available by new technologies.

**Moody, John and Martelle, Holly (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.)**

*Mapping Early Black Settlement in Toronto*

This paper provides an overview of a GIS-based mapping project aimed at identifying early Black settlement sites in Old Toronto through 19th century source materials. The purpose of the project is to better understand where related archaeological sites may still be present within

the city core and to develop a planning tool that can be used by municipal and provincial regulators to supplement existing Archaeological Master Plan mapping. Given the complex nature of evaluating archaeological potential in urban contexts and the rarity of early Black settlement sites, we feel this is a necessary exercise in the preservation of Ontario's significant Underground Railroad heritage.

**Moore, James**

*Burial Grounds, Kinship and Capital: The 19th-century Transformation of the NYC Landscape*

The materiality of burial grounds gives presence to descent, kinship, sodality and the generational transfer of wealth and property. The eighteenth-century Moore-Jackson burial ground in Queens, New York was such a place. This paper explores the anthropology of memorialization: examining the role of family burial grounds as meaningful places in kin-based economies. Over generations, Moore burial markers were placed to memorialize the social means -- marriages, inheritances and kinship -- by which farmers acquired land that allowed their offspring to become farmers. The expansion of industrial capital in nineteenth-century New York brought a new social landscape of capital and alienated labor marked out by industrialized waterways, factories, mansions and worker's housing. Farms failed. In this landscape, commercial cemeteries provided places for the landless: both factory owners and their workers. Family burial grounds were not forgotten. They just became meaningless.

**Moran, Mallory (College of William & Mary) and Scott, Amy (University of New Brunswick)**

*Reconstructing Rochefort Point: Methodologies for Exploring Shared Cemetery and Settlement Space at the Eighteenth-Century Fortress of Louisbourg*

For the past two field seasons, the University of New Brunswick Bioarchaeological Field School has held excavations on an historic cemetery site on Rochefort Point, at the Fortress of Louisbourg in Cape Breton, NS. Rochefort Point was initially used for fishing and

domestic purposes and finally as a cemetery. This complex history is reflected in our site, where skeletal remains have been recovered in tandem with remnants of the earthfast Carrerot property. To accommodate the bioarchaeological components of the site, we utilized an excavation strategy that relied on large unit exposures, and documentation by total station and through drone photography. This marked a significant departure from prior excavation strategies used on Rochefort Point, and provided insights into the structure of the housing compound that had not been identified previously. In this paper, we detail the advantages of this approach and provide preliminary results of the 2018 field season.

**Mortimer, Ben (Paterson Group)**

*The iPad as Archaeological Tool: The Development and Implementation of an iOS Field Recording System*

As much as paper forms increase the speed and ease of data recording over blank notebooks, digital field recording provides significant increases in the ease and speed of recording in archaeological settings. What began 15 years ago with a Palm Pilot based system, has developed into a cloud based digital field note database – GPS – GIS – photographic system on iOS devices. Field notes are standardized, consistent, and more detailed information is recorded by all. Furthermore, the time spent on finalizing, editing, collating, etc of field notes is drastically reduced. While relatively expensive compared to paper and pencils, the versatility, reliability, adaptability, productivity, and general ease of use and management of iPad-based recording makes it an invaluable tool. This paper presents a review the genesis of the digital recording system, along with some difficulties encountered and their solutions. An overview of the database, field use and management of the system, and a review of practical considerations such as accessories and other useful apps is provided.

**Munkittrick, Jessica (see Hinton, Jessica; Grimes, Vaughan and Scott, Amy)**

**Munkittrick, Jessica (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Department of Archaeology); Lam, Rebecca (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Core Research Equipment and Instrument Training (CREAIT) Network); and Grimes, Vaughan ((Memorial University of Newfoundland, Department of Archaeology)**

*Childhood health in 18th century Newfoundland: Insights using lead concentration and isotope analyses*

Lead concentration and isotope analyses have generated valuable evidence regarding childhood health and mobility in Europe, but there has been limited application in North America. The heavy metal lead is particularly toxic to children and was ubiquitous throughout the cultural environments of the Atlantic World during the 17th to 19th centuries, including Newfoundland. Since teeth form during childhood and lead exposure reflects individuals' interactions with their physical and cultural environments, this tissue presents an intriguing means to examine childhood health through trace element analyses and mobility using lead isotope analyses. This study will examine the extent of childhood lead exposure and mobility experienced by 23 individuals from four 17th to early 19th century Newfoundland settlements on the Avalon peninsula using ICP-MS. Analyses will highlight the variable lead sources and often high lead exposure of children during a period of high immigration and growing trade throughout the Atlantic World.

**Neilsen, Scott (see Brenan, Julia)**

**Noël, Stéphane (GAIA, coopérative de travail en archeology)**

*Change and Continuity at a Late 17th Century Huron-Wendat/Jesuit Mission Site in L'Ancienne-Lorette, Quebec*

During the summer of 2018, a team of archaeologists excavated a significant portion of the Notre-Dame-de-Lorette mission site, in L'Ancienne-Lorette, Quebec. This Jesuit mission, established in 1673, was occupied by Huron-Wendat and, to a certain extent, Iroquois people. In 1697, for different reasons, the mission moved further north, to the present-day Huron-Wendat reserve of

Wendake. From 1698 onwards, the site became the spiritual center of the village of L' Ancienne-Lorette, as it was used to build the Catholic parish church, the presbytery and the burial grounds. The 2018 archaeological excavations provide unique insights into change and continuity in the material culture and architecture of the Huron-Wendat people. This paper will present the main discoveries associated with the late 17th century mission site and will discuss potential avenues of research for the collections recovered from this important site in the history of New France.

**Parno, Travis G. (Director of Research and Collections, Historic St. Mary's City)**

*"For the Entertaynmt of all persons": Ordinaries in 17th-century St. Mary's City*

In 1662, recognizing the need to accommodate large populations during busy court sessions, the Maryland General Assembly passed "An Act for the Encouragement of Ordinary Keepers." Ordinaries, however, played a much larger role in 17th-century Maryland than simply providing food and lodging. They were critical social institutions managed by members of the colony's elite and controlled by increasingly strict legislation. This paper presents a preliminary study of ordinaries in Maryland's first capital, St. Mary's City. It reviews 17th-century legislation to highlight two related trends: both the requirements for securing an ordinary operator's license and the restrictions placed on who could patronize an ordinary became tighter. This paper also examines archaeological and documentary evidence related to John and Elizabeth Baker, managers of one of the largest ordinaries in early Maryland. This case study demonstrates that ordinaries provide a useful lens through which to view the increasing socioeconomic divisions in 17th-century Maryland.

**Petty, Ian Christopher (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Battered, Burned, Broken, and Buried: Remnants of Ceramic Consumption in 18th-Century Newfoundland and the Northeast*



This research revolves around the distribution and usage of material culture, specifically ceramics, in the 18th-century cultural landscape of the island of Newfoundland. A bustling trade in ceramics is amply visible in the archaeological record of the eastern seaboard of North America, though a comprehensive study of ceramic consumption within Newfoundland has yet to emerge. This research will expand upon this subject by exploring ceramic trade and consumption patterns in 18th-century Newfoundland. It involves the examination of existing ceramic collections from several archaeological sites by exploring analytic variables including domestic vs. commercial and urban vs. rural settings. The results of this analysis will be compared with collections from the northeastern United States, a regional commercial hub and population center unto itself in the 18th century, in order to compare and contrast the consumption patterns between these two vastly different geographic regions, shaped by differing political, economic, and social systems.

**Phillips, Ben and Bogaard, Paul (Mount Allison University)**

*Before Sackville there was a forest and its story survives in the cellars and attics around town*

Cross-dating the tree-ring patterns obtained from early structures has been a frequently used scientific method to provide confident construction dates. At the outset, dendroarchaeology requires reference material, against which the “floating” tree-ring chronology, from any one structure, can be pattern-matched. Upon completion, the dendroarchaeologist is left with the tree-ring pattern derived from the timbers of the structure; in other words, the life history of the trees recorded in the radial growth rings and sequenced into a chronological time series. Using an example of intensive dendroarchaeological sampling recently conducted in Sackville, NB, we can explore the process used and develop some insight about that long lost Acadian Forest that was the source of the building materials.

**Phillips, Ben (see Bogaard, Paul)**

**Ramsden, Peter (see Rankin, Lisa K.)**

**Rankin, Lisa K. and Ramsden, Peter (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*Forgotten Places in Political Spaces*

The way in which many people, perhaps particularly those in secure and affluent circumstances, view their ancestry and heritage, and display it to others, is often a matter of pride. In some contexts, however, the identification of 'ancestors' and 'heritage' can have critically important - and sometimes dire - political, social and spiritual ramifications. Here we examine examples in which archaeological and/or historical evidence points to a distancing or 'active forgetting' of ancestors and places associated with them. The motives for creating these 'forgotten places' are diverse and might include a fear of 'ghosts' or death, the desire to project a newly constructed or evolved political identity to outsiders or distant relations, as well as social-political and economic need to distance themselves from their ancestors. In this paper we will explore three examples from Indigenous settings in northern and eastern Canada where peripheral, or forgotten, spaces were actively constructed.

**Redden, Emily; Townsend, Amber; and Glen, Courtney**

*"Strangers from Every Part of the World": Archaeological and Osteological Evidence of Halifax's Poor House Burying Ground*

For more than 100 years, Halifax's Poor House residents, paupers and other marginalized people were buried within the Poor House Burying Ground. The Poor House itself was located in the adjacent property, which has since been destroyed by 19th and 20th century construction. Historical and archival material relating to these individuals is relatively scant, generally written by and for administrators and officials. Archaeological evidence of the Poor House, its occupants and its burying ground has been non-existent until the 2016-2017 excavation of a portion of the Methodist Burying Ground, when a mass grave feature believed to be associated with the neighbouring Poor House Burying Ground was identified. This paper aims to examine the archaeological

and osteological evidence of those people who came to rest in the Poor House Burying Ground.

**Richardson, Andrea**

*A tale of two privies from the Alexander site in Halifax, Nova Scotia*

In 2015, Davis MacIntyre & Associates were contracted to complete an archaeological resource impact assessment at 5121 Bishop Street at the corner of Lower Water and Bishop Streets in downtown Halifax for phase 1 of the Alexander condominium development. During this assessment, several archaeological features were identified and mitigated, including two privies. The artifacts from the two privies suggest an end date in the late 19th century or early 20th century, contemporaneous with the improvements to sanitation and plumbing within the city of Halifax. Likely the privies were infilled and used for refuse disposal from the nearby houses once they were no longer necessary. This paper will discuss the similarities and differences in the collections from these two privies. The wide variety of artifacts from the two privies offers insights into the daily lives of the city's inhabitants during this period.

**Riddle, Andrew T. R. (see Hull, Katherine L.)**

**Robertson, David (see MacDonald, Eva)**

**Rondeau, Elizabeth Blouin (Université Laval)**

*« One's trash... » : Lives, consumption, and practices of households in an industrial area of Quebec City's Lower town during the late nineteenth century*

Using the study of both material culture and historical documents, this project seeks to answer questions regarding the standard of living and consumption of inhabitants of Quebec City's lower town, and concerning the conformity (or not) to the usual practices of groups to which the studied households could have identified to, at the end of the nineteenth century. To reach these objectives, ceramics found in trash deposits linked to the occupation of a tenement between 1875 and 1920 in a mostly industrial and diverse area of Quebec City, at the

time, are being studied. The first objective of this project is to determine if the households who produced this garbage lived and consumed similarly to the inhabitants of the neighbouring St-Roch Ward. The second objective is to find out if the studied household's practices matched the norms of the social, economic, and cultural groups to which they could have belonged.

**Sarnacki, Ray (see Gibb, James G.)**

**Schoenfelder, Dr. John (see Bello, Grace; Bolender, Dr. Douglas; and Steinberg, Dr. John)**

**Schreiner, Nina**

*Folk Religion in Historical Archaeology: The Case of St.-Anne's Ex-Votos*

This case study tests the utility of a decolonized definition of folk religion in the study of settler-colonial societies through reconsideration of 17th- and 18th-century ex-voto paintings at St.-Anne-de-Beaupre, Quebec. In this conceptual framework, devotional paintings are treated as artifacts, submitted to attribute analysis, then contextualized using folklore and ethnohistory from New France to shed light on folk religious beliefs and practices. Though systematic Catholicizing of French North America was nominally successful, lay religion retained unorthodox elements, including belief in a hierarchy of powerful supernatural beings and the effectiveness of magic in daily life. Ex-voto paintings at St.-Anne-de-Beaupre actively depict religious figures participating in this hierarchy, conveying elaborate beliefs regarding their influence in life on Earth. Engaging the anthropological concept of folk religion to parse these images results in a nuanced view of French colonial religion and the function of objects within it.

**Schwarz, Fred; Hutchings, Corey; Beanlands, Sara and McLeod, David (Stantec)**

*Sandy Banks (FgCg-01): The Archaeology of a Hudson's Bay Company Fur Trade Post in Central Labrador*

As part of the Historic Resources Management Program for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Project, Stantec archaeologists excavated the remains of the 19th century Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) fur trade outpost at Sandy Banks on the Churchill River, Labrador. Although considerable research has been undertaken at HBC posts in the west, this constitutes the first HBC post to be completely excavated in the northeast. Excavations uncovered the remains of four principal log buildings (two houses and two stores), along with the privy and other interior and exterior features. Georeferencing of all elevations and artifact proveniences permitted site features to be mapped in GIS. The architectural remains reflect HBC building practices, while the artifact assemblage recovered from the site reflects the distinctive HBC supply chain. Consequently, the site resembles 19th-century HBC posts from western Canada more than it does many 19th century sites in the northeast.

**Schwarz, Fred (see Hutchings, Corey; Beanlands, Sara; and McLeod, David)**

**Scott, Amy (see Hinton, Jessica; Munkittrick, Jessica; and Grimes, Vaughan)**

**Scott, Amy (see Moran, Mallory)**

**Smith, Kim (Gray & Pape Heritage Management)**

*CRM applications of LiDAR*

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is a remote sensing method that utilizes light from a laser to examine the surface of the Earth. Over the past decade, the LiDAR has been found extremely useful in archaeology including guiding archaeological reconnaissance and intensive surveys. Specifically, LiDAR has been used to identify historical roads, property boundaries via wall and fence lines, homestead and farmstead locations, and if the resolution is great (1-meter or less) individual structures and small landform topological changes. This paper will provide project examples where LiDAR was utilized to guide the archaeological surveys in a cultural resources management setting.

**Smith, Vanessa L.**

*The woman with the pearlware plate: Evidence of the black Methodist congregation at the Grafton Street Methodist Burying Ground*

The Methodist community in Halifax swelled in the late eighteenth century with the influx of Loyalists fleeing the American colonies, including many formerly enslaved people of African descent. This paper presents archival and archaeological evidence for this under-studied group within the Halifax Methodist congregation. Among the burials excavated during the Methodist Burying Ground project, two individuals may offer direct archaeological support for the presence of black Methodists within the congregation. One burial in particular was furnished with a surprising grave good - an intact pearlware plate, resting on the feet of a young woman. This inclusion suggests a possible connection to African-American burial practices previously noted in the American colonies and the Caribbean.

**Spiwak, Alexa D. (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*"A slator or two": Exploring the 17th-century slate industry at Ferryland (Student Paper Competition Entry)*

This paper summarizes the preliminary results of archaeological investigations which aim to explore the slate industry present during the 17th century in Newfoundland. While the use of slate as a building material was not unheard of in the New World, the early 17th-century colony at Ferryland was unique among contemporaneous North American settlements in its large-scale use of local slate for the manufacturing of roofing tiles. While historical documents mention a quarry "in fitting" and include a request for slaters and quarrymen, the manufacturing process used by these workmen and the location of Captain Wynne's quarry has remained a mystery. Incorporating both archaeological and ethnographic data, recent excavations and surveys have identified potential quarry sites, located manufacturing areas, and shed light on the ways in which this enigmatic colonial industry deviated from traditional Old World practices.

**Steinberg, Dr. John (see Bello, Grace; Bolender, Dr. Douglas; and Schoenfelder, Dr. John)**

**Tapper, Bryn (see Gaulton, Barry; Williams, Duncan; and Teasdale, Donna)**

**Taylor, Aaron (Saint Mary's University) and Ferguson, Robert (Parks Canada, retired)**

*Angerona. Enslaved lives on a 19th century Cuban plantation: An archaeological investigation*

In the spring of 2017, eleven students from Saint Mary's University in Halifax Nova Scotia, along with two professors, set out to conduct archaeological investigations on a 19th-century slave plantation. This project was in collaboration with the Gabinete de Arqueologia in Havana. Canadian students and archaeologists worked alongside Cuban students and archaeologists to uncover the hidden story of the Cafetal Angerona. In June 2018, we returned to the Cafetal with our Cuban partners for a the second season. The early results are preliminary and have raised questions about the relationship of present ruins to the historical record. This paper will discuss the archaeological research conducted on the site as well as briefly touch on the challenges and rewards of conducting an international field school.

**Teasdale, Donna (see Gaulton, Barry; Tapper, Bryn; and Williams, Duncan)**

**Townsend, Amber (see Redden, Emily and Glen, Courtney)**

**Tremblay, Eric (Kouchibouguac National Park); Burke, Charles (Parks Canada) and Beanlands, Sara (Boreas Heritage Consulting Inc.)**

*A Typological analysis of the Stone Pipes of the Isthmus of Chignecto, eastern Canada*

This study looks at conducting a typological analysis for stone pipes from the Acadian colonial period of the 17th and 18th centuries in the Isthmus of Chignecto in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Eastern Canada. A collection

of twenty one stone pipes from this area was analysed using an existing typology so as to classify them according to their forms and styles. The results show that the area was part of a larger French colonial network of military forts, European colonist settlements, trading posts and adjacent native communities. It also support the fact that Beaubassin was an important meeting and trading place for the Acadians and indigenous people. The influence of Mi'kmaq designs is demonstrated for some specimens and discussed. Based on evidence from this study a new sub-type of MicMac pipe is proposed so as to update the existing typology.

**Venovcevs, Anatolijs (see Brenan, Julia and Neilsen, Scott)**

**Weatherbee, Wesley (Saint Mary's University)**

*Remote Site Propection at Fort Belcher: A GIS Enabled Analysis of Remote Sensing Surveys at an Eighteenth-Century British Frontier Fort*

Fort Belcher was proposed by Governor Charles Lawrence to block illicit trade to Louisbourg in 1754, built shortly after the displacement of Acadians from Cobequid, and all but a memory by 1780. Upon a knoll to the East of the mouth of the Chiganois River, along the North edge of the Cobequid Bay stood a British frontier fort. Once thought to have eroded into the Bay of Fundy, a series of remote sensing surveys integrated into GIS are now being utilized to aid in the search for Fort Belcher. Following an investigation into how the archaeological record can express itself through various types of data produced by remote sensing surveys, multiple surveys are being archaeologically tested in areas identified by previous surveys. This paper will follow the methodology employed during archaeological survey and testing of Fort Belcher.

**Werle, Dirk (Ærde Environmental Research)**

*Tinker, Mapper, Soldier, Spy: A New Look at Captain Henry Elsdale's Pioneering Aerial Photography During the Early 1880s in Halifax, Canada*



The first aerial photography trials in Canada took place at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1882 and 1883. They are attributed to Captain Henry Elsdale (1842-1900) of the Royal Engineers. Unlike other attempts involving manned balloons, heavy camera equipment and mainly oblique photography, he experimented – at much reduced risk, logistical effort, and cost – with a lightweight camera and a small, tethered balloon to successfully acquire a series of vertical aerial photographs of the Citadel area in Halifax. His innovative ideas represent a significant stage in the evolution of modern aerial photography and remote sensing, predating aerial survey activities in the civilian domain, notably for archaeology in Italy, by a quarter of a century. The successful outcomes of his early experiments were informed by his mapping experience with the Ordnance Survey and by his aeronautical knowledge as an instructor of the Royal Engineers balloon detachment. His early adaptation and documentation of dual-use reconnaissance technology occurred some 30 years prior to aerial photography becoming a highly effective military tool during World War I. The concept of miniaturization of his apparatus and its skillful airborne deployment is echoed some 130 years later in the use of unassisted aerial vehicles, or drones, and aerial imaging for military, commercial and personal purposes. This study re-evaluates early developments of aerial photography from unmanned aerial vehicles during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The work involves critical review of original sources, analysis of contemporary imagery and maps, as well as contextual twentieth century examples on the use of balloons for military remote sensing during the Cold War and for innovative archaeological data collection.

**Williams, Duncan (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**

*“A large house on the Downs...”: Household Archaeology and the Emergence of the Middle Class in 19th-Century Ferryland, Newfoundland*

The first half of the 19th century brought considerable changes to life in rural southeastern Newfoundland. The

development of a resident fishery and increased permanent population through large waves of immigration (particularly from southeast Ireland) eventually led to the granting of representative government and a degree of legislative autonomy. A new middle class also emerged, consisting mainly of prosperous fishermen and individuals involved in local government. This paper discusses recent archaeological research at Ferryland on the Avalon Peninsula, approximately 80 km south of the capital St. John's. The focus is on a dwelling known as the Downs House, located in a peripheral area of the community. It is argued that artifactual, architectural, and landscape characteristics of this site typify aspects of gentry life in Ferryland during the period. Curiously, the structure appears to have been abandoned after only a half-century of occupation (ca. 1850) and faded quickly from public memory.

**Williams, Duncan (see Gaulton, Barry; Tapper, Bryn; and Teasdale, Donna)**

**Wolfrum, Allan (Memorial University of Newfoundland)**  
*Hot Rocks: A multi-instrument geophysical approach to locating precontact hearth features in central Labrador*

A multi-instrument archaeo-geophysical survey was conducted in central Labrador to demonstrate the efficacy of alternative prospection methods to traditional shovel test and pedestrian survey done previously in the area. Initial archaeological explorations in the late 1990s located one Intermediate period site (~ 2800 BP), but additional features have come to light in subsequent years due to erosion activity and accidental discovery, so more comprehensive survey was necessary. This novel approach used a magnetometer cart system, as well as a susceptibility/conductivity meter and ground penetrating radar (GPR) to extensively cover an area of approximately 23,000m<sup>2</sup>. Archaeo-geophysical techniques proved capable of elucidating even further archaeological features at a greater density than previous inquiries, but were susceptible to unique limitations in terms of cost, complexity, and topography. The utility, then, of

geophysical prospection in locating precontact features in this context is subject to more consideration than initially hypothesized, despite its success.

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