

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology
NEWSLETTER

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COUNCIL NEWS

1988 ANNUAL MEETING

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QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC, CANADA

SEE ENCLOSED CALL FOR PAPERS

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the tenth royalty check for \$108.07, from sales of HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A GUIDE TO SUBSTANTIVE AND THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, Ed. Robert L. Schuyler (\$18.00, \$1.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co. Inc., Amityville, New York 11735).

A new membership brochure, in English and French, has been prepared for the Council. To receive copies for distribution to your friends and colleagues who might wish to join the Council, contact Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Avenue, Arlington, Massachusetts 02174.

SHIPWRECK LEGISLATION

On December 19, 1987, the Senate passed S. 858, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. The bill would give the States clear title to shipwrecks which are embedded in state submerged lands and protected coralline formations or which are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A companion bill was introduced in the House, H.R. 74 and was jointly referred to two committees. Although H.R. 74 was initially quite similar to S. 858, it was amended by a House subcommittee. No further action has been taken on the bill.

Your help is needed now to get the legislation through the House of Representatives. Our goal is for S. 858 to pass as quickly as possible without any amendments. Supporters favor the changes that the Senate made and are convinced that the only way to get a good shipwrecks bill enacted this year is for the House to pass the Senate version, without amendments. The Senate version is an excellent compromise that a wide variety of interests can and do support.

The Society for Historical Archaeology is coordinating the activities of supporters for the bill in Washington, D.C. Donations are welcome. If you would like to help and to be placed on the mailing list to receive the "Friends of Shipwrecks" news memo, send a donation to the SHA, c/o Foresight Science and Technology Inc., 2000 P Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (Make checks payable to the SHA). Phone: 202-833-2322.

To contact members of Congress, address letters: Honorable (full name), U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 20515. Call any office through the Capitol Switchboard: 202-224-3121. Urge Representatives to pass S. 858, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, without any amendments. Explain in your own words what the bill does and why you support it. Ask them to let you know their views. Send copies to the SHA.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee:Delaware: Thomas Carper (D)Maine: Joseph Brennen (D)Maryland: Helen Bentley (R)

Roy Dyson (D)

Massachusetts: Gerry Studds (D)New Jersey: William Hughes (D)

H. James Saxton (R)

New York: Mario Biaggi (D)

Joseph DiGuardi (R)

George Hochbrueckner (D)

Norman Lent (R)

Thomas Manton (D)

Pennsylvania: Robert Borski (D)

Thomas Foglietta (D)

Curt Weldon (R)

Rhode Island: Claudine Schneider (R)Virginia: Herbert Bateman (R)

Owen Pickett (D)

Interior and Insular Affairs Committee:Connecticut: Sam Gejdenson (D)Maryland: Beverly Byron (D)Massachusetts: Edward Markey (D)Pennsylvania: Peter Kostmayer (D)

Austin Murphy (D)

West Virginia: Nick Joe Rahall II (D)MAINE

Reported by: Robert Bradley

Current Research

This past November, Neill DePaoli (Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.) completed the third season of excavation of a probably ca. 1640-1676 dwelling house in Pemaquid Harbor, Maine. Investigations, funded for the past two years by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC), have exposed a stone-walled and -floored cellar and an array of domestic items and weaponry/munitions. The 1988 field season will focus on determining the full extent and makeup of the structure. Two reports documenting the 1985-1987 investigations have been prepared by DePaoli and are on file with the MHPC.

Field School

Archaeological investigations, sponsored by EARTHWATCH and the SHOALS MARINE LABORATORY of Cornell University and the University of New Hampshire, were directed by Faith Harrington last August at the Isles of Shoals for the second season of a long-range research investigation focusing on the history of this island group. The Isles of Shoals feature prominently in the early history of New England because of their importance in the international cod fishery. Here a major commercial entrepot developed probably as early as 1620 and continued throughout most of the 18th and 19th centuries.

To date, archaeological reconnaissance surveys and limited testing of certain sites have concentrated on the earliest features and

structures at the Shoals, and particularly those which might be associated with the first fishery. A field report is available from Faith Harrington, Boston University, Archaeology Dept., 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02215.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reported by: David Switzer

Current Research

EARTHWATCH and the Center for Archaeological Studies at Boston University will be sponsoring the Isles of Shoals Maritime Archaeological Project from August 1 through August 27 1988, under the direction of Faith Harrington, Visiting Assistant Professor, Boston University. Investigations will concentrate on locating and identifying structures such as stages, flakes, sheds, living quarters and other facilities associated with the early fishery at Appledore. Appledore is the largest of the Shoals islands with several important sites, including the remains of the "mansion house" of William Pepperrell, an influential and prosperous merchant who was actively involved in the fishery during the second half of the 17th century. The building inventory research indicates that well over 40 structures (not including what would have been numerous buildings associated with the 17th century fishery) once stood on Appledore Island.

During the summer of 1987 The Institute for New Hampshire Studies (INHS) at Plymouth State College and the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Research Institute (MAHRI) joined forces to continue the excavation of an early wreck site at Hart's Cove, in New Castle, N.H. at the mouth of the Piscataqua River.

To date research has yielded no information concerning the identity of the wreck which lies at a depth of 35'. The structural remains indicate that the vessel was probably no longer than 30'. Other aspects of construction suggest the possibility it might be a shallop type vessel, common to the 17th century and used for fishing and coastal trading in settlements ranging from New England to the Chesapeake.

Archaeological reconnaissance survey techniques will be employed on Appledore in an attempt to locate and identify any historic or prehistoric sites. Ground-search survey techniques will include visual inspection of the island, soil core sampling, and limited shovel test pit excavations. Participants can enroll in this project through Boston University's Center for Archaeological Studies (675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston MA 02215, phone (617) 353-3415) or EARTHWATCH (680 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown MA 02272, phone (617) 926-8200) for either a 2-week or a 4-week session. If sufficient interest and numbers develop, an underwater research component will be added to the project. Dr. Robert Farrell of Cornell University will direct qualified participants in underwater archaeological research, specifically in shoreline searches to locate the submerged remains of the fishery staging facilities and to retrieve soil samples which may contain faunal materials (fish bones) that will help pinpoint the exact species of fish taken and perhaps provide information on seasonal aspects of the fishery. Qualifications to perform underwater work require that the individual be a SCUBA-certified diver and fulfill the additional medical, experience, and equipment requirements of the Shoals Marine Laboratory. Anyone interested in underwater research should contact EARTHWATCH immediately.

Material culture associated with the site includes sgraffito and gravel tempered ware from Bideford and Barnstable, onion bottle fragments, and pipe stems and bowls. The Binford pipe stem date is 1693.

The INHS is currently making plans to return to the Cove in 1988 and survey the entire area. During the course of the 1987 work, a number of sport diver volunteers were introduced to techniques of excavation and documentation in an effort to create a better liaison between sport divers and nautical archaeologists.

Conferences

The Conference on Industrial Archaeology in New England was held at Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire on February 6, 1987. The conference was sponsored by the New England Chapters of the Society for Industrial Archaeology and the Institute for New Hampshire Studies at Plymouth State College. For a copy of the program which included papers on mill sites; bridge inventories, surveys, and documentation; preserving the heritage of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard; and Boston harbor waste treatment - the past and the present, contact: Dr. William L. Taylor, Institute for New Hampshire Studies, Department of Social Science, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, N.H. 03264. (603) 536-5000 ext. 2347.

MASSACHUSETTS

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Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Current Research

Robert Paynter at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst will be conducting the Historic Deerfield field school from mid-June to mid-August, focussing on 18th century features and microlandscapes. Work is also continuing on the assemblage from the W. E. B. Dubois site.

Martha Lance, in the Research Department, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 OSV Road, Sturbridge MA 01566, is conducting a survey of mill sites in 10 towns around Sturbridge. She would like any information on mill sites in Massachusetts. To date mill sites have been mapped for 10 towns around Sturbridge, with complete deed reconstruction of mill sites in Sturbridge, and some preliminary field survey at about one-third of these. Martha is working on biographies for mills, including kinship of mill owners, and their social and economic positions. This work is partly funded by the NEH grant that also funded the Emerson Bixby House project, conducted by David Simmons, Myron Stachiw, and John Worrell. The results of this project, a combined analysis of documentary, architectural and archaeological research, will be incorporated into the Bixby House exhibit, opening at the Village this April.

This summer Steven Mrozowski, University of Massachusetts at Boston, will be conducting further excavations of an early Anglo-Saxon village in North Yorkshire, England, to analyze botanical remains indicating how subsistence patterns changed after the Romans left the site. He is also planning to publish his dissertation on the Ethnoarchaeology of Urban Gardening.

In industrial archaeology, McGinley, Hart and Associates, Architects and Planners, are conducting a survey of bridges, rail lines and buildings of the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority (subway).

Field School

Old Sturbridge Village's field school in historical archaeology this summer (June 27 - August 12) will be at the shop and home lot of an early 19th century woodworker in Worcester County, Massachusetts. Several seasons of documentary and archaeological research are expected in order to make a new interpretive museum exhibit on carpentry/woodworking at Old Sturbridge Village.

Conferences

At the Conference on Industrial Archaeology in New England, February 6, at Plymouth State College, Plymouth, New Hampshire, three papers reported work by Massachusetts archaeologists: Beth Bower reported on "Industrial Resources of Boston's Central Artery Project," Jeffrey C. Howry, Stanley Moss, Boston Affiliates, reported on "Waste Treatment on Deer Island, Boston Harbor: Its Past and Present," and Steve Roper reported on "Work in Progress on the Massachusetts Dept. of Public Works Historic Bridge Inventory."

Publications

Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, has written a chapter entitled "The Material Culture of Domestic Reform and Resistance to Male Dominance" for Robert Paynter and Randall McGuire's forthcoming book, Domination and Resistance.

Steven Mrozowski, University of Massachusetts in Boston, has written for Paynter and McGuire's book, one chapter on urban landscapes, and has co-authored another with Peter Schmidt on relationships of production between mercantile capitalists and artisans at sites in Newport, Rhode Island.

The report entitled "Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts. Volume II: The Kirk Street Agent's House", edited by Mary Beaudry and Steven Mrozowski, has been prepared by the Center for Archaeological Studies, Boston University, for the Division of Cultural Resources of the National Park Service North Atlantic Regional Office. Under preparation is a third volume focussing further on the excavation of the boarding houses.

Positions Available

Second announcement (see Number 9, Nov. 1987 newsletter)
Title: Conservator/ Laboratory Supervisor
Salary: \$27,000/year
Benefits: 3 weeks paid vacation, 1 week paid sick leave, and full medical insurance
Starting: Immediately
Duration: End of 1992 with potential for extension
Location: Maritime Explorations, Inc. Laboratory, Cape Cod, MA
Address: P. O. Box 247, South Chatham, MA 02659
Phone: (617) 432-8960

Urban Archaeologist Position
 The Office of Public Archaeology at Boston University is seeking an experienced Project Archaeologist for its Phase II archaeological investigations of the Central Artery Project in downtown Boston, MA, beginning in the spring of 1988.

For more information, contact:
 Riccardo J. Elia, Director
 Office of Public Archaeology
 Boston University
 75 Commonwealth Avenue
 Boston, Massachusetts 02215
 (617) 353-3416

RHODE ISLAND

Reported by: Gail Gustavson

Current Research

An archaeological survey directed by Virginia A. Hitch of the Public Archaeology Lab was conducted at the historic Clemence-Irons House, Johnston, R.I. to assist the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities plan for installation of underground utilities. A Rhode Island "stone-ender" house constructed c. 1680, and listed in the National Register, the Clemence-Irons House is one of the oldest structures in the state. It was restored as a house museum by the noted architectural historian Norman Isham in the early 1940s. The limited archaeological testing program verified the location of an existing waterline, identified disturbances related to the restoration work, and revealed evidence of prehistoric occupation of the property. No cultural material clearly diagnostic of 17th century occupation was identified.

In August 1987, Rhode Island State Archaeologist Paul Robinson was contacted by some Charlestown, R.I. residents regarding the possible disturbance of a small lot on Old Post Road in South Kingstown, R.I. The lot contained some crude stone markers that were thought to mark human graves. Physical anthropologist Marc Kelley assembled a team of experienced anthropology majors with Thomas Carmody serving as field supervisor. Between November 11 - 15, 1987, six graves were excavated with the remains of six individuals and coffin remnants removed. All remains and artifacts were transported to the Anthropology Laboratory at the University of Rhode Island where they are currently undergoing analysis. Upon completion of the analysis, the remains will be turned over to the State for reburial. The burials appear to be members of the Henry Champlin family, who occupied the property from 1851 - 1890. Five of the burials were infants and children, the sixth an adult male.

Historic Resource Consultants (Matthew Roth and Bruce Clouette) of Hartford, Connecticut, are completing an inventory of Rhode Island's historic bridges. The project, funded by Rhode Island Department of Transportation with a grant from FHWA, has found numerous interesting 19th century trusses, stone arches, and early 20th century concrete-arch bridges.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Current Research

Robert Cradie (University of Connecticut) is currently organizing a long term study of industrial development in the Five Mile River basin in northeastern Connecticut with emphasis on the development of water power. The goal of this study is an understanding of the manner in which geology, climate, land use and technology interacted in the development of waterpowered industries. One particular focus of this study will be the attempts by industrial interests to manipulate the hydrology of the river basin.

Position

As the result of lobbying efforts by the Coalition of Connecticut Archaeologists (COCA) and concerned citizens, a newly funded Office of State Archaeologist was approved by the Connecticut General Assembly last spring. The Office will be affiliated with and administered by the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History at the University of Connecticut, Storrs. Nicholas F. Bellantoni (Ph.D. UConn) has recently been appointed to the position. The duties of the office include maintaining comprehensive site files, coordinating archaeological salvage projects, providing technical assistance to state agencies, private developers, landowners and amateur archaeologists, developing public outreach programs, and supervising the care and study of the Museum's anthropological collections. To contact the State Archaeologist write to:

Nicholas F. Bellantoni
 Office of State Archaeologist
 Connecticut State Museum of Natural History
 U-23, University of Connecticut
 Storrs, CT 06268

Museums

Described as a "living museum to preserve the history of the textile industry for present and future generations," the Windham Textile and

History Museum is now operating out of the former American Thread Company offices in Willimantic, Connecticut. The Dunham Hall Library, which at one time "provided needed educational opportunities for the workers," now houses resources on industrial urbanization in Connecticut, the history of Windham County and fiber arts. For more information on their services and hours, write: The Windham Textile and History Museum, 157 Union/ Main Street, Willimantic, CT 06226.

Publications

The American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, Connecticut, has recently published an interpretive catalogue on Native American woodsplint basketry. A Key into the Language of Woodsplint Baskets, funded by a grant from NEH, includes nine essays and almost two hundred illustrations of native splint baskets and their makers, basket-making tools, and settlements and work scenes from the 19th and 20th centuries. The essayists use splint baskets to understand Indian identity and survival, resistance to change, the meanings of painted decorations, and the power of a native conception of the world. Copies of the catalogue cost \$20 plus \$3 postage. Write or phone (203-868-0518) the Museum Shop, AIAI, P. O. Box 260, Washington, CT 06793.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Current Research

Alan Gilbert (Fordham University) is building an archive of trace chemical determinations for pottery, tiles, brick, and all natural clays in the region of New Netherlands/New York. The archive is designed to answer questions of provenience as well as help isolate and understand technological changes, especially in the various historic ceramic industries. The immediate goal is the formation of a data bank of results from clay and brick samples from known locations against which unknowns (pottery, unbranded bricks, etc.) could be compared. Collecting is concentrated in the New York metropolitan area, Hudson River valley, northeastern New Jersey, and Long Island, but coastal Connecticut and Trenton/Philadelphia are also of interest. Persons interested in contributing samples are welcome to contact Dr. Gilbert at Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Fordham University, Bronx, NY 10458.

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, Archaeology Program, directed by Dr. Sherene Baugher, has recently completed a series of studies of Sailors' Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island. Sailors' Snug Harbor was an institution to care for retired, injured and sick merchant and naval sailors. It was active from 1833 to 1976, when the institution moved its operations to North Carolina. The New York site was subsequently acquired by New York City. The eighty acre site has over two dozen buildings, many of Greek Revival distinction and eight which are designated Landmarks, including the main gatehouse and cast iron fence. The following reports are on file at the NYC Municipal Research and Reference Library, 31 Chambers St., New York, NY 10007:

An Archaeological Predictive Model of Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island, NY. 1985 by Sherene Baugher, Judith Baragli, Louise DeCesare and Robert W. Venables.

An Archaeological Report of the Field Testing at Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island, NY. 1985 by Sherene Baugher, Judith Baragli and Louise DeCesare.

Archaeological Excavation of the Matron's Cottage Site, Sailors' Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island, NY. 1986 by Sherene Baugher and Judith Baragli.

An Archaeological Predictive Model of The Shoreline Property of Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island, NY. 1988 by Sherene Baugher and Edward J. Lenik.

Dr. Joan Geismar recently completed excavations at Greenwich and West 10th Streets, New York, in the backyards of working class residences dating to the period c. 1850-1890. An especially rich material culture assemblage was recovered from a privy excavated during the project.

Valerie de Carlo is the resident archaeologist at Wave Hill, an environmental center adjacent to Riverdale Park in upper Manhattan. Seven archaeological sites located on the center's 28 acres are currently under investigation. Of special interest to historical archaeologists is the dock foundation excavated, "the oldest dock still standing into the Hudson, about 1829," de Carlo recently told the New York Times. The excavations are treated as public educational projects, and city school children and adults have participated on several excavations to date. The Park's restoration plan, to be implemented beginning in 1990, calls for the sites' preservation and integration into the park's management.

Publications

The Historical Archaeology of Long Island, Part I - The Sites, edited by Gaynell Stone and Donna Ottusch-Kianka, 1985, is available from the Suffolk County Archaeological Association (\$34), P. O. Drawer AH, Stony Brook, New York 11790. This volume includes articles covering archaeological sites in Kings and Queens as well as Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

News from Regional Groups

The Metropolitan Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association extends an invitation for new members to join. The purpose of the Association is to promote the archaeological and historical study and research covering the artifacts, rites, customs, beliefs and other phases of the lives and cultures of the occupants of New York. Meetings and field trips are held on a regular basis. A bi-monthly Newsletter is also published. Membership Dues (Life \$100, Institutional \$15, Family \$9, Individual \$8, and Student \$6.50) should be sent to Charles A. Mello, President, Metropolitan Chapter, 44 Cott Lane, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Paul Huey and Lois Feister

Publications

Continuing his work on African-Americans in the Hudson Valley is A.J. Williams-Myers, a professor of African and African-American history at the State University College at New Paltz. His latest publication is A portrait of love: Toward a Social History of Black Women in the Hudson River Valley. This is a preliminary bibliographic resource essay, one of a series of articles by Williams-Myers. The book is \$5 and is available from the author, Department of Black Studies, SUNY-New Paltz, New Paltz, NY 12561, (914) 257-2095.

Plants

The New York State Archives and Records Administration announces the availability of awards for qualified researchers to pursue research in its holdings. The Research Residency Program, initiated in April 1987, is intended to support advanced research in New York State History.

Researchers working on doctoral dissertations and those at the post-doctoral level are preferred, but any proposal for advanced

research will be considered. Any topic or area that can draw on the Archives' holdings is eligible for consideration. Preference will be given to research that has application to enduring public policy issues, particularly in New York State, and to projects which have high probability for publication. In addition, preference will be given to research in Archives' holdings that have been underutilized or recently made available for research for the first time. Information on these materials is available from the State Archives and Records Administration. Application forms are available from the New York State Archives and Records Administration. The next application deadline is March 1, 1988. Additional information about the program is available from Ms. Terri Sewell, Education Program Aide, New York State Archives and Records Administration, 10A46 Cultural Education Center, Albany, New York, 12230, (518) 473-8037.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John McCarthy

Current Research

The Philadelphia Historical Commission in association with the Philadelphia Maritime Museum conducted excavations at the Hertz lot on the Philadelphia waterfront. The project was directed by Carmen Weber, City Archaeologist. Fieldwork was undertaken between September and December 1987. Five wharves and a ship's way were discovered, dating from the late 18th through early 19th centuries. The ship's way, used for the construction and repair of vessels, is of special interest. For further information, contact Carmen Weber at the Philadelphia Historical Commission, 1313 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia 19106. Ms. Weber would especially like to receive comparative information on ship's ways of the same time period.

Museum Exhibit

The exhibit "Pieces of the Past: Archaeology in Pittsburgh" will continue through June 1988 at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. The exhibit focuses on urban archaeological research in the city, and ties artifacts to the processes of urban industrial development. A brochure is available. For further information, contact Verna Cowin at the Carnegie Museum Annex, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206.

"Early Life on the Philadelphia Waterfront - According to Archaeologists" will be held on March 25, 1988. To register, contact the Friends of Nicholas More, 332 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106 or call David Orr at (215) 597-1099.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward Morin

National Register Program

The National Park Service and Office of New Jersey Heritage (DNJH) are cosponsors of an innovative pilot program, The New Jersey National Register/National Historic Landmarks Archaeological Program. The Program is providing two dozen professional archaeologists in the state training and ongoing technical assistance in all aspects of identification, evaluation, and registration of archaeological resources. In return, the archaeologists are contributing their time and expertise to nominate archaeological sites in the state to the National Register of Historic Places. The Program was kicked off in January with a two day training session in Trenton presented by DNJH and Park Service staff. For more information, contact the Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, (609) 292-2023.

DELAWARE

Reported by: Alice Guerrant

Current Research

During the summer of 1987, Alice Guerrant and an archaeological survey crew of the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (15 The Green, P. O. Box 1401, Dover, DE 19903) finished testing the Thompson's Loss and Gain site (7S-G-60), a National Register-listed historic site just outside of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. Volunteers from the Kent County Archaeological Society and the University of Delaware assisted in the excavations. The site's time period ranges from about 1720 to about 1770-1780. From historical documentation, it appears to have been a tenancy through most of this period, though there may have been some owner occupation. The excavations revealed an 18' by 24' Chesapeake style post-in-the-ground structure. Remnants of dense trash midden survived on the down slope side of the building (the parlor end) with one exterior root cellar cutting through this midden.

Reported by: Henry Miller

Position Available

Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, seeks an experienced historical archeologist to participate in its highway archeology program. Work will emphasize background historical research, organization and direction of testing and data recovery at historic archeological sites, data analyses, and report preparation. Salary range is \$23056 to \$30291 plus benefits. Anticipated start date is early summer 1988. To apply, phone the Maryland Department of Personnel (301) 225-4927 and request that your name and address be placed in the "Interest File" for "Archeologist III, Historic Option, classification no. 1772." Also, send a resume with a letter specifying your interest in the historical archeologist position to Tyler Bastian, State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey, 2300 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21218, (301) 554-5531.

Recent Appointments

Julia King has recently become the Regional Archaeologist for southern Maryland and is based at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. She replaced Dennis Fogue in this position.

VIRGINIA

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Recent Appointments

Lysbeth Acuff began as Archaeological Curator for the Virginia State Landmarks Commission on November 1, 1987. She is responsible for the management of the state archaeological collections which are now located in Richmond, Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA

Reported by: Susan Frye

Current Research

Dr. Charles Hulse, Department of Anthropology, Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia 25443, (304) 876-2511, has been involved in the following ongoing projects. The first is the analysis of the pottery from the Weiss pottery site in Shepherdstown, excavated in 1986. The Weiss pottery, the oldest in West Virginia, was in operation by 1801, and remained in production until the Civil War. The analysis is concentrating on developing a chronological typology of redware produced at the site. In

1985 and 1986, students from the college assisted with the testing of about 20 historical sites in the town of Shepherdstown. The analysis of this work is also ongoing.

Susan W. Frye, Project Archaeologist, Box 65, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia 25425, (304) 535-6371, is involved in two ongoing projects also. The first is a survey of Maryland Heights, a 765-acre tract located in Maryland and part of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. The fieldwork was divided into three phases. The first included mapping a number of Civil War fortifications and campground areas occupied by Union forces. Following that, an extensive network of charcoal hearths and road traces associated with an early nineteenth century ironworks were recorded. Lastly, the survey documented small domestic farm sites around the base of the mountain. A report detailing the survey results and historical background research currently is under preparation. The second project includes excavations on Virginus Island, a nineteenth century industrial center in Harpers Ferry. Fieldwork concentrated on defining an early raceway and a large industrial structure measuring 55 by 34 feet that may be part of a mid-nineteenth century foundry complex. A draft report currently is under review.

ATLANTIC CANADA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Micmac: Gerald Penney, Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, discovered two historic-period Micmac sites on the shore of King George IV Lake during a short survey of the area. A prehistoric (non-Micmac) component was also present at one of the sites.

Beothuk: Ralph Pastore, Memorial University, tested and excavated two Beothuk houses and environs at Inspector Island, Notre Dame Bay. Trade beads from perhaps the early 18th century suggest that the site is more recent than the Beothuk site at Boyd's Cove previously excavated by Pastore. House types and iron artifacts at both sites are similar, however, suggesting close affinity. The new site may be a smaller camp occupied when, because of increasing European exploitation of the coast, larger villages such as Boyd's Cove were no longer safe.

Gerald Penney's research in Green Bay and western Notre Dame Bay produced 38 new sites, including some dating to the early settler and Beothuk period.

Callum Thompson, Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, and Don Locke conducted a survey of Red Indian Lake and the upper Exploits River, recording several historic Beothuk and Micmac sites. Large quantities of modified and unmodified iron trap parts were recovered from these sites. Much of the Locke Beothuk collection has been deposited in the Newfoundland Museum and will be reported on.

Innu: Moira McCaffrey, working south of Schefferville, investigated several sites on Menihek Lake, Labrador, including historic Innu.

Inuit: In Labrador, Susan Kaplan and Steven Cox surveyed between Okak and Nain. Some new Inuit sites and recent Inuit components in earlier sites were recorded. Scott Biggin, working as an assistant to geologist Bruce Ryan, recorded 30 new sites on the Labrador-Quebec border west of Nain. Among these were many Innu and Inuit caribou hunting camps, caches, inuksuit and other features indicating heavy use of the area during the historic period.

Larry Willet recorded eight Inuit sites in Groswater Bay, Labrador, during a waterfowl banding project.

European: John Kilmarx recorded early European settlement sites on St. John's Island, west coast of Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland Marine Archaeology Society conducted two surveys of Bay Bulls harbour to assess the actual and potential damage to 17th-18th century wrecks, including HMS *Sapphire*, by local aquaculture and wharf projects.

Gerald Penney recorded several 19th century sawmills on Paradise River and assessed potential impact to a 19th-20th century settlement associated with a slate quarry in Nut Cove.

Signal Hill National Historic Park: Reconstruction of the 1832 Queen's Battery Barracks was completed this summer. The barracks, part of the British defences at St. John's, has been restored to its 1860s appearance to correspond to the restored battery of 34-pounders in front of the building. The barracks had been destroyed by fire in 1961 and was extensively

excavated for Environment Canada-Parks by Ed Jelks in 1965-66. Karlis Karklins conducted further research on adjacent features in 1969. There are no plans at present for interior furnishing.

Red Bay: Jim Tuck, Memorial University, continued excavation at the 16th century Basque whaling port at Red Bay, Labrador. Field and lab support were provided by the Canadian Conservation Institute.

Work continued on a little-used shore station on Saddle Island, probably from the 1560s-1580s. In addition to a tryworks, small living site, wharf and a work building, more than 50 Recent Indian hearths, contemporary with the whaling sites, were exposed. Besides chipped stone and European objects, fragments of two native ceramic vessels were found, one possibly restorable.

On the mainland, work began on the most intensively used area of the harbour where tryworks were found literally stacked atop one another. The earliest (1530s) and most recent (early 1600s?) seem to be here, indicated by the amount and variety of ceramics, glass and other artifacts.

During investigation of a rock mound in a proposed road bed, two structures were located which apparently date to the first half of the 18th century. The structures may be the remains of Pierre Constantin's habitation, built in 1715, burned by the Inuit in 1718, and reoccupied until at least the 1730s. Further work is planned for this site.

At the nearby town of L'Anse au Loup, a burial was discovered in the bank of a stream. The coffin contained the skeleton of a young adult male. A set of clothing, including shoes, trousers, stockings, a jacket with silver-plated buttons and a greatcoat, had been placed on top of the body. The garment may be Royal Navy of the early 19th century. A clasp knife with the initials 'WH' may help to identify the individual.

Exhibits: The Mary March Museum in Grand Falls will reopen soon. Exhibits will focus on the Beothuk in the Contact Period, and will contain many of the most significant Beothuk artifacts from the Newfoundland Museum collections. Two exhibits of historical archaeology are on display at the Murray Premises Museum in St. John's. One shows ceramic vessels recovered from various underwater sites, the other contains a reproduction of a Basque tryworks excavated at Red Bay. A small collection of Beothuk pieces was sent to the Glenbow Museum for inclusion in the Calgary Winter Olympics exhibit "The Spirit Sings."

Symposium: Callum Thompson chaired a session entitled "Cornered: Cultures in Conflict in Newfoundland and Labrador," at the 20th Annual Chacmool Conference in Calgary, November 1987. Speakers on Contact Period topics included:

Ralph Pastore, Memorial University - "The Beothuks and Their Neighbors"

Kevin McAleese, Memorial University - "A Late 18th Century Example of European/Aboriginal Co-operation in Labrador: George Cartwright's Stage Cove Settlement"

Philomena Hausler-Knecht, Harvard University - "Re-examining the Development of Communal Longhouses in Labrador and Greenland during the Early Contact Period."

Legislation: The Historic Resources Act (1985) includes a section for the registration of artifacts in private collections. The Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, is actively involved in registering artifacts recovered from underwater sites around the province and has, as a consequence, recorded approximately two dozen new wreck and anchorage sites.

Position Available: The Historic Resources Division is in the process of filling a new position of Resource Archaeologist. This person will work with the Historic Sites branch on any historical archaeology projects in the province.

Reports on the archaeological projects described above will be included in Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador Annual Report, 1987, available from the Newfoundland Museum in late 1988.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Cap Rouge: Part of an Acadian sea-dyke, ChDc-1, was washed out of a sand bar 70 m offshore of Cap Rouge, southeastern New Brunswick. The dyke was constructed ca. 1800. The portion washed ashore was a "dalle simple" or sluice from an aboiteau, 9 m long, 1.2 m wide, and 0.6 m high. Kevin Leonard, an anthropology graduate, U. New Brunswick, and members of a local Acadian historical society recovered the sluice and have removed it to safe ground.

The object is frozen and Leonard is anxious to conserve it at reasonable expense. Any readers with suggestions are asked to write to: Kevin Leonard, R.R. #1, Scoudouc, New Brunswick, Canada, EOA 1N0.

Beaubassin Survey: In the fall of 1986, the Council of Maritime Premiers funded a 6-week survey of the Chignecto Isthmus and environs for evidence of pre-expulsion (1755) Acadian sites. Marc Lavoie conducted the survey, assisted by Laird Niven. The area extended from Baie Verte to Westcock in New Brunswick and from Fort Lawrence Ridge to Minudie in Nova Scotia. Two Acadian/French sites in N.B. and one Acadian village site in N.S. were identified.

In N.B., the probable site of a French military outpost (1750-1755) was found at Blueberry Hill near Aulac. A domestic site (ca. 1700-1755) was discovered at Fort Beausejour National Historic Park. The same site had been reoccupied by English settlers from ca. 1770 to 1840.

At Fort Lawrence, N.S., refuse deposits associated with the Acadian village of Beaubassin (ca. 1680-1750) and the subsequent British military occupation (1750-ca. 1761) were identified. The Acadian site dates to the latter period of the village, 1700-1750.

Identification of pre-expulsion Acadian sites was hampered by the presence of domestic English sites in the same area. By ca. 1770, Yorkshiresmen, familiar with marshland reclamation techniques, were exploiting the ancestral Acadian marshes. The presence of two different cultures exploiting the same environment offers interesting opportunities for comparative studies.

Castle Frederick: In August, 1987, Brian Preston of the Nova Scotia Museum undertook a brief reconnaissance of the Castle Frederick Estate at Upper Falmouth, Hants County. The estate, consisting of 8,000 acres, was owned by Joseph Frederick Walle DesBarres and was used by him as a base during his coastal surveys for the Atlantic Neptune, 1764-1773.

A surface survey identified 30 features from the early 18th century to ca. 1950. Prominent among these is the well-preserved foundation of DesBarres' residence, built in the mid-1760s and abandoned or destroyed early in the 19th century. One cluster of features, including two house foundations, may be remains of the pre-expulsion Acadian village of Pierre Landry. Other features

are probably connected with the development of the estate as a system of tenant farms in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is hoped that test excavations will proceed in 1988.

St. John's Anglican Church: Excavation of this late 18th century church began in the fall of 1987 as a co-operative venture between St. Mary's University and the N.S. Archaeology Society, with funding from S.M.U. and the Anglican Diocese of Halifax. Stephen Davis of S.M.U. directed the excavations. The church, located near Preston, N.S., was erected in 1789-1790. It served for a time as a mission church for the Jamaican Maroons, a rebellious group of blacks expelled from Jamaica in 1796. The Maroons left in 1800 to colonize Sierra Leone and the church was abandoned, except for sporadic services. The archaeological project was initiated as part of the bicentenary of the Diocese of Halifax. Excavation revealed that the church had been built on an earth bank formed by digging an interior drain on all four sides. Further excavation is planned in 1988 for the exterior west end where the entrance is expected.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park: The second season of a park survey began in June 1987 under the direction of Charles A. Burke. In 1986 the project had concentrated on the suburban areas of Louisbourg and identified numerous features associated with the 18th century French occupation. This year interest was primarily in locating and recording the surface remains of 1745 and 1758 siege works, camps and entrenchments throughout the 60km² park.

By November, approximately 150 military sites had been recorded. These range from earth and stone entrenched coastal defences built by the French to British regimental camp construction. About one-third of the area used by the New Englanders in 1745 and the British in 1758 has been surveyed.

In addition, 161 post-18th century sites were recorded. These include Loyalist period structural remains, an 1870s railroad complex, coastal defences from both World Wars, and surface remains of 19th and 20th century settlement.

Shubenacadie Canal: The Shubenacadie Canal was a 19th century engineering works with locks and canal channels connecting Halifax Harbour through a number of lakes and the Shubenacadie River to the Bay of Fundy, essentially bisecting N.S. The

archaeology of this system involved three projects over two field seasons in 1984 and 1985. The work was contracted to St. Mary's University by the Canadian Department of Public Works, the N.S. Department of Development and the City of Dartmouth as part of a plan to redevelop the system into a natural, cultural and recreational resource. The work was directed by Stephen Davis of S.M.U.

Initial research involved reconnaissance of a 1-km² area in the City of Dartmouth. Seventeen features relating to the canal were recorded, included two of the original locks and a 1500 m canal blasted through bedrock.

The second phase involved testing in Dartmouth Cove on the harbor. An urban dump for the second half of the 19th century was identified as well as a field stone wall possibly used to maintain the water level in the locks at low tide.

During the third phase, five features were tested along the artificial canal channel, including a blacksmith's shop, a black powder magazine, a stone cutting area, a domestic residence, and a flimsy structure post-dating the canal and possibly used as a hunter's blind. The residence was a double-skinned, dry-stone-walled structure set into an earth bank and may have been occupied ca. 1830 by Irish immigrants working on the canal.

Central Trust Project: In January, 1984, construction on an office tower on the waterfront in Halifax, N.S., uncovered extensive deposits of the 18th century settlement founded in 1749. Given one day for salvage, students from St. Mary's University and other volunteers recovered numerous artifacts but the original commercial and residential contexts had been destroyed by the construction. The following summer, a major salvage of the artifacts was undertaken at a landfill site outside the city. The analysis and conservation required a further three years, with funding from federal employment programmes, the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, the N.S. Museum, and the City of Halifax. The assemblage included 18,673 ceramic sherds (mean date: 1762), 131 bottle finishes (mean date: 1775), 3023 clay tobacco pipe fragments (mean date: 1756), and hundreds of other objects, including 600 pieces of leather. As a result of the project, the City of Halifax has instituted an office of Heritage Co-ordinator responsible for the identification of historical resources above and below ground, and a Heritage

Advisory Committee advises City Council on archaeological sites. The City has also expressed a willingness to protect such sites under the 1980 provincial "Special Places Protection Act."

Report: Davis, Stephen A., Catherine Cottreau and Laird Niven, Artifacts from Eighteenth Century Halifax: The Central Trust Archaeological Project, Saint Mary's University, Archaeology Laboratory, Halifax, 1987.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fort Amherst/Port LaJoye National Historic Park: A survey to locate and assess the remains of Port LaJoye (1720-1758), the first permanent French settlement on the island, was begun in 1987 under the direction of Robert Ferguson for Environment Canada-Parks. Fort Amherst, the British earthworks (1758-ca. 1768), had previously been excavated for Parks by John Rick in 1963.

The survey found evidence of French and Acadian occupation in three farm sites, the French fort and the harbour master's property. Only the latter two contained deposits which had not been disturbed by later farming. A cellar depression in the harbour master's property was located using a EM38 conductivity meter from Geonics, Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario. This property is of particular interest because it is the ancestral home of many of the Acadians living on P.E.I. today. Its owner, Michel Hache-Gallant, arrived from Acadia to join the first settlers in 1720 and remained until his death in 1737.

Excavation will continue in 1988, concentrating on the undisturbed areas of the fort and the Hache-Gallant property. Further tests will be conducted in other areas of the park where conductivity anomalies suggest that features may be found.

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Laurier Turgeon: Contact Sites, 16th Century: Extensive research carried out in the 16th century notarial records of Bordeaux, France, has provided a wealth of new information on early Basque whaling ventures in the St. Lawrence and the beginnings of the fur trade in North America. With financial support from Bordeaux and La Rochelle merchants, outfitters from Saint-Jean-de-Luz sent a good number of vessels whaling and trading

in the St. Lawrence in the 1580s, almost a quarter of a century before the better known trading ventures of Chauvin, Du Gua du Monts and Champlain. The results of this on-going research should throw new light on the contact period and be of interest to both historians and archaeologists in Canada and the United States. Researchers aware of historic materials which may be from this period are asked to contact Dr. Laurier Turgeon, Histoire, Université Laval, Québec, Québec, Canada, G1K 7P4. Phone: 418-527-2240 or 418-656-3953.

Dr. Turgeon has published one article regarding the topic: "Pour redécouvrir notre 16^e siècle: les peches a Terre-Neuve d'après les archives notariales de Sourdeaux," Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française, Vol. 34, pp. 523-49.

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1987 Histoire des peches maritimes en France. Privat, Toulouse. Distributed in Canada and the United States by Somabec, Box 295, Ste-Hyacinthe, Québec, J2S 5T5, Canada. Phone: 514-774-8118. Includes chapter by Laurier Turgeon: "Le temps des peches lointaines: permanences et transformations (vers 1500-vers 1850)."

Lavoie, Marc

1987 Belleisle, Nova Scotia, 1680-1755: Acadian Material Life and Economy. M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. This thesis presents a functional analysis of the ceramic and glass remains from two pre-expulsion Acadian houses (ca. 1680-1755), excavated at Belleisle, Annapolis County in Nova Scotia. The history of each artifact variety is traced, including manufacturing techniques and distribution routes from the factories to the Acadian houses where the artifacts were used and discarded.

The Belleisle artifacts are quantified and compared with similar information from other contemporaneous, domestic sites in eastern North America and France. Economic status differences are discussed. As a whole, the place of Acadian households in international, national and local markets is examined.

It becomes evident that the expanding, 18th century Acadian population at Belleisle benefited from the availability of a multitude of goods. This allowed them to develop a material life rather

different from those of other Acadians, other settlers in the St. Lawrence Valley (Québec) and New England. The ceramics and glass indicate that the Belleisle Acadians led a comfortable life.

ONTARIO

Reported by: Bruce Stewart

Current Research

Fort Erie: Sub-division development in this small town on the Niagara Peninsula led to the discovery of a War of 1812 period military cemetery. Fieldwork completed in December of 1987 revealed 28 inhumations. Based on buttons found with the burials, the dead were identified as Americans killed during the summer and fall of 1814 while trying to prevent the British recapture of Fort Erie. Among the burials were examples of six amputations and two disarticulations. In addition there were numerous examples of fresh fractures, indicative of battle injuries. The project is being undertaken by an international team of physical anthropologists, material culture researchers and historians led by Dr. Ron Williamson. It is hoped that analysis will be completed by mid-summer 1988 at which time all Americans are to be repatriated and buried in the States with full military honors. Further information is available from Dr. Ron Williamson, Archaeological Services Inc. 662 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2R3.

Fort Frontenac: In August 1987, construction activity within Kingston's Fort Frontenac military compound exposed the remains of approximately twelve adults buried in shallow graves on the lake shore east of the fort. Staff of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation were invited by the Military to examine the site but activities were restricted to cleaning the interments exposed in the construction trench. The burials were organized in three north-south rows with the heads oriented to the north. Several of the less disturbed interments provided evidence of wooden caskets. The only personal items found with the burials were a group of five breech buckles and a cluster of shell beads. Despite extensive research, the historical documents fail to provide any direct information on a cemetery in this or any other area adjacent to the fort. Initial interpretation suggests that the burials may relate to the Iroquois siege of the fort staged between 1686 and 1689. During 1688 alone, over 90 members of the garrison died of scurvy and related diseases. Negotiations are underway with the Department

of National Defence to have the Foundation continue its work at the site to mitigate the impact of construction and delineate the extent of the cemetery in order to prevent further desecration. A brief summary of the assessment done in the fall of 1987 is available from the Cataragui Archaeological Research Foundation, 370 King Street West, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2X4.

Fort York: Between March and October 1987, the Toronto Historical Board sponsored an intensive field program at Fort York, a post War of 1812 military establishment located on the Lake Ontario shoreline in downtown Toronto. The program, directed by Dr. Donald Brown, included testing for the Lieutenant Governor's House (1800-1812) and a post war barracks situated in the Southwest Bastion as well as extensive excavation within and adjacent to the Officers' Mess (1814-present). Investigation of the Mess was geared to providing information to aid in the restoration of the building. The archaeological investigations at the Fort will be expanded to include other structures as they are scheduled for restoration. Further information can be obtained by writing to Don Brown at the Toronto Historical Board, Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario M5K 3C3. Attn: Fort York.

ENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION

Reported by: William Fisher

Historical archaeologists are beginning to apply ethnobotanical analysis to a number of problems, including environmental reconstruction, identification of dietary patterns, and the study of land use patterns and site formation processes, to name but a few applications. Pollen, macrobotanica, phytolith, and soil analysis are some of the common methods used in ethnobotanical research. The purpose of this column is to acquaint historical archaeologists in the Northeast with some of the researchers working in ethnobotany and their research. Hopefully this information will help historical archaeologists to take advantage of the wide variety of data recovered by ethnobotanists.

The Third Phytolith Research Workshop, "Current Perspectives in Paleo-ecological Plant Opal Phytolith Analysis," was held January 22-24, 1988 in Columbia, Missouri. Paper topics of interest to Northeast Historical Archaeologists included: "The

recovery of opal phytoliths from food residues in utilized ceramics," by Robert Thompson, Anthropology Department, University of Iowa, Iowa City; "Phytolith dating by thermoluminescence," Ralph Rowlet and Deborah Pearsall, Anthropology Department, University of Missouri, Columbia; "Phytolith analysis in historic period sites," by Irwin Rovner, Anthropology Department, North Carolina State University, Raleigh; "The use of opal phytolith analysis in a comprehensive environmental study: an example from historical archaeology," by William Fisher and Gerald Kelso, Archaeology Department, Boston University, Boston, and National Park Service, Charleston.

If you wish to learn more about phytoliths and phytolith research, the Phytolitharian Newsletter, edited by Irwin Rovner, North Carolina State University, P.O. Box 8107, Raleigh, NC, 27695-8107 is only a few dollars a year.

Phytolith researchers in the Northeast include: Dr. Larry Kaplan, Department of Biology, University of Massachusetts, Boston; and Dr. Dolores Piperno, Department of Anthropology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

Recent publications include:

Beaudry, Mary and Stephen Mrozowski, eds. 1987 Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills Lowell, Massachusetts. Volume II: The Kirk Street Agent's House. Cultural Resources Management Study No. 19. Boston: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, North Atlantic Regional Office.

Pearsall, Dolores

1987 Phytolith Analysis: An Archaeological and Geological Perspective. Academic Press, NY.

Current Research: Gerald Kelso, National Park Service, Charleston, is analyzing the pollen data from the David Brown and Joseph Mason farm sites from Minute Man National Historic Park. Questions being addressed include structure, function, speed, and origin of cellar fills.

If you have any questions or comments about the information in this column please write or call. If you are doing any research in ethnobotany in the Northeast please send information on publications, current research or conference papers to: William Fisher, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, Stone Science Building, Boston, MA 02215. Phone: 617-353-3415.

MILITARY SITES: EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Reported by: Carl Barna

Society for Historical Archaeology Meeting

1988, Reno: Two topical sessions were noteworthy for those working in the area of 18th century military/naval archaeology. The first item was a paper given by John Seidel of Rutgers University on China-Glaze wares from the 1778-1779 Continental Army artillery encampment at Pluckemin, New Jersey. Current scholarship holds that Wedgwood did not introduce pearlware until 1779, and that this material, because of the British blockade, did not reach Americans until after the Revolutionary War ended or after 1783. Ceramics uncovered at Pluckemin, however, seem to indicate that pearlware, or a type of whiteware transitional between creamware and pearlware, was present in America at this earlier date. What is even more interesting is the fact that this material has been found in the context of enlisted men's huts. Ceramics are scarce at colonial military sites in general, particularly in sites associated with enlisted men. This discovery has interesting implications for the study of the effectiveness of the British blockade, for the operation of war time trade and consumerism, and for the reconstruction of the mindset of those soldiers who, following the rigors of the season's campaigns, sought to create a more genteel setting at the winter encampments that reflected the civilian life they once knew. Further work at Pluckemin this summer may strengthen this case.

The other thematic session was a symposium chaired by John Broadwater on the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project. The 1987 season's work on wreck 44Yo88, one of the British merchant ships sunk during the siege, appears to indicate that the vessel served as a repair or fabrication ship. In addition to the possible fortification timbers that were found, the vessel contains several examples of 18th century cooperage, some containing their original cargoes such as musket balls. Cooperage is difficult to accurately date, thus making definitive studies of the trade and its methods difficult. In this case, we have a firm 1781 context and well-preserved materials that should provide for some significant research on this trade. In addition, the project has utilized new and sophisticated computer technology that enabled researchers to "take off" the ship's lines, thus allowing

for the determination of the ship's speed and sailing characteristics. It is hoped that these results will be available for the Baltimore meeting. The archaeologists were also able to locate the hole that the ship's carpenter is believed to have made in order to scuttle the vessel, and the computer may be able to tell us how fast the ship sank.

Two shorter papers were also given, one on the conservation of an 18th century British handgrenade, and the other on materials recovered from the Revolutionary War privateers in the Mullica River, New Jersey.

RURAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by: Ronald A. Thomas

Current Research: Data recovery operations have been initiated on the Upper Assiscunk Area Multiple Resource, a National Register eligible resource in Burlington County, New Jersey. The work, being conducted by Research Associate Ted M. Payne of MAAR Associates, Inc., will consist of a multi-discipline comparative study of three farmsteads occupied from the late 18th through the middle 20th century by Quaker families. The farmsteads have been found to reflect the adaptation from an early frontier farming economy to one based on truck farming, serving the Greater Philadelphia market. Historical, architectural and archaeological investigations will be tied together to create a comprehensive picture of the nature of the adaptive process.

Jerome D. Traver, Research Associate of MAAR Associates, Inc., has completed limited investigations of two contrasting Prince George County, Maryland plantation complexes. Each was occupied by wealthy landowners, one, the Wardrop-Buck Mansion, located immediately adjacent to the blossoming community of Upper Marlboro and the other in an area that has retained its rural character until quite recently. Each consists of a main plantation house, numerous associated outbuildings, agricultural features, and, in the case of the rural Northhampton plantation, a set of slave quarters (one a brick duplex structure). Each site is being subjected to a program of preservation and restoration.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Reported by: Roselle Henn

Current Research

Several Corps of Engineers Districts, defined by river drainages, have been involved in cultural resource studies in the CNEHA region. The New York District has completed an underwater archaeological study in New York Harbor as part of the Arthur Kill Channel widening project. Five abandoned hulks representing the remains of four tugs and a sidewheel steamboat, were recorded. An archaeological survey of the National Register Hopper Mill Site, an 18th-19th century grist/sawmill complex located on the Ramapo River in Mahwah, New Jersey was conducted as part of the Mahwah-Suffern Flood Control Project. The project located the remains of a horizontal waterwheel, which appears to be a mid-19th century transitional technological step between vertical wheels and turbines. A mitigation program for unavoidable impacts to the site's wing dam is being planned.

The Baltimore District is engaged in several undertakings which involve historical properties in Pennsylvania and in Washington, D.C. As part of the Lock Haven, Pennsylvania Local Flood Protection (LFP) project, cultural resource studies of the 1834-1880 Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and three historic districts are being prepared. Cultural resource studies of ten rural 19th century farmstead sites and one rural village site have been initiated in conjunction with the Cowanesque Lake Modification projects in north central Pennsylvania. The Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania LFP project on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River will involve studies of a number of 18th century frontier forts as well as historic residential, commercial, bridges, and industrial resources. Archaeological testing of Harrisburg's post Civil War industrial and manufacturing sites will be undertaken as part of Paxton Creek channel modifications. The Washington, D.C. LFP project involves construction of low lying levees on the Constitution Mall near the Washington Monument. Cultural studies of Constitution Mall, believed to contain urban fill where the Potomac River Tidal Basin had once been, will commence in 1988.

The Philadelphia District has been conducting cultural resources investigations at two major reservoir modification projects in northeastern Pennsylvania, a region for which very little archaeological information is known. At the Francis E. Walter Dam and Reservoir Modification Project along the Lehigh River Basin in Carbon, Monroe, and Luzerne Counties, the Corps has discovered the Stoddartsville Historic District, a 19th century industrial village built around the development of navigation on the Lehigh River, and outlying farmsteads and mill sites. At the Prompton Dam and Lake Modification Project along the Lackawaxen River Basin in Wayne County, research has uncovered a National Register eligible historic district at the Village of Aldenville, a mid-nineteenth century tanning and lumbering sites, and associated outlying historical and industrial archaeological sites. Work is continuing at both project areas.

WOMEN'S ISSUES

Reported by: Heidi Shaulis

S.H.A. Women's Caucous

At the Society for Historical Archaeology Meetings in Reno, Nevada in January, a decision was made to form a Women's Caucous group within the Society. One of the group's first activities will be to put out a newsletter addressing issues of interest to women in historical archaeology. To be included on the newsletter mailing list, send your name, address, affiliation, telephone number and research interests to Carmen Weber, 5404 Tennis Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120. For further information on the newsletter itself, contact the editor, Kimberly Grimes, Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC 29403.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Deadline for submission, July newsletter:

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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

JULY 1988

NUMBER 11

COUNCIL NEWS

1988 Meetings

Plans are proceeding for the 1988 Council meetings to be held October 15 - 17 in Quebec City, Quebec. In mid-August, members should expect to receive preliminary conference program, registration and travel information. It promises to be a great meeting; don't miss it!

1989 Meetings

The October 1989 meetings will be held in Morristown, New Jersey. Specific dates and meeting location are yet to be determined, and will be reported on at the Quebec meeting and in the next newsletter. Conference organizers are James Kochan of the Morristown National Historical Park, National Park Service and John Seidel of Rutgers University and the Pluckemin Archaeological Project.

Newsletter

We hope you are all pleased with the new format. Remember, if you have any ideas (or news!), please let us know. From this end, we'd like to thank all our state/provincial and thematic editors for their assistance and submissions for the past few newsletters; it certainly makes our job easier. A few of them are a bit frustrated, however, by being unable to get you to give them information on what you're up to that we'd like to share with our other members. Please help us out, and best of all, don't wait for your state/provincial editor to contact you for news, send it to him first. We'd also appreciate if you'd put us on your organization or institution's regular

mailing list, so that we can be assured of receiving information you send out about your activities. In the meantime, have a great summer, enjoy the Newsletter, and we'll see you in Quebec.

Journal

Editor Mary Beaudry reports that Volume 15 (1986) has been mailed. As in the past, please note that those folks who were members in 1986 only will be receiving this journal. A great issue, it contains a bibliography of northeast historical archaeology, compiled by David Starbuck, and promises to become a basic research reference. New members may order copies from the editor. Make checks payable to CNEHA in the amount of \$12.00, and mail to Mary Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215. A mail order form is being developed, but members may order directly.

Two journals have been returned for lack of current address. If you know an address for Susan Denault or Peggy Smyth, please contact Mary Beaudry at (617) 353-3415.

Our goal is to "catch up" on the journal this year, which means publishing two more volumes, 16 (1987) and 17 (1988). It appears, if all you folks who have submitted articles back for revision get them finished and back to the editor, that we have enough for volume 16. Volume 17, however, needs more articles, and so, once again, the request goes out that you not only prepare that article you've promised us yourself, but that you get a friend to do so too. Mary asked especially that we note that at the moment she has no Canadian papers. She will of course be on hand in Quebec to accept them in person!

VERMONT

Reported by: Bill Murphy

Current Research

During the month of June an excavation at the site of the 1765 home of Peter Ferris will be conducted by David Starbuck under the auspices of the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum and supported by a grant from the Vermont Council on the Humanities. The site

overlooks Arnold's Bay, so named from the ships abandoned and burned by Benedict Arnold after the Battle of Valcour Island, and was shelled by the British in pursuit of Arnold's fleet. It and all its outbuildings were burned to the ground during Carleton's Raid in 1778 and both Ferris and his son were made prisoners and held in captivity in Quebec for three years. The site is slowly but surely eroding into the Bay and has been the object of pothunters for many years. It is planned that the excavation in coordination with Vermont Soil Survey and the U. S. Corp of Engineers will stabilize the site and provide artifacts for educational display. In conjunction with the shore excavation, Art Cohn of the Maritime Museum will be surveying the Bay for the remains of the Congress, Arnold's flagship, for an underwater excavation in 1989.

Conference

At the annual spring meeting of the Vermont Archaeological Society held in Middlebury the focus was on the status and future of archaeology in the state. The round table discussion covered all aspects of archaeology and was optimistic about the future, especially regarding the many unknown and untapped historic sites.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reported by: David Switzer

Current Research

The Institute for New Hampshire Studies and the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Research Institute are co-sponsoring completion of the work at the shipwreck at Hart's Cove in New Castle. During the field season, archaeologists will finalize the documentation of a structure believed to be a shallow-type vessel dating to the late 17th to early 18th century.

The Institute of New Hampshire Studies and the state Division for Historic Resources are continuing the excavation of the Wentworth site, the home of the last colonial governor of New Hampshire. This is the third season of work at Governor Wentworth's home.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Current Research

Steve Pendery, Boston's City Archaeologist, reports that excavations are being conducted by Jeff Kelley in Savin Hill Park, Dorchester, to locate a 1634 fort. No evidence of the fort has been uncovered to date.

For the National Park Service Atlantic Division, Alan Sinentky is continuing an historic survey and excavations at the Minuteman National Park in Concord, Massachusetts. This summer's work will focus on archaeologically locating and identifying documented industrial sites, and excavations will be conducted in the Josiah Nelson homelot. The industrial sites include a late 17th to early 19th century tannery and currier shop, an 18th century blacksmith shop, and an alleged hop house recorded through oral history. Survey and tests will be undertaken to locate, date and identify these sites, including pollen tests for hops by Gerald Kelso. The Josiah Nelson homelot is being excavated to ascertain land use and investigate yard features such as wells, outbuilding foundations, and activity areas indicated by artifact distributions.

During re-landscaping the Massachusetts State House lawn, Michael Roberts of Timelines was brought in to excavate a feature, subsequently identified as the first back terrace of Thomas Hancock's formal garden, c. 1734. While the wall is to be covered up in the short term, it is eventually planned to be displayed as part of the new landscape, when completed.

In Boston the Metropolitan District Commission is developing management plans and guidelines for historic and prehistoric sites on its reservations, watersheds and parks. At Fort Independence a lab has been established to catalogue archaeological data accumulated in archaeological monitoring of installations of utilities and facilities. A donated amateur archaeological collection from Haywardville, a mill village on Spot Pond Brook, 1680s - 1870s, is also being catalogued.

Legislation

In the Massachusetts legislature, a proposed bill to increase protection for

archaeological sites was voted down in committee despite the testimony in favor of it by 40 highly qualified individuals. An attempt is being made to get a vote on the floor of the Senate that will overturn the negative committee vote. Another bill along these lines is expected to be introduced next year.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Tours and Workshops

The 1988 Connecticut Graveyard Tours have been scheduled: July 16th... South Britain, CT; August 20th... Milford, CT; September 17th... Hartland, CT; and October 15th... East Haddam, CT. Experts in Connecticut's early history and gravestone art will act as guides on each of these trips. For more information contact Connecticut Gravestones, Suite # 264, 36 Tamarack Avenue, Danbury, CT 06811 (203) 790-6457.

The University of Connecticut sponsored a two day ceramics conference for participants from all over the Northeast on April 24th and 25th. George Miller, of Colonial Williamsburg, led the identification workshop and discussions on nineteenth century ceramics. For information on future workshops, contact Loretta Rivers, Department of Anthropology, Box U-176, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

Out of the Fire: A Primer on Glass for Collectors, Curators, and Archaeologists was hosted by the Connecticut River Museum on June 11, 1988. Featured speakers for the day were Olive Jones, Canadian National Parks Service, and Ken Wilson, Henry Ford Museum. The symposium was designed as 1) an introduction to the material of glass, how its condition changes over time, and methods of treatment and repair; 2) an overview of glass making in early America, with an emphasis on the glass houses of Connecticut; 3) an opportunity for collectors and professionals who work with glass to learn methods of dating and identification; and 4) a forum for questions about the use and treatment of glass recovered from archaeological excavations. For more information, please contact the Connecticut River Museum, Essex, CT (203) 767-8269.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister and Paul Huey

Current Research

Dr. John P. Ferguson has reported that he and a volunteer staff have found a pre-Revolutionary War Iroquois village along the Schoharie Creek in Middleburgh. Ferguson presented his findings at a meeting of the Van Epps Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association in February. Since 1981, Ferguson, an anthropologist at the State University at Cobleskill, has been field supervisor of an archaeological program in search of the village. In conjunction with the excavations, anthropologist Mary Druke has been gathering and analyzing documents pertaining to the Iroquois living along the Schoharie Creek in the 1700s.

Archaeology and the Public

The Bureau of Historic Sites of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has hired Elizabeth Chilton to develop a program for interpretation to the public of the archaeological fieldwork that will be conducted during the 1988 field season. Included in the schedule for this season are Crailo and Senate House, both 17th and 18th century Dutch sites; Crown Point, an 18th century military site; Knox Headquarters, an 18th and 19th century mill site; and Clermont, an 18th century estate. The primary goals of the program are to: 1) increase public interest and understanding of State Historic Sites and 2) give on-site tours of ongoing excavations, explaining the role of archaeology in preservation, historical research, and interpretation, while also explaining the significance of the particular fieldwork taking place. The goals will be accomplished by offering educational handouts, slide shows, films, tour lectures and perhaps summer camp programs to reach younger people. Communication with other archaeology groups attempting interpretation programs would be welcome. Please write to Elizabeth Chilton, Archaeology Unit, Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, New York, 12188.

Industrial Archaeology

Archaeologists and conservators from the Rochester Museum and Science Center recently began investigations of a 30 foot waterwheel

preserved in its original 40 foot wheelpit on the banks of the Genesee River. The wheel was built around 1820. Water was dropped over the wheel, creating energy that turned a series of gears and pulleys which in turn generated enough power to run heavy industrial machinery in several factories on the site. The city of Rochester hopes to restore the wheel for display and make it an integral part of the Urban Cultural Park being developed along the Genesee River. For further information contact archaeologist Brian Nagel at the Rochester Museum and Science Center.

Underwater Archaeology

Somewhere off the shores of Schuyler Island on the western side of Lake Champlain, Benedict Arnold scuttled a gunboat, the Providence, in 1776. Members of the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the University of Vermont Lake Studies Program are working with side-looking sonar to locate and map the wreck. The maritime museum also hopes to photograph the boat as it lies on the bottom and build a replica.

Archaeological Preservation

A new historic resources ordinance was enacted in April by the Albany Common Council. A key clause in the new ordinance deals with ways of preserving 17th century archaeological remains of the Dutch communities that used to stand where downtown Albany is today. The new ordinance requires developers who want to build on downtown land to hire "a professional archaeological consultant" to undertake a "literature search and sensitivity study." If necessary, it requires developers to sponsor excavations at the site, evaluating for the city the "significance of any resources identified."

New Archaeological Research Facility

Since 1979, the Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Buffalo has participated in historic archaeology at Old Fort Niagara through program director Stuart D. Scott. The Fort, a National Historic Landmark at the mouth of the Niagara River, has been the focus of annual excavations revealing a complex, multi-national archaeological record from the late 17th through the 20th centuries. The prospect for future historic anthropology at Fort Niagara was greatly enhanced by the

completion, in 1987, of a new facility - The Old Fort Niagara Archaeology and Collections Care Center. An 1897 army forage warehouse at the site has been adapted and rehabilitated to house the Gannett Conference Room, offices for the Fort's archaeologist and curator, three laboratories, a climate-controlled artifact storage room and a darkroom.

Repatriation

The remains of 28 American soldiers who died during the War of 1812 will be buried this summer at a military cemetery in Bath, Steuben County. The soldiers died in 1814 during a battle in Canada, just across the Niagara River from what is now Buffalo. Their remains lay undetected until last summer when workers on a construction project discovered the bones. A full-scale archaeological excavation then took place, more remains were found, and a Toronto laboratory identified them as the bodies of American soldiers. A repatriation ceremony is to take place at Old Fort Erie on June 30.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

New Address

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's new address is: 225 Broadway, New York, New York 10007, (212) 553-1100. Daniel Pagano's phone number at the Commission is (212) 553-1134. Material for the newsletter can now be sent to Daniel at the new address.

Current Research

Prior to the development of a parcel at Shorehaven in the Bronx on the East River shore, archaeological investigations were mandated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. The area was the site of a 17th century farmstead and later of an extensive amusement park. Cece Kirkorian and Betsy Kearns of Historical Perspectives (Riverside, CT) researched and compiled a Phase IA Documentary Study and later directed field testing. Phase IB testing was performed in several areas.

Museum News

More than 250,000 objects were donated in April to the South Street Seaport Museum by the London and Leeds Development Corporation, which is responsible for the Barclays Bank Building at 75 Wall Street, between Pearl and Water Streets. Another 7,000 artifacts came from a two-block site bounded by West, Greenwich, North More and Hubert Streets, where Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. built its Faulkner Information Services Center. An exhibit incorporating pieces from the collection is scheduled to open in December 1988. For further information, contact Dr. Diana di Zerega Wall, curator of archaeology at the Museum.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward M. Morin

Current Research

Archaeology is a basic component of the New Jersey State Museum's program to make Morven in Princeton the state's Museum of Cultural History and Decorative Arts. In combination with intensive documentary work being conducted by Heritage Studies of Hopewell, N.J. and a thorough structural study being done by the North Atlantic Historic Preservation division of the National Park Service, the archaeological excavations will provide the basis for interpretation and restoration of portions of the house and landscape. Beginning with Richard Stockton, one of New Jersey's five signers of the Declaration of Independence, Morven was the home of five generations of the Stockton family. In the 1930s and 1940s it was rented by General Robert Wood Johnson of the Johnson and Johnson Company and from 1955 to 1982 it served as the official governor's residence. The archaeological program is being directed by Anne Yentsch. The first season focused on delineating buried remains of previous landscaping episodes. A Revolutionary period map and other primary documents suggested that the Stocktons had an ornamental, and probably terraced, garden in the eighteenth century. The edge of a terrace was exposed in a backhoe trench north of the house. Further excavation revealed fieldstone steps that appear to mark the northeast corner of the terrace. Ethnobotanical research is an integral part

of this landscape archaeology program. The initial goal was to identify, map, and date the extant garden components and divide them into sequences of growth or landscape modifications, associated with the various historical households that lived at Morven. Naomi Miller of MASCA inventoried the modern plants on the property, pollen samples are being studied by Gerald Kelso of the National Park Service, Boston division. Dolores Piperno of Temple University and MASCA is doing phytolith analysis; Larry Lockwood of Lockwood Associates cored a selected set of trees and aged them using tree-ring counts. The results from these studies have already exploded myths about who planted which trees and provided insights into the changing role of plants in the expression of status through time. In addition to further defining the eighteenth century landscape features, the goals of the second season include work around the standing structure which cannot be dated at present any earlier than 1795. A possible eighteenth century occupation surface and feature have been uncovered to the south of the front door; another possible architectural feature is being excavated behind the house. Testing will continue for outbuildings and other features. Mercer Community College will hold a fieldschool at Morven during July. An active interpretive program includes sandbox archaeology for school children two days a week, an archaeological exhibition, and historical and archaeological tours. Community involvement is encouraged with volunteers participating in laboratory, field and interpretive activities. For further information, contact Anne Yentsch, Morven, 55 Stockton Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

MAAR Associates, Inc. of Newark, Delaware, conducted a Stage I Cultural Resources Survey at the site of a proposed subdivision to be located in the Borough of Little Silver, in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The investigations resulted in the location and identification of three significant historic period cultural resources within the project area. These are represented by both archaeological sites and historic sites with standing structures, dating from the mid-seventeenth century to the present. Seventeenth century occupation is represented at the Parker farmstead which consists of a primary residence, portions of which were built ca. 1668, and several farmstead outbuildings dating from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. Additional historic period occupations are

also represented at sites 28MO190 and 191, which consist of artifact scatters dating from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century.

Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.

1. A Phase III data retrieval program has been conducted on the East Creek Sawmill Site in Cape May County, New Jersey. The project was conducted under contract with the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration as part of the mitigation efforts associated with the proposed widening of County Road 670. Fieldwork at the site was supervised by Edward M. Morin with assistance from Judson Kratzer. This project represented the first in-depth historical and archaeological study of this type of site within the Pinelands. Investigations of the site were designed to explore the nature of the historic occupation, its role in the growth and development of the region, and to provide data on a nineteenth to early twentieth century sawmill. Historical and archaeological data yielded two unexpected results. The first was the structural complexity and high state of preservation exhibited by the mill structure. Excavations indicated that the mill consisted of an earlier collapsed structural phase that lay beneath the final phase of construction. In addition, a wooden tub feature was located adjacent to the mill structure. To date, the exact function of the tub has not been determined and it may represent a unique feature associated only with mill sites in the Pinelands. The second result concerned the total lack of archaeological evidence for the type of machinery that was used to power the mill. Historical research indicated that a local salvager may have removed whatever machinery had been left before the mill was torn down in the 1930s. Copies of the final report on the East Creek Sawmill Site may be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Environmental Analysis, New Jersey Department of Transportation, Trenton, New Jersey.

2. A Phase III data retrieval program is currently being conducted on Locks 4 and 6A of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in Trenton, New Jersey since portions of the canal are located within the proposed NJ Route 129 alignment. This study is under contract with the New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration. Fieldwork is being

supervised by Edward M. Morin with assistance from John Martin. Previous studies on the canal have investigated typical urban and rural canal cross-sections, but have not addressed questions related to the social environment of canal workers (ie. lock tenders) or the technology of lock construction and operation. The Phase II work conducted in 1982 by LBA suggested the proposed research design. The data retrieval program presents the first opportunity to study, in detail, lock-related activity patterns along the canal. In addition, investigation of technological aspects of canal Locks 4 and 6A can be compared to the reconstructed lock located in New Brunswick. A report on the excavations will be available this fall.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John McCarthy

Current Research

Clio Group, Inc. of Philadelphia has become involved in several archaeological projects in Pennsylvania in 1988.

At Cornwall Iron Furnace, administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, fieldwork and documentary research have been focused in the vicinity of the mid 19th century casthouse, about to undergo restoration. Evidence of the casthouse's construction over slag deposits associated with the mid 18th century furnace and casthouse was uncovered, as well as information concerning the use of the casthouse yard through time. The Commission is currently investigating the possibility of analyzing samples of the extensive slag deposits discovered, which range in date from c. 1742 through c. 1882, and which may shed considerable light on the evolving technology of the cold blast charcoal iron industry in Pennsylvania.

In Pittsburgh, Clio is currently preparing a Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey and Architectural Survey of a four block area in the downtown historic financial district, the site of a proposed redevelopment project.

In addition, this spring Clio embarked on a three year project of documentation, excavation and preservation at Old Economy Village, a state historic site administered

by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Old Economy was the third home of the Harmony Society, a communitarian and millennial organization of German origin. The town was established in 1825; the Society went out of existence in 1905. The project goals include preparation of a community history, individual building histories, restoration and preservation studies, and a preliminary history of the community's nineteenth century garden and evaluation of its archaeological potential and significance. In terms of the archaeology, this season's fieldwork has demonstrated the preservation of evidence of the historic garden undisturbed by late nineteenth, early and mid-twentieth century restoration. This evidence consists of planting holes and beds, paths, and garden structures. The garden is of special interest because of its iconographic and symbolic meaning for the community, as well as its relationship to the history of garden design in America. Analysis and report preparation, including archaeobotanical and phytolith analysis, are expected to be completed in 1989.

For further information, contact Lu Ann De Cunzo at Clio Group, Inc., 3512 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Comparative information on iron furnace and garden archaeology projects would be appreciated.

Recent Appointments

Evelyn Tidlow has accepted a position as historian/archaeologist with Clio Group, Inc. of Philadelphia.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Henry M. Miller

Current Research

In Baltimore, work continues on the restoration of the Mt. Clare mansion, an 18th century structure. A new educational program for high school students has been implemented by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. It includes excavations on the Mt. Clare site. Another BCUA project is the development of an Archaeological Park at the site of one of the city's early breweries. This park in the center of the urban area will include exhibits and stabilized foundations.

Staff members and student excavators working on the "Archaeology in Annapolis" project have completed preliminary excavations at the Sands House in the historic district of Maryland's capital city. Findings include a preserved portion of a wooden timber from what may have been an earthfast structure predating the extant, ca. 1700, residence standing on the lot. Archaeologists will continue limited excavations at the site over the course of the summer as one small part of the University of Maryland's field school in urban archaeology. A report on the preliminary investigations is underway, and interested parties may contact: Julie H. Ernstein, Historic Annapolis, Inc., 194 Prince George Street, Annapolis, MD 21401.

The University of Maryland, Department of Anthropology, in cooperation with Historic Annapolis, Inc. began its seventh season of excavation in historic, urban Annapolis in late May. The major focus of this summer's work is the Charles Carroll of Carrollton property, containing a number of sites from the 17th to the 20th centuries. Field school students are also gaining extensive topographic survey experience as part of a project documenting several extant urban and rural Anne Arundel County gardens.

Underwater Archaeology

Corresponding to the passage of national legislation on submerged cultural resources, the State of Maryland has passed a law to protect underwater sites in Maryland. This legislation makes all submerged historic properties in state controlled waters state property. It also creates a permit system for excavation on these sites and controls commercial salvage. An education program will also be established to train the interested public in the importance, identification, and registration of submerged cultural resources. To implement the underwater program, a new state Maritime Archaeologist has been hired.

Archaeological Curation

The Council for Maryland Archaeology (CFMA) established a committee in 1987 to develop curatorial guidelines for archaeological materials. There has been no established policy on this subject. It is essential, however, so that archaeological collections and site documentation will be properly stored to ensure their long term preservation. These guidelines were developed and approved by the membership of

CFMA in early 1988 and are now part of the standard archaeological policy for the state. A copy of these guidelines can be obtained from Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

Recent Appointments

A new Maritime Archaeologist has been hired by the State to begin a program in underwater archaeology. He is Paul Hunley, a United States native who has had extensive underwater experience in Australia. Hunley will work at the Maryland Historical Trust in Annapolis.

Silas Hurry, former Historical Archaeologist for the Maryland Geological Survey's Division of Archaeology, is the new Archaeological Laboratory Director for Historic St. Mary's City.

Don Creveling has been named Archaeologist in Prince George's County, Md. for the Maryland National Capital Planning Commission.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AND VIRGINIA

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Current Research

The James Madison University Archaeological Research Center (JMUARC) has undertaken several archaeological investigations in recent months.

In November 1987, JMUARC began investigating a series of historic and prehistoric sites identified during Phase I evaluation for VDOT of the right-of-way for Route 664 in Chesapeake, VA. With the assistance of Martha McCartney's archival review, JMUARC found historic sites varying in complexity from small tenant houses where only subsurface features remain to a standing frame house. Clarence R. Geier is principal investigator and Jane L. Smith is project field director.

From December 1987 through April 1988, a field team from JMUARC under the direction of Clarence R. Geier and T. Ted Crowell conducted a Phase II significance evaluation along a seven-block corridor on the south side of Duke Street in Alexandria, Virginia. Preserved remains of two early 19th century residential structures and three mid 19th century Civil War structures were identified. The project is funded by the VDOT.

In March 1988, archaeologists from JMUARC concluded Phase II excavations funded by VDOT at the Hipkins Site (44RD30) in Richmond County on Virginia's Northern Neck. Documentary research revealed that there was a ferry crossing Totuskey Creek from the late 17th century until a bridge was built ca. 1770. In the late 18th century, a tavern was operating at the site, and from the 1790s through the early 20th century a store was located there. Research on the site will focus on the importance of the site's location at the junction of land and water transportation routes and the socioeconomic history of the site. The recent Phase II was directed by Donna J. Seifert and Craig Lukezic; Martha McCartney conducted the documentary research. Phase III work is planned for May 1988.

Submitted by Donna J. Seifert
Associate Director, JMUARC
James Madison University
Harrisonburg, VA 22807

Conferences and Exhibitions

"After Columbus: Encounters in North America" was sponsored by the National Museum of American History of the Smithsonian Institution on April 30, 1988. In commemoration of the 500th anniversary of Columbus's first voyage to the Americas, the National Museum of American History is reexamining the social, cultural, and scientific heritage of the New World. In 1987 the Museum inaugurated a five-year series of public forums and small exhibitions focusing on encounters between European settlers, Native Americans, and African Americans during the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries. The series will lead to the opening, in 1992, of a permanent exhibition examining those early encounters and the interrelationships that developed among cultures in North America after Columbus's journey. This second forum in the series, "After Columbus: Encounters in North America," focuses on American Indian perceptions of European colonization. Opening in conjunction with the forum is the Columbian Quincentenary Program's newest exhibition, Commerce and Conflict: The English in Virginia, 1625. The exhibition features excavated artifacts, maps, site plans, photographs, and reproductions of period graphics and documents. It examines how early 17th century English settlers at Flowerdew Hundred organized their society to produce tobacco for sale in England and how

that organization affected the American Indian population living along the James River.

Grants

Alexandria Archaeology has been awarded a \$52,645 grant from the National Science Foundation's program of Support for Systematic Anthropological Collections, the first ever awarded to an urban archaeology program. Alexandria Archaeology is a division of the Office of Historic Alexandria, a City of Alexandria government agency. The money will be used for improvements to a storeroom which houses archaeological materials collected from over the last 20 years of excavation and research. The archaeological collection contains more than two million artifacts from 112 sites within Alexandria city limits. With the award of the National Science Foundation grant, archaeologists will reduce overcrowding and improve the environment in the storeroom in order to arrest the deterioration that has threatened the research value of the collection. It will also make the artifacts readily accessible to Alexandria Archaeology staff and outside researchers. The successful grant application was written by Barbara Magid, Assistant Director of Alexandria Archaeology. The proposal was cited as a "model grant" by the NSF, which funded only five new applications this year. The Alexandria Archaeology museum and laboratory are located on the third floor, Torpedo Factory Art Center, 105 North Union Street, Alexandria, VA. For more information, call (703) 838-4399.

Dennis Pogue, archaeologist at Mount Vernon, received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to do research on ceramics in England. The focus of the research will be on English ceramics in colonial America.

Recent Appointments

Dr. Francis P. McManamon has been named Division Chief of the Archaeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service.

Ms. Nancy Kassner has been named Archaeologist with the Washington, D. C. Historic Preservation Division. Nancy took the place of Dr. Catherine Slosser who is now the State Archaeologist for Virginia.

Antony Opperman is now working for the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. He was formerly head of the Williamsburg office of MAAH.

ATLANTIC CANADA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

NATIONAL NEWS

Presenting the Past. Media, Marketing and the Public. Second Annual Program, October 12 - 14, 1988, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Presenting the Past is organized by the University of Minnesota Center for Ancient Studies to address how professionals who pursue research into the human past communicate their research results to the interested general public. The second annual program covers attracting and keeping public interest with emphasis on the use of media, marketing strategies, and working with members of the public as volunteers. For further information, contact: Deborah Wolfangel, program associate, Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 221 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-0139; (612) 625-5569.

Position Available

Assistant Researcher (Archaeology Laboratory Director), Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center. Supervise and direct the processing, preservation, and curation of archaeological materials; supervise and train student laboratory assistants as well as student and public volunteers; teach a minimum of one course per year; prepare artifact displays and exhibits; conduct occasional contract archaeology field projects; and participate in public education activities. Minimum requirements include MA/MS in Anthropology or relevant field; previous experience in the direction of an archaeological laboratory; previous direction of archaeological field projects; and skills in at least two of the following: paleoethnobotany, computerized data base management, museology. Preferred experience in Midwestern archaeology, teaching experience in Laboratory Methods and Introduction to Archaeology. Salary \$18,000 - 20,000 per year. Prefer candidate to start in mid-October. Applications must be postmarked no later than July 15, 1988. Address applications to James P. Gallagher, Director, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, University of Wisconsin - La Crosse, 1725 State Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601. (Refer to Position No. 8119).

Red Bay, Labrador. 20 June - 30 September. Jim Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, is conducting excavations of a 16th century Basque whaling, possible 18th century, French trading post. Continuing analysis of an early 19th century burial from L'Anse aux Loup, discovered in 1987, suggests that it is a Black male, possibly in a British naval uniform.

Enclosure Park, Newcastle, New Brunswick. Scott Finley and Louise Hale, Archaeological Services, Provincial Parks and Historic Sites, N.B., are conducting a survey of sites associated with pre-contact natives, late 18th century Acadian resettlement, 19th century Scottish immigration.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, Nova Scotia. 30 May - 30 September. Charles Burke, Canadian Parks Service, is inventoring British seige works and French outer defences dating from 1745 and 1758.

Halifax Defence Complex National Historic Park, Nova Scotia. 23 May - 26 August. Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, is inventoring 18th-20th century British and Canadian harbour defences.

Minas Basin, Nova Scotia. 4 July - 26 August. Michael Deal, Memorial University of Newfoundland, for the Nova Scotia Museum, is conducting a survey of sites associated with pre-contact natives, 18th century Acadian, late 18th century estate of Frederick des Barres.

River Denys Basin, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Brian Preston, Nova Scotia Museum, is recording standing 19th century pioneer log cabins.

Fort Amherst/Port La Joye National Historic Park, Prince Edward Island. 20 June - 26 August. Rob Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, is directing excavations of a 18th century French garrison and settlement.

Underwater Archaeology Symposium

A productive symposium sponsored by Provincial Parks and Historic Sites, New Brunswick, in April brought together divers

from Canadian Parks Service, the Ontario Ministry, Save Our Shipwrecks (an Ontario underwater archaeology society), and avocational divers in the province to discuss underwater heritage concerns. As a result, the province hopes to organize an underwater archaeology society. For further information, contact:

Scott Finley, Archaeological Services
Tourism, Recreation and Heritage Pro-
vincial Parks and Historic Sites
P. O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Canada E3B 5H1

Legislation

Prince Edward Island has recently passed a provincial Archaeological Sites Protection Act. An Archaeological Advisory Board has been set up with Anna Sawicki, University of Prince Edward Island, as Chair.

Note: Environment Canada - Parks, formerly Parks Canada, has undergone another name change. It is now **Canadian Parks Service**.

Grants

The American Ceramic Circle has announced that it will award one or more research grants this year to individuals to support original scholarship in the field of the history of ceramics. Special consideration will be given to topics of American interest. The grants awarded will vary but will not exceed \$1500. They are intended to provide assistance for such costs of research as travel and photography. The American Ceramic Circle will have the primary right to publish the papers, with illustrations, in its bulletin or as separate monographs. Recipients of grants will be expected to present lectures based on their research at the Circle's symposia. The deadline for applications is October 1, 1988. For applications and further information write Marie Elwood, Chief Curator, History Section, Nova Scotia Museum, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax, Canada B3H 3A6.

ONTARIO

Reported by: W. Bruce Stewart

Archaeological Master Plan Workshop: September 15-16, 1988, focus to be on archaeological resource management planning.

Discussions should be broad enough to offer something to many CNEHA members. For further information contact:

Cataraqui Archaeological Research
Foundation
370 King Street West
Kingston, Ontario
Canada K7L 2X4
613-542-3483

ANTIQUITIES LEGISLATION AND ARTIFACT THEFT

Reported by: Mary Ann Mogus

Shipwreck Legislation

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act, Senate Bill 858 (House Resolution 421) was finally approved in April 1988. It now becomes Public Law 100-298. This federal Law will assist State Laws already in place and is an additional step in protecting our historic cultural resources.

New address for Mary Ann Mogus:
2141 Keystone Avenue
Greensburg, PA 15601
412-834-9146.

This will be effective from June 1988 to August 1989.

RURAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by: Ronald A. Thomas

Current Research

A phase II archaeological survey was conducted by MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) of Newark, Delaware and Heite Consulting of Camden, Delaware, at the location of a mid-19th century Ivins/Mershon farmstead (36BU198) in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Located on land which was once part of Pennsbury Manor, the site is representative of the breakdown of large rural land holdings from the late 18th century through the middle of the 20th century. When Penn's heirs sold off portions of the estate in 1786, 200+ acres were conveyed to the Kirkbride family who, in turn, sold it to Robert Ivins. Between 1858 and 1876 Ivins transferred 62 acres to the Mershon family. A farmstead is shown on an 1876 map as being owned by the Mershon family. The farmstead was occupied and retained its rural character until 1951 when the property was acquired by the Fairless Works. The farmstead was then abandoned and demolished.

Archaeological testing resulted in the identification of six features, including the remains of two building foundations, one of which was identified as a residence. The remaining features included a brick-lined well and three midden/pit features; the latter consisted of refuse disposal areas which contained 19th and 20th century artifacts and food remains. The artifact assemblage is consistent with a late 19th to mid-20th century rural occupation of the site.

RURAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ENGLAND

Billee Hoornbeek, the editor for this section of the newsletter, has been transferred to the West Coast. Please submit any newsletter items for this section to the correct state editor.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

Reported by: Bert Herbert

Current Research

Allegheny National Forest: Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc. conducted a survey of the oil and gas structures located in the forest. This is the first component of a cultural resource management study being developed for Allegheny National Forest by Bert Herbert.

Shawnee National Forest: Dan Haas, archaeologist for Shawnee, is creating a forest-wide inventory of farmsteads located within the forest.

CNEHA
R.D. 1 BOX 620
STOCKTON, NJ 08559

Starbuck, David R.
Science & Technology
RPI
Troy NY
12181
I-87-88

Wayne National Forest: Last fall Hocking Technical College, Nelsonville, Ohio, worked with forest archaeologist Mary Wilson to move an 1830s log house and associated outbuildings to Hocking's campus. The structures will form part of a permanent on-campus interpretative site.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Publication

Archaeology in North Devon 1987 - 1988, a 40 page booklet explaining the results of seven major excavations undertaken in North Devon. Plans of the important 17th century pottery kilns from Barnstaple are included and examples of the varied range of kiln products illustrated. The exotic finds from Bideford are also described. Copies of the booklet can be obtained from: The Rescue Archaeologist, North Devon District Council, Civic Centre, Barnstaple, Devon, EX31 1EA. Cost: L2.50 per copy plus 20p per copy postage.

Current Research

Archaeologists excavating seventeenth century pottery kilns in Barnstaple, Devon, England are interested in sharing their work with their American colleagues. For further information, please contact Linda Blanchard, Rescue Archaeologist, North Devon District Council, Civic Centre, Barnstaple, Devon EX31 1EA.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Chairman: Terry Klein
Newsletter Editor: Ann DeChase

R. D. 1 Box 620

Stockton, N.J. 08559

Assistant Newsletter Editor: Evelyn Tidlow
Deadline for submission, November newsletter:
September 15, 1988

SEP 15 1988



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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 1988

NUMBER 12

COUNCIL NEWS

1988 ANNUAL MEETING, QUEBEC CITY

The 1988 annual CNEHA Meeting was held in Quebec City on October 14-16. From all points of view, it can be considered to have been a real success. There were a total of 141 registrants (66 Americans and 75 Canadians). In all, 32 papers were presented. The book room was well stocked with archaeological literature. Material included the regular fare but also published and unpublished reports rarely available at CNEHA meetings. Exhibitors with personnel on hand were very pleased by the interest given to their respective publications. The walking tours which focussed on several of Quebec City's major archaeological sites (developed or under investigation) attracted over 60 participants. Lunch at

IN MEMORIAM

BERTRAM B. SALWEN, PH.D.

1920 - 1988

Professor of Anthropology, New York
University

Founding Member and Board Member, Council
for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Council will salute Bert Salwen's contributions to our organization and to historical archaeology in an upcoming volume of our journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology.

the Clarendon Hotel was well attended as was the reception hosted by the CELAT at the Interpretation Center of Artillery Park. Beer was unavailable....a rarity at an archaeological conference reception - but wine flowed generously throughout the evening. The reception also served as a "book launch" for two newly published reports on results of excavations and material culture analysis at the site of the Premier Palais de l'Intendant. Despite some last minute changes, several videos were screened to rather small but attentive audiences. Finally, muffins were large and tasty, and coffee abundant and strong.

To all of you who helped organize the meeting and to all of you who attended: thank you very much for having made it such a success!

Pierre Beaudet

Conference registrants by state or province:

Connecticut: 3	Pennsylvania: 9
Delaware: 2	Virginia: 6
Indiana: 2	Washington, D.C.: 1
Maine: 13	British Columbia: 1
Maryland: 5	Newfoundland: 1
Massachusetts: 3	Nova Scotia: 3
New Hampshire: 1	Ontario: 16
New Jersey: 13	Quebec: 54
New York: 8	

MINUTES OF THE 1988 BUSINESS MEETING:

Chair Terry Klein opened the 1988 general business meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) at 8:40 AM in the Theatre of Le Petit Seminaire de Quebec at 3 rue de L'Universite, within the walls of Old Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, on Saturday, October 15, 1988. Klein welcomed the audience in both French and English and began the meeting by asking for and receiving an acceptance of the minutes of the 1987 general business meeting as printed in the 1987 CNEHA Newsletter. Mary Beaudry made the motion for acceptance that David Switzer seconded.

Secretary Nancy Dickinson gave the report about membership, relaying statistics compiled by Lois Feister who maintains the membership lists. As of October 12, 1988 there were 342 members, of which 3 were fellows, 11 were life members, 13 were institutional members, 42 were student members, 58 were joint members, and 215 were individual members. This

represents an increase of 56 members over the total of 286 in October 1987. In spite of the increased number of CNEHA members, only the categories of life, joint, and individual memberships showed an increase over the previous year. The breakdown for 1987 membership was: 6 fellow, 8 life, 14 institutional, 52 student, 44 joint, and 162 individual members.

Chair Klein gave the October 1987-October 1988 Treasurer's report for Treasurer Liz Crowell who was unable to be at the meeting. The previous balance was \$7703.38, with total debits of \$6688.34, and total credits of \$4370.27, for a new balance of \$5385.31. The lower balance reflects the publication of the CNEHA bibliography as the 25th anniversary issue of the CNEHA journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology, Volume 15, which is available at \$12.00 a copy.

Journal Editor Mary Beaudry stated that Volume 15 had been mailed in June and was eliciting a positive response so that flyers recommending the 25th anniversary issue were sent to institutions and all others who have become members since 1986. Volume 15 with the historical archaeology bibliography was sent to the 1986 membership. Beaudry went on to relate that both back issues and Volume 15 were available in the conference book room.

Journal Editor Beaudry mentioned that she was processing 11 manuscripts. Six essays for Volume 16 were going to the printer in October 1988 for publication and mailing in January 1989, thus bringing the publishing of the journal closer to being on schedule. Four other essays are out for revision and one other is being reviewed. Beaudry reiterated the need for more manuscripts to insure the continuing development of a forum with a world-wide audience for historical archaeological projects. She encouraged anyone to submit any theoretical work as well as any field reports or other research. Editorial guidelines were available in the conference book room or else from Beaudry.

Newsletter Editor Lu Ann De Cunzo reported that there have been three newsletters so far this year, with a fourth one to be mailed at the end of the

the journal, the response to the newsletter has been very favorable. To continue the growth of the "new newsletter" De Cunzo urged everyone to fill in the newsletter-evaluation-form provided in the registration packet in order to give the newsletter editor an idea of how the newsletter can better serve the membership. De Cunzo thanked Assistant Editor Evelyn Tidlow for all her help with the production of the newsletter.

Chair Klein then called upon Conference Chairs Pierre Beaudet, Jim Kochan, and Bruce Stewart to report on the 1988, 1989, and 1990 conference meetings.

Conference Chair Beaudet spoke about the snow that welcomed those who took the walking tour of some of Quebec's archaeological sites and museums and about the sun that was to be a fine backdrop for the Saturday and Sunday presentations. As of Saturday morning 130 people had registered for the conference that would provide a forum for 33 speakers. Beaudet pointed out that the walled city of Old Quebec was a marvelous setting for the papers, some of which covered early eighteenth century topics. Beaudet went on to thank the Centre D'Etudes Sur La Langue, Les Arts et Les Traditions Populaire Des Francophones En Amerique Du Nord (CELAT) at Universite Laval, as well as the City of Quebec, and Environment Canada-Parks for their cooperation in undertaking the organization and support of the conference.

Co-Chair Kochan presented a slide show about the attractions of Morristown, NJ, to encourage people to attend the 1989 conference to be held October 6-8, 1989, in Morristown. Kochan and Co-Chair John Seidel are planning a program that will include a possible tour of the Pluckemin Archaeological Project's site, a 1778-1779 encampment of the Continental Artillery, which also served as an important early military "field factory" producing munitions and military equipage. Morristown National Historical Park has had more than 40 years of historical archaeological research on its many sites and much of this is now interpreted and accessible to the general public. The region is rich in history and numerous other sites, such as the nearby Speedwell Village and Ironworks. On behalf of Morristown National Historical Park, the Pluckemin Archaeological Project, and Seidel,

Kochan invited everyone to join them next fall in an area that is easily reached by air (Newark Airport), rail (from NYC), and car.

As Chair of the 1990 conference, Stewart described Kingston, Ontario, the site of the October 1990 meeting. Kingston is located on the eastern end of Lake Ontario, with easy access from Syracuse. The city of Kingston has a population of 60,000 and is one of the earliest European sites in Canada (1670s) with a military focus that includes French, British, and Canadian phases. The city is made up, largely, of historic nineteenth-century brick and limestone buildings that are still standing and lovingly restored. There is a choice of 17 museums to visit in Kingston, and by the time of the conference the archaeological projects to date will be interpreted in an exhibition. Sponsorship and support will come from the City of Kingston, Queens University, Environment Canada-Parks, the Catarqui Archaeological Research Foundation, and the province of Ontario Ministry of Museums and Culture.

Nominations and Election Committee Chair David Switzer thanked everyone who had thrown her/his hat into the ring for possible membership on the executive board. Fourteen CNEHA members agreed to run for office, and 13 were on the ballot. Through an oversight Silas Hurry's name was left off the ballot. If he so chooses, Hurry is the first nominee for the 1989 election of officers. There was large voter response for the five positions on the board: 103 ballots were counted (2 other ballots arrived after the deadline). Mary Beaudry and David Starbuck were re-elected. Marcel Moussette, John Seidel, and J. Mark Wittkofski were elected. Switzer reiterated his thanks to the nominees and for the voter turnout and offered his congratulations to the new board members.

Chair Klein then thanked the outgoing board members who had served from 1985 through 1988. Commendations went to Pierre Beaudet, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Bert Salwen, and Ann Smith. With the retirement of these board members three standing committees had vacancies. Faith Harrington has agreed to be the CNEHA Archivist, Steve Cumbaa takes over the Membership Committee, and Starbuck becomes the Newsletter Editor.

Chair Klein asked if there were any new business at which point new board member Seidel proposed a resolution:

WHEREAS the City of Quebec, the Canadian Parks Service and Laval University Centre d'Etude Sur La Langue, les arts et les traditions populaires en Amérique du Nord (CELAT) have graciously hosted the 1988 meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; and

WHEREAS the efforts of the three individuals in particular, PIERRE BEAUDET, WILLIAM MOSS, and MARCEL MOUSSETTE have made this a successful meeting; and,

WHEREAS after the uncertain start they have managed to provide us with magnificent weather;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals and institutions for their hard work and hospitality, and we commend them as an example to future conference organizers.

Wittkofski moved the resolution be accepted; De Cunzo seconded the motion; and the resolution passed.

With no other new business, Chair Klein asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. The motion carried and the meeting came to a close at 9:00 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy S. Dickinson
Secretary
November 28, 1988

CHAIRMAN'S END OF THE YEAR MESSAGE

This has been an exciting year for CNEHA. The meeting in Quebec was a great success, thanks to the hard work of Pierre Beaudet, William Moss, Marcel Moussette, and those who assisted them. The papers were well received, and the archaeological tours of the city were enjoyed by all. Such a setting as Quebec will be hard to beat!

What I remember most about the meeting was the sharing of ideas and experiences among American and Canadian historical archaeologists. This, after all, is what makes our organization unique.

Our latest journal (Volume 15, 1986) celebrated CNEHA's 20th anniversary, and included a comprehensive bibliography on historical archaeology in the northeastern United States and eastern Canada. This volume has become very popular, and will undoubtedly be an important resource for historical archaeologists. David Starbuck is to be commended for organizing and assembling the bibliography.

I also wish to thank the out-going board members, Ann Smith, Pierre Beaudet, Bert Salwen and Lu Ann De Cunzo, for all their efforts in keeping our organization running, and helping it to grow. Since Lu Ann will no longer be on the board, she has chosen not to continue as the Newsletter editor. Lu Ann is responsible for the new and improved Newsletter format you have been reading and enjoying over the past year. She has clearly made an important contribution to the continued success of CNEHA; and we will all miss her and wish her the best of luck on her future publishing adventures.

See you in Morristown in 1989!

Terry H. Klein
CNEHA Chairman

NEWSLETTER REPORT

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

In 1989, David Starbuck will edit our newsletter. His experience with several other archaeological journals and newsletters will mean an increasingly professional publication, I'm sure, and one which will even probably reach you on time! David and I have talked about some of his ideas, and I am looking forward to receiving the first newsletter of 1989. We have decided to continue with the State/Provincial and Thematic Editor system, and a revised list of editors follows. David will be contacting each of you soon about deadlines for the next newsletter, scheduled for issuance in March 1989. Any submissions from the membership at large should probably be mailed to the appropriate editor as soon as you read this (given that this one is being mailed out in such a timely manner).

To all of you who have submitted news this year, to all the state, provincial and thematic editors, and especially to Evelyn Tidlow, who helped in innumerable ways with this year's newsletters, many thanks; and to

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 New York City Landmark Preservation
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New York State
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 New York State Bureau of Historic
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Connecticut
 Cece Kirkorian
 Historical Perspectives
 P. O. Box 331
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 203-661-0734

Rhode Island
 Gail Brown — *she's handed it to Rick Greenwood*
 Rhode Island Historic Preservation
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 150 Benefit Street
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401-227-2678 401 277-2678
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 Scotia, Newfoundland
 Rob Ferguson
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 Upper Water Street
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 902-426-9509

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Antiquities Legislation and Artifact

Theft

Mary Ann Mogus
Physics Department
East Stroudsburg University
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301
717-424-3341

Environmental Reconstruction

William Fisher
Department of Archaeology
Boston University
232 Bay State Road
Boston, MA 02215
617-353-3415

Military Sites

Seventeenth Century:
Charles Fithian
Island Field Museum and Research Center
R. D. 2 Box 126
Milford, DE 19963
302-335-5395

Eighteenth Century:

Carl Barna
12525 Arnsley Court
Herndon, VA 22071
202-343-9353

Public Education

John Seidel
24 Mountain Court
Bedminster, NJ 07921
201-234-9299

Rural Archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic

Ronald A. Thomas
MAAR Associates, Inc.
P. O. Box 676
9 Liberty Plaza
Newark, DE 19715-0676
302-368-5777

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

Roselle Henn
129 West 89th Street
No. 33
New York, NY 10024
212-264-4662

U. S. Forest Service

Bert Herbert
Cultural Resource Specialist
Allegheny National Forest
222 Liberty Street
Warren, PA 16365
814-723-5150 x128

Current Research

The excavation at the Ferris site, one of the original homesteads on Lake Champlain, was wrapped up at the end of June. Many artifacts were recovered, the most important being many cannister and grape shot which confirms the site is where Benedict Arnold's men scrambled to after beaching and burning their ships following the Battle of Valcour Island. It was recorded that British ships chasing them cruised off the mouth of Ferris (now Arnold's) Bay raining shot upon them. The excavation, headed by David Starbuck and assisted by Art Cohn of the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum, was funded by the Vermont Council on the Humanities and was used as an educational platform not only for the volunteer excavators but for the more than 1000 school children, Historical Society members and senior citizens who visited the site during its four week cycle. The site, which has slowly been eroding into the waters of Lake Champlain, is in the process of being stabilized to prevent further deterioration.

Recent Appointments

The State Division of Historic Sites has recently hired Audrey Porsche as Regional Historic Site Administrator for Hubbardton Battlefield, the Chimney Point historic district, the Forestdale Iron Works and Mount Independence. This last site is one of the best preserved Revolutionary War encampments. Audrey's undergraduate work was at the University of Michigan in Archaeology, and she holds a graduate degree in Museum Studies from George Washington University. She came to Vermont from North Dakota where she was Curator of Collections at the State Historical Society.

Conferences

The Vermont Archaeological held its annual meeting on Saturday October 16, 1988.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Field School

Old Sturbridge Village will hold its first annual Summer Field School in Architectural History from June 26 to August 11, 1989.

The program, focusing on buildings of the late 18th and early 19th centuries in rural central Massachusetts, will feature intensive instruction and experience in architectural documentation techniques: measuring and drawing buildings; architectural photography; and a thorough introduction to documentary research. Guest lecturers from numerous disciplines will make presentations on current methods in the study of architecture and New England history. The Field School in Architectural History will be held in conjunction with the eleventh annual Old Sturbridge Village Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology. The second season of archaeological excavation at the house and shop site of the early 19th century cabinetmaker/housewright James Clark of West Brookfield, Massachusetts, will be complemented by the documentation of buildings in West Brookfield and the surrounding towns, several of which were erected by Clark. Students in both field schools will be given many opportunities to interact with their counterparts and will be encouraged to explore and integrate the methods and findings of the other group. Negotiations are underway with Clark University of Worcester, Massachusetts to grant both undergraduate and graduate course credits to field school participants. Applications to the Old Sturbridge Village Field School in Architectural History must be returned by May 1, 1989. Enrollment is limited to twenty students. For further information and an application contact: Myron O. Stachiw or Nora Pat Small
Research Department
Old Sturbridge Village
1 Old Sturbridge Village Road
Sturbridge, Massachusetts 01566
(508) 347-3362

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Paul Huey and Lois Feister

Current Research

Excavations by the Archeology Unit of the Bureau of Historic Sites of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation continued with three major projects directed by Charles Fisher at Crown Point State Historic Site in 1988.

First, rescue operations preceding the construction of a new maintenance building facility revealed remains of probably three military huts from the French and Indian War period, dating from the encampment of British regular and Provincial troops in 1758 and 1759.

barracks. In the British fortress built in 1759 and burned in 1771, excavations were completed in the slumped earthen ramparts to locate the original stone revetment facing the moat and the stone casement wall which faced the inside parade ground. It has been proposed to erect a thin steel "space frame" from those points to recreate the outline and size of the original rampart wall of the fortress in a single cross section. In Fort St. Frederic, the French fort built in 1734 and partially destroyed in 1759, testing has revealed deeply stratified sequences of soil deposits in the vicinity of a structure shown within the fort on a 1752 map.

Test trenches were excavated by the Bureau of Historic Sites at Craigo State Historic Site to accommodate new electrical conduits, revealing data on the occupation of this site in the 17th-19th centuries. These excavations, directed by Lois Feister, produced samples from sheet trash. The foundation wall of an 18th century rear wing was also located. It is believe Craigo stands in the area which was originally the site of a house built early in the 1660s by Jeremias van Rensselaer. Craigo Historic Site, which is open weekly from Wednesday through Sunday to the end of December, contains exhibits of the artifacts excavated at Fort Orange and at other 17th century Dutch sites. The hours are 10-5 Wed. through Sat. and 1-5 on Sunday.

Test surveys were continued by the Bureau of Historic Sites in the area around Senate House State Historic Site. Built about 1676, Senate House stands at one corner of the town which was laid out in 1658 and called Wiltwyck (now Kingston). Research by Joseph Sopko has recently identified early sequences of title and boundaries of the 17th century town lots surrounding Senate House. Testing was designed to sample some of these town lots. Results included numerous 17-18th century ceramics. Senate House was built at the home of Wessel Ten Broek, at least a century before the first New York State Senate met there in 1777. An expanded interpretation program accompanied each of these projects. Archaeologist Elizabeth Chilton, now at the University of Massachusetts, wrote brochures, press releases and exhibit panels, talked to visitors and presented slide talks as part of this effort.

Graduate archaeological students from State University of New York at Binghamton recently completed excavations along Main Street in the village of Lisle, and have located a mid-19th century summer kitchen foundation at the corner of

Clark, SUNY graduate student, is serving as project supervisor for the New York State Dept. of Transportation cultural resource project.

Archaeological divers embarked on the first underwater recovery project at Old Fort Niagara this past summer. Stuart D. Scott, the State University of New York at Buffalo professor who is directing the Old Fort Niagara Archaeological Project, has been conducting land excavations at the Fort since 1979. The site was used as a wharf and dock area from 1726 until around 1825. Scott expects to be able to chart exactly what structures lay in the wharf area and hopes to generate other information on the daily life of the soldiers and seamen who used the fort. After sectioning off the area and laying two permanent base lines underwater, dive teams worked toward the center of the river, two feet to either side of a line marked at four foot intervals. After completing a sweep, the line was shifted and the sweep continued, thus overlapping the search area.

A War of 1812 burial ground was uncovered in the middle of a planned \$35 million housing development at historic Madison Barracks in Sacketts Harbor. William Roberts, chief archaeologist for Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. of New York City, directed the project in which the remains of six individuals suspected to date from the War of 1812 were recovered. As many as 200 bodies may be buried on the site where Fort Pike, one of several forts on Madison Barracks, once stood. While laboratory work is continuing on the remains, a report is being drafted that may recommend changes in the development. The property with the burials will either be set aside and no one will build on it, or there will have to be a mitigation project undertaken.

A four year program of excavation of the War of 1812 brig The Jefferson was completed in October. The project has been sponsored by the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum, the National Geographic Society and the state Bureau of Historic Sites, and is under the direction of Arthur B. Cohn, director of the Basin Harbor (Vt.) Maritime Museum. The hulk of The Jefferson lies in three feet of mud in shallow water at the marina at Sacketts Harbor. Only half of the structure has survived. Launched in 1814, The Jefferson was part of the shipbuilding race on Lake Ontario between the United States and Great Britain.

Exhibits and Festivals

New Netherland Festivals to celebrate the origins of the states of Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania in the original area known as "Nieu Nederlandt" will be held in the region in 1989. A replica of Henry Hudson's ship, de Halve Maen, now being built in Albany, will visit 15-20 cities and towns along the Hudson, Connecticut and Delaware Rivers to become the centerpiece for each festival. For more information contact New Netherland Festival 1989, Suite 1614, 301 North Harrison Street, Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 683-7690.

An exhibit of 17th and 18th century Dutch and Flemish still life paintings from the collection of the Budapest Museum of Fine Arts in connection with the Rochester Museum and Science Center's new permanent exhibit entitled "At the Western Door: Seneca Indians, Europeans, and Americans in the Genesee Valley" is scheduled at the Museum for April 28-June 18, 1989. A large number of Dutch trade goods from Seneca archaeological sites can be related to the still life paintings to illustrate the effects of contact between two very different cultures. For further information contact Charles F. Hayes III, Rochester Museum and Science Center, 657 East Avenue, Rochester, NY 14607; (716) 271-4320.

Publications

A new free catalogue listing more than 200 publications on anthropology, history, botany, entomology, zoology, geology, and paleontology is now available from the New York State Museum. To obtain a copy write: Publications Sales, New York State Museum, 3140 CEC, Albany, NY 12230.

Colonial Dutch Studies: An Interdisciplinary Approach. Edited by Eric Nooter and Patricia U. Bonomi (New York: New York University Press, 1988), 105 pp., 16 illustrations.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Lecture Series

The South Street Seaport presented a series of evening programs this fall on the many faces of commerce in 19th century New York. These free programs were made possible in part through a grant from Citibank N.A.

"Introducing Bulls, Bears and Beauties"

Ken Jackson of Columbia University traced the unique causes and unexpected consequences that figured in New York City's rise to greatness in the 19th century.

"Sickness in the City"

David Rosner of Baruch College and the City University of New York Graduate Center discussed the diseases and epidemics that ravaged New York during the city's rise to economic preeminence.

"Temples of Exchange"

Deborah Gardner of the Encyclopedia of New York City Project traced the role of the Stock Exchange in making New York the capital of commerce.

"The Pleasures of the Bowery"

Peter Buckley from the Faculty of the Humanities at Cooper Union told of the time when the Bowery was the birthplace of melodrama, minstrelsy, and menageries.

"Sex, Sin and Commerce"

Tim Gilfoyle of Barnard College chronicled New York's century of prostitution and the commercialization of sex.

"Re-Shaping Lower Manhattan"

Betsy Blackmar of Columbia University examined the effects on real estate as a small port city expanded into a thriving commercial center.

Museum News

The South Street Seaport Museum offers a series of tours for school children, Grades Kindergarten through senior year in high school. One, "The Archaeology of Lower Manhattan", is available for students in Grades 3-6, and 7-12. In the exhibition "Beneath the City Streets: The Archaeology of Wall Street", students examine actual artifacts unearthed in recent excavations and discuss what they tell about everyday life in early New York. An associated workshop teaches about archaeologists' tools and methods through use of a model excavation site. Call the Education Reservationist at (212) 669-9416 for further information.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward Morin

Current Research

Work during the 1988 field season at Morven in Princeton focussed on establishing construction sequences for architectural and landscape features directly associated with the main house. A spread of 18th century trash in front of the west wing confirmed

the presence of this wing by the third quarter of the 18th century. The sheet midden deposit lay directly on top of a layer of red shale gravel which appears to border the original foundations of this wing and the center block of the house. The gravel layer sealed the foundation trench for the south wall of the main block which from architectural studies done on the interior has not been dated any earlier than 1795. Archaeological work in front of the east wing exposed a mid 19th century walkway made of gravel and mica overlying an earlier walkway laid on the original mid 18th century ground surface. Oral tradition suggests a horse chestnut tree lined walk in this location which may have served as the original approach to the house. Additional work in the garden to the north of the house revealed the lateral extent of the terrace identified in 1987 and the presence of a possible pond. Anne Yentsch continues to direct the project; Mac Goodwin served as field director this season and Judd Kratzer was the field supervisor. At the height of the summer 24 professionals and students were working on the site.

Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. (LBA) working for the N. J. Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration conducted an investigation of two locks (Locks 4 and 6A) and a lock tender's house in Trenton. The project was under the direction of Edward M. Morin with assistance from Judson Kratzer and John Martin. Previous studies on the canal have investigated typical urban and rural canal cross-sections, but have not addressed questions related to the social environment of canal workers or the technology of lock construction and operation.

Historic Sites Research (Susan Kardas and Edward Larrabee) is conducting survey excavations along proposed utility lines around the exterior of the Old Barracks in Trenton. The Old Barracks was built in 1758-1759 to house British troops during the French and Indian War, and is the only surviving barrack of five built by the Province of New Jersey. Three seasons of testing outside the barracks have shown that small sections of 18th century ground surface are preserved between 19th century buildings and adjacent to intrusive streets. In this fourth series of excavations, three additional locations were investigated where a natural soil profile was preserved with 18th century artifacts, buried under three to six feet of demolition rubble and landscaping fill.

Organizational News

Susan Kardas and Edward Larrabee of Historic Sites Research report their ongoing analysis of 18th and 19th century gardens and grounds, and of the archaeological expression of 19th century rural living is continuing. Excavations in 1988 at the grounds of Peachfield (ca. 1680), a restored historic house near Mount Holly, follow on landscape archaeology performed at Pennsbury Manor, Graeme Park, and Fallsington, in Pennsylvania. A combination of exploratory techniques, including slit trenching and geotechnical methods, has revealed extensive areas of sheet trash disposal, systems of walks, and garden bed areas, as well as out structures.

Edward Larabee and Susan Kardas of Historic Sites Research report that work is continuing on their ethnoarchaeological project at the Scotts Mountain Rural Historic District near Phillipsburg. Data recovery has been conducted at six farmstead sites, and testing at six others, all now inundated. Additional testing is now being done at seven other farmsteads which are within a preserve but will not be flooded. All were part of a rural mountain community of small to mid-sized farms, with first settlement from the 1780s to the 1860s. This study has produced one of the best sets of well-documented farm settlement data for properties which ceased to exist just prior to the introduction of extensive 20th century mechanization.

Publications

Morristown National Historical Park is pleased to announce an agreement with G. K. Hall and Co. to produce a microfiche edition of the papers of Hessian units which served in North America during the American Revolution. Housed in the park library, the Papers are the most significant collection of such Hessian materials outside of Germany. Following the close of the Revolutionary War, Hessian order books, reports, letters and journals were deposited in German archives. These records covered campaigns throughout the War, viewed from the Hessian perspective. In the early 20th century, William Van Vleck Lidgerwood, a resident of Morristown, arranged the copying of some 20,000 pages of these records and brought the transcribed records back to Morristown. Later, the transcriptions were donated to Morristown National Historical Park. Nearly 90 percent of the Hessian papers have been translated into English. The forthcoming microfiche edition will include the translations as well as the original German.

A new organization, The Hudson Waterfront Museum, has just been established in New Jersey as a specific means of public access to the Hudson River waterfront, an anchor of the Hudson Waterfront Walkway, a site of creative public waterfront utilization and recreation, a focus of education and appreciation of Hudson waterfront heritage, and a facility for preservation and restoration. Through a series of floating, pier-side and land-based spaces, the museum will provide a reference to work, life and transportation along the Hudson during its commercial heyday. Your tax-deductible contribution will help launch this effort. Membership categories are: \$15 Individual, \$7.50 Student, \$25 Family, \$50 Contributor, \$125 Sponsor, and \$500 Benefactor. To become a member or for further information write: Hudson Waterfront Museum, P. O. Box 1602, West New York, NJ 07093.

Temporary Positions Available

Curatorial Division, Morristown National Historical Park seeks qualified individuals to catalogue extensive 18th and early 19th century archaeological collections from Park sites, including ceramics, glassware, tools, military implements, buttons and building hardware. Background in 18th century material culture, especially archaeological materials, essential. Familiarity with computerization of archaeological collections desirable but not essential. Typing skills necessary. Hourly salary range \$7.25 - 10.00 based on experience. Housing may be available. Anticipated starting date is early spring 1989. For further information, contact James L. Kochan, Curator, Morristown National Historical Park, Washington Place, Morristown, NJ 07960, (201) 539-2016. To begin the application process, send letter of interest and resume to J. Kochan at the above address.

Celebration

An evening of colonial entertainment to commemorate the birth of George Washington and the Bicentennial of his Inauguration as the first President of the United States is being planned by the Washington Association of New Jersey and Morristown National Historical Park. On the evening of February 11, 1989, an 18th century dinner buffet and ball will be held at the Birchwood Manor in Whippany. The menu will include foods typical of an 18th century dinner such as our first President might have hosted.

Dancemaster Cyril Hendrickson will be instructing 18th century dances, and lessons will be offered earlier in the day. Demonstration dances will be performed throughout the evening. Music will be provided by Spring Fever, an ensemble which specializes in 18th century dance music. Reservations are now being accepted at a fee of \$40 per person. Invitations may be acquired by contacting Morristown National Historical Park at (201)539-2016.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John McCarthy

Current Research

Edward Heite of Heite Consulting has completed a Phase I survey of 181 acres of charcoal forest at Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site. A total of 38 charcoal-related features were found, of which 7 were colliers' huts and 31 were charcoal-making pits. The report of the findings has been filed at Hopewell Furnace.

In connection with landfill expansion along the Delaware River in Bucks County, Heite Consulting conducted Phase I surveys for Waste Management, Inc. The area was particularly sensitive because the project site lies on three sides of Pennsbury, William Penn's American home; no 17th century sites were found, but other periods were represented.

In October John Milner Associates, Inc. completed data recovery excavation of a small tenant farm house dating from the early 19th century in Dorneyville, Lehigh County. Jeanne A. Ward supervised the excavation under the direction of John P. McCarthy for the Pennsylvania Dept. of Transportation. Foundations of the house and an outbuilding were uncovered. Artifacts were recovered from sheet midden deposits and a trash pit feature.

John Milner Associates, Inc. is providing ongoing archaeological monitoring and recovery of significant archaeological deposits during the construction of the Vine Street Expressway along the edge of the downtown core of Philadelphia. Michael Parrington is directing the project with the assistance of Philip Carstairs and George Cress for the Penn. Dept. of Transportation. Intact privy and well shaft features have been identified and evaluated at several locations along a 7 block corridor. Several

features associated with an 18th century working class community have been excavated.

Late this summer, at the site of the construction of a parking garage adjacent to Independence National Historical Park (INHP) in downtown Philadelphia, intact remains of well and privy shaft features were unexpectedly uncovered. It had been thought that previous disturbance most likely disturbed or destroyed any archaeological remains on the site. The vigilance of Robert L. Giannini, III, Assistant Museum Curator at INHP and expert on 18th century ceramics, resulted in the formal identification and subsequent archaeological excavation of several features at the site under the direction of Michael Parrington of John Milner Associates, Inc.

Ken Basalik of Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. reports that he has recently completed testing of an 18th century springhouse at the Highlands, a state-owned historic site in Montgomery County, PA. The Friends of the Highlands funded the excavation. In addition, he also recently completed an overview evaluation of an 18th century farm complex for the Plymouth Meeting Historical Society, also in Montgomery County.

DELAWARE

Reported by: Alice Guerrant

Current Research

Louise Heite of Heite Consulting has been engaged by the Trustees of the New Castle Common to conduct a Phase I survey of the 17th century New Amstel townsite. New Amstel (1651-1664) was the seat of Dutch government on the South (Delaware) River. By the time of the English takeover in 1664, it is supposed to have contained 300 houses. The survey is being funded with assistance of a Federal preservation grant through the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The project's end product will be a preservation plan for the remains of New Amstel, which lie beneath the oldest part of New Castle.

Heite Consulting has completed Phase I studies in connection with the Delaware Department of Transportation construction at Lebanon, the former port for Dover, on the St. Jones River. An 18th century causeway, mill dams, and granary sites were identified. Most significant, however, was the Collins, Geddes and Company cannery (1869-1882), which burned twice.

Conference

The 1989 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference will be held at Rehoboth Beach, Delaware on March 31, April 1-2, 1989. The five sessions will be:

-Middle Woodland to Late Woodland Transition: Regional Overviews (Jay Custer, Organizer and Chair)

-Thematic Issues in the Middle to Late Woodland Transition (Jay Custer, Chair)

-Prehistoric Research in the Middle Atlantic Region (Laurie Cameron Steponaitis, Chair)

-Historic Sites Research in the Middle Atlantic Region (Julie King, Chair)

-Applications of the Biological Sciences in Middle Atlantic Archaeology (Joan Chase, Chair)

Submit title and abstract for the historical archaeology session to Julie King, Patterson Park and Museum, S.R. 2, Box 50A, St. Leonard, MD 20658. Deadline for paper submissions is February 3, 1989. For further information on the conference, contact: Henry Miller

MAAC Program Chairman
Historic St. Mary's City
St. Mary's City, Maryland 20656
(301) 862-0976

MARYLAND

Reported by: Henry Miller

Current Research

John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I and II investigations at the Veterans Administration Medical Center at Perry Point in Cecil County during the summer and fall of 1987. The project was directed by Charles Cheek and J. Sanderson Stevens. Historical research was conducted by Patrick O'Bannan. Seventeen sites were identified, 10 of which were evaluated during the Phase II, and six sites (four with historic components) were recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Historic structures, features and artifacts document colonial occupation from the early to mid 18th century. Data from the historic sites also reflect the transition from subsistence-oriented production to later market-oriented production during the end of the 19th century. Historic research focused on structure locations, the exploitation of bay versus interior resources and yard activity areas.

John Milner Associates, Inc. have completed the third and final season of data recovery

investigations at the Addison Plantation site (18PR175) at Oxon Hill, Prince George's County, for James T. Lewis Enterprises, Ltd. Norma A. Baumgartner-Wagner is serving as Coordinating Archaeologist representing J.T.Lewis. Overseeing the investigations for JMA are Daniel G. Roberts (Principal-in-Charge), John P. McCarthy, and Charles D. Cheek (Co-Principal Investigators).

Site elements investigated in the course of the project included: a complex of late 17th to early 18th century earthfast structures and adjacent activity areas; an early 18th century brick manor house and surrounding activity areas; a complex of formal landscaped terraces as well as other yard and garden features; and, a series of outlying 19th century tenant and/or slave residences which included privy and storage pit features.

Research goals include the reconstruction of patterns of everyday life on this plantation, such as the evolution of planter, slave and tenant cultures in the context of wide-ranging social and economic change over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Archaeological investigations were conducted this summer at the Susquehanna site, a late 18th-19th century farm complex located on the Patuxent River Naval Air Station in St. Mary's County. These investigations were conducted by Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum staff under the direction of Julia King and Patricia McGuire. The work focused on the recovery of information concerning yard layout and use through the site's occupation.

Numerous yard features and structural remains were encountered at this 18th/19th century rural farmstead, including two dwellings, three outbuildings, and a complex network of fence lines. Test excavations were also conducted at a nearby site believed to be an early to mid 19th century slave quarter.

A shovel test pit survey has been completed at Ye Coole Springs, located in northern St. Mary's County. The site consists of several freshwater springs located at the base of a ravine which were believed to have healing powers in late 17th century Maryland. The present project is part of a preconstruction survey for landscape development at the Springs. The archaeological investigations are being conducted by Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum staff William Holmes and Julia King.

A multidisciplinary research team composed of archaeologists and historians have completed a three year cultural resource

survey and inventory of Maryland Heights. This 763 acre tract is part of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and is located at the southern end of Elk Ridge, Maryland, across the Potomac River from Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The primary purpose of the project has been the documentation of historic archaeological features that face increasing vandalism from Civil War relic hunters and antique bottle collectors.

Seven major Civil War field fortifications and 13 campground areas have been topographically mapped. A 23 mile system of Civil War military roads and sled and wagon roads associated with early 19th century charcoal industry have been surveyed and mapped, including the sites of 57 early 19th century charcoal hearths. In addition, six subsistence farm sites situated around the base of the mountain were mapped and recorded. The history and archaeology have provided an extensive data base for the locational analysis of a sustaining hinterland associated with the early 19th century charcoal industry, and of military deployment and development during the Civil War, as well as information needed to properly manage, protect and interpret these historical resources.

The research team included National Park Service Historian Dennis Frye, Project Archaeologist Susan Winter Frye, and Archaeologists Cari Ravenhorst and John Ravenhorst. The archaeologists on the research team were employed through a Cooperative Agreement between the National Park Service and the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland at College Park. An article by Susan W. Frye titled "Charcoal Manufacturing in the Blue Ridge: A View from Maryland Heights," has been published in Upland Archeology in the East: A Third Symposium, published by the U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, USDA, 1987. Presently, the 500+ page draft report of the Maryland Heights Cultural Resource Survey and Inventory is undergoing review.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Current Research

Nancy Kassner, Archaeologist for the Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Division reports Phase I archaeological testing has taken place recently in the Capitol Hill section of Washington. Excavation focussed on searching for early features such as wells, privies, and outbuildings, and seeking information on the

earliest construction of the lot. This project was one of the first excavations to take place in the Capitol Hill area, and its analysis should provide information regarding the early development of the area.

Phase II archaeological excavations were conducted this summer on Square 516, located in the downtown section of the District. The original historical and archaeological assessment of this property was conducted by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. The entire project has been funded by the Peabody Corporation, a local Washington, D. C. developer.

Occupation of Square 516, located at 5th and I Streets, N.W., has been traced to the mid-1840s, which is consistent with the development of this part of the downtown area. The owners and owner-occupants of the houses consisted of skilled workers; their socioeconomic status may be a reflection of the urbanization process which can be seen in other neighborhoods. That is, elite families occupying large estates outside the urban core, and small city lots in the core occupied by small but prosperous entrepreneurs, tradesmen and artisans.

The Phase II archaeological research is being conducted by American University's Potomac River Archaeological Survey. The research focus will be on attempting to locate cultural deposits associated with individual households.

A preliminary archaeological overview was conducted by Engineering Science, Inc. on part of Square 290 in the downtown section of Washington, D.C. The study was conducted for Kaempher Company, Investment Builders for a UDAG grant.

This section of the downtown district was settled as early as 1822, and was inhabited by middle class residents such as bankers, clerks, artisans, and artists. Service establishments such as a grocery store, blacksmith and butcher shops grew up in this area to serve those residents. Maps indicate several buildings that border the alley in this block, which may have been used as housing for servants. After the Civil War, much of this area underwent considerable rebuilding. A program of limited testing will be carried out in the future to confirm the archaeological potential of several of the properties.

John Milner Associates, Inc. recently completed Phase I historical research and Phase II archaeological testing in the area of proposed development in the Federal Triangle in Washington, D. C. The project is directed by Charles D. Cheek, Cecile G.

Glendening conducted the historical research, and William R. Henry is directing the field investigations. The site is located two blocks east of the White House grounds and is currently used as a parking lot. Composed of three city blocks, this area was occupied as early as 1801, and by the Civil War had gained notoriety as the center of a newly formed red-light district. The site contained a mixture of domestic, commercial and manufacturing activities until the blocks were razed in the early 1930s.

VIRGINIA

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Note: Many of the following entries are distilled from submissions to the Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, and were provided by Mark Wittkofski.

Current Research

The Department of Archaeological Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, continued archaeological excavations throughout July, August and September at the Brush-Everard property. A core of Department of Archaeology staff was assisted by the second session of the Colonial Williamsburg/College of William and Mary Archaeological Field School, Learning Weeks in Archaeology participants, and numerous volunteers.

Exploratory trenches were placed through a ravine at the northern edge of the property. The northern, southern and western limits of the ravine were determined, and trash deposits from two distinct households were excavated. The garbage of John Brush, a gunsmith on the property from 1717-1727, was represented by domestic as well as industrial debris. The second household, that of wealthy mayor Thomas Everard, contained a large assemblage of ceramics, glass and a well preserved collection of faunal material.

In addition, traces of a probable post-supported structure have been located in an area shown on a map from 1781 as containing a building. Excavation has also revealed a 15' x 25' pier supported structure. Documentary references suggest this was the home of a Tucker family slave.

In July of 1987 the Tidewater Cultural Resource Center at the College of William and Mary was asked by Hampton University to examine and evaluate an early to middle 17th century colonial site (44HT55) on the

university campus at that time under excavation by the Kicotan Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. The university had plans to develop the area containing the site as well as the surrounding seven acres. Phase I and II investigations revealed the remains of structural posts indicating a 32 by 16 foot structure in association with the cellar, several trash pits, and fence lines. Phase III investigations were begun in the fall of 1987 by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research at the behest of Hampton University as a joint educational program.

Uncovered during the process of excavation was an enclosed domestic complex consisting of the remains of five earthfast structures. In addition to the structural remains, a 9 foot well, several slot fences, a post-and-rail fence, and numerous refuse pits were excavated. Historical research into the area of the site indicates that the complex was probably constructed by a tenant on land leased from the colony prior to 1642.

During June 1988, the Department of Anthropology of the College of William and Mary began two major cultural resource management projects sponsored by the Virginia Department of Transportation. Norman F. Barka and Marley R. Brown, III serve as Principal Investigators. These projects are under the direction of Robert R. Hunter, Jr. Donald W. Linebaugh has been hired as Operations Manager for the projects.

Under the supervision of Project Archaeologist Tom Higgins, the Department of Anthropology is conducting Phase II evaluations of 62 previously identified sites within five proposed alternative bridge crossings of the York River. These alternatives include new access roads located within York and Gloucester Counties and represent idealized geographic and economic transects. These transects parallel many of the larger creeks from interior headwaters to their mouths on the York River.

Archaeological research of historic period sites is focusing on a series of site types ranging from riverfront plantations to interior farmsteads. Historical research conducted by Martha W. McCartney has provided an excellent context for several particularly important sites including a middle to late 17th century domestic site located on Cheatam Annex and several small 18th century domestic sites located on the Rosewell Plantation tract in Gloucester County. Two mill quarters are also being examined including the Skimino Mill,

operated in the 1670s, and the later 18th century Burwell's Mill. A final draft report was due in mid-October.

Under the direction of Project Archaeological Gary G. Robinson, the Department of Anthropology has undertaken archaeological testing and monitoring of the construction activities associated with the expansion of the Berkeley Bridge in the City of Norfolk. Expansion of the bridge will impact areas of downtown Norfolk that originally contained the city's 18th century waterfront. In addition, the construction will impact Main Street proper, and commercial and residential areas associated with Main Street. Background research conducted by Ann Martin Smart, Project Historian, indicates that Main Street was the first thoroughfare established when the city was founded in the 1680s. Research also indicates that several large scale landfilling episodes took place along the waterfront of Norfolk during the 19th century.

Excavations this summer, under the direction of Douglas W. Sanford, Resident Archaeologist, centered on the "enchanted castle" site at Germanna, the ca. 1725-1750 mansion home of Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood and the center of his 3000 acre frontier plantation. Efforts focused on the further definition of the architectural plan of this example of early Georgian design in the Piedmont region of colonial Virginia. This work also constituted part of a sampling program wherein both the nature of the site's archaeological record will be defined, and artifact assemblages from various portions of the complex will be gathered.

Assistance in the archaeological research came from a field methods class from the Department of Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College and from an introductory archaeology class at Germanna Community College.

Excavations continued into the fall and the site remained open to the public until mid-November. Processing and analysis of the artifact collection is taking place this fall and winter at the Department of Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College. For further information, write to P.O. Box 610, Locust Grove, Virginia 22508, or call (703)399-1043.

Current land development within Manassas includes the Wellington Project by Kettler and Scott, Inc. on a tract of land on which was located the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youths, established by Jennie Dean in 1893 to provide an educational

facility for black children. A survey conducted by Kay McCarron, Archaeology Consultant, revealed the stone foundation of the first building on the Manassas Industrial School site known as the Charter Cottage. A complete excavation of the Charter Cottage foundation is being conducted by Kay McCarron with the help of local volunteers including members of the Jennie Dean Museum Committee. Artifacts will go on public display in the Manassas City Museum and a publication of the excavation will be funded by the developer. A copy of the preliminary results and the final publication will be furnished to the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks in Richmond.

In July 1987, Prince William County received a federal matching funds subgrant from the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks to prepare a Civil War Sites National Register nomination report. Well over 100 historical, archaeological or architectural sites were identified. In addition, historical data on the Prince William County's Civil War history were compiled. The County is now in the process of finalizing the multiple properties and individual nomination reports. The project was done under the direction of Jan Townsend, the Prince William County Archaeologist.

Archaeologists with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks recently completed a survey of Shelly in Gloucester County, which is directly adjacent to the York River and Carter Creek. Under the direction of E. Randolph Turner and Antony F. Opperman, approximately 150 acres were intensively examined, resulting in the identification of over 30 discrete archaeological sites ranging in date from the Early/Middle Woodland period through the early 20th century. Of high significance is the discovery of three closely related mid 17th century sites representative of the initial English expansion north of the York River into what is now known as Gloucester County. Of the 18th century sites identified, at least 4 likely represent overseer and slave quarters when the property was an extension of the well known Rosewell Plantation.

The Mount Vernon Ladies Association established its own permanent Archaeology Department in 1987. The department is headed by Dennis J. Pogue, Chief Archaeologist, and Judith D. Jobrack, Assistant Archaeologist. The mandate of the program is the long-term, intensive archaeological study of the estate, focusing

on the layout and evolution of the homelot and grounds, and on all aspects of 18th century plantation life. In the year since it was established, the Mount Vernon Archaeology Department has completed excavations at the site of the blacksmith shop in the North Grove, now believed to have been in existence from ca. 1768 to the 1790s. This summer the site of a second possible blacksmith shop also was investigated. This work was carried out with the assistance of six students from a four week archaeological field school taught by the Mount Vernon staff in conjunction with George Mason University. Further work this year will include investigations at the site of George Washington's orchard and vineyard in the fall.

A summary report of the results of the numerous archaeological projects undertaken at Mount Vernon since 1931 has been prepared and is available upon request. The report is entitled, "Archaeology at George Washington's Mount Vernon: 1931-1987" and may be obtained by writing to: Mount Vernon Archaeology Department, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount Vernon, VA 22121.

National Park Service excavations were conducted in 1987 at the Brawner Farm House within the Manassas National Battlefield Park in Prince William County. The house anchored the right of General "Stonewall" Jackson's Confederate line during the Battle of Brawner Farm fought on the evening of August 28, 1862. The archaeological and historical research is directed by Project Archaeologist Katie Parker and overseen by National Capital Region Archaeologist Dr. Stephen R. Potter.

The Norfolk District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is undertaking cultural resources background research in anticipation of the construction of a floodwall to protect both sides of the James River at Richmond. Archaeological remains of the 18th century occupation of early Richmond are expected here, possibly including William Bird I's original tobacco warehouse. The background research is being carried out by Tim Thompson, employed by the Norfolk District, and it will be used to develop predictive models for different categories of archaeological resources that might be disturbed by construction. As is typical of old harbors, much of the project area is covered with deep fill, so construction activities will be monitored by Thompson and significant archaeological resources will be dealt with as they are encountered, following the requirements of a MOA between the Norfolk District, the Virginia SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

During 1988, MAAH Associates, Inc. (MAI) and personnel from Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E&E), conducted limited archaeological testing of an 18th century farmstead located at an air launch intermediate maintenance facility at the Naval Weapons Center in Yorktown, Virginia. Principal directors included Ron Thomas, Jerome Traver, and Harding Polk II of MAI, and Mark Rosenzweig of E&E.

The objective of this work was to combine aspects of Phase II testing and evaluation with more intensive techniques usually associated with Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation. The overall goal of this work was to recover data sufficient for the preparation of a realistic Data Recovery Plan, including a research design and sampling strategy.

Previous excavations at similar middling farmsteads suggest that buildings of such farmsteads are fairly small, often smaller than 20' x 20', are usually in close proximity to one another, may be of a rather temporary nature (post-in-ground or sill-on-ground), and that the house may be located at or near the ridge crest.

Conferences

A one-day conference entitled "Historical Archaeology in Northern Virginia: Research Agendas" was held on September 22, 1988 at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia. The conference was a starting point for a long term cooperative effort between the university and WACOPA (Washington Area Council of Public Archaeologists). This is promising especially because we are all aware of how little real integration there is between university and public sector archaeology. The meeting was intended to identify 1) research problems of interest in the area and 2) resources that can be shared on a reciprocal basis between the university and WACOPA agencies. The conference was organized and chaired by Barbara Little, Assistant Professor at George Mason and was attended by representatives from federal, state, county and city archaeological programs in the area. For more information, contact Barbara Little, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

The Fall meeting of the Jamestown Conference on Archaeology was held on Thursday, November 3, 1988 in the Jamestown Island National Park Service Visitor Center. Program organizers for the meeting are Cary Carson of Colonial Williamsburg and David

Riggs of Colonial National Historical Park. The meeting addressed recent research efforts in the Jamestown artifact collections and field notes, and included presentations on foodways, firearms, iron making, ceramics and the re-examination of Jamestown architecture by Katie Bragdon, Ed Chappell and Carson. For further information, please contact: Carter L. Hudgins, Mary Washington College, Center for Historic Preservation, 208 Monroe Hall, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358 or (703)899-4037.

Employment Opportunities

The Department of Anthropology of the College of William and Mary in Virginia anticipate the hiring of additional archaeological contract staff including both field and laboratory personnel. These positions include Project Archaeologists, Field Archaeologists, and Laboratory Assistants. Interested persons should send a letter of interest and current resume to Donald W. Linebaugh, Operations Manager, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Camm Hall, Williamsburg VA 23185.

WEST VIRGINIA

Reported by: Susan Frye

Current Research

Historic archaeological research continued at the Blennerhassett Mansion site, concentrating on attempting to verify the location of the southern boundary of Blennerhassett's formal garden. Post molds for wooden fence posts were located at the eastern end of the garden and were found to continue westward. Along with the post molds for the fence line, additional post molds showed the possible location of an arbor along the fence line in one area. In another area of the yard, pits were found that had been dug for tree and shrub planting.

The USDA Forest Service has begun mapping and National Register nomination studies for two early (1861-2) Civil War fortifications located on Monongahela National Forest lands in West Virginia. The sites are well preserved and were constructed by Union (Cheat Fort Summit) and Confederate (Camp Allegheny) forces to control the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, a major artery connecting the Union to the Confederacy

through what was western Virginia. Limited test excavations and extensive documentary research have been carried out at both sites.

A collection of late 18th century material from Drinnon's Fort excavated in the 1970s is currently being analyzed by W. Hunter Lesser and W. Stephen McBride. Drinnon's Fort was a pioneer blockhouse residential structure dating from approximately 1774. Sites of this type were numerous in West Virginia but are poorly documented in the historic record and little formal excavation has been done.

Shepherd College completed excavation in July 1988 of three house sites located in the early 20th century townsite of Spruce. The townsite began as a sawmill/logging community and continued through the 1940s as a railroad town. A search for informants resulted in contacts with several individuals who worked in Spruce. Material remains from Spruce will constitute an important comparative collection for early 20th century logging sites which are abundant in the West Virginia Highlands.

Archaeological mitigation work has been completed at the Niebert Site, located along the Ohio River near Point Pleasant, West Virginia. The site contains an early 19th century historic component attributed to William Payne Hale. The occupation appears to have been of short duration, leaving only a modest amount of cultural material and no structural remains. Work at the site was done under contract with the Corps of Engineers by Cultural Resource Analysts during the summer of 1987. The spring issue of the West Virginia Archaeologist contains a summary of the Hale component at the Niebert site.

ATLANTIC CANADA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Cap Rouge: Aboiteau de Barachois Update
Following the initial phase of the salvage of the dalle simple of the Aboiteau de Barachois, as reported in No. 10 of the CNEHA Newsletter, the forty-foot by four-foot by two-foot wooden sluice channel was jacked up, placed on treated wood beams, surrounded by a frame of two-by-fours and covered by plastic tarpaulins.

Five months later, in April, 1988, I took samples from the wood of the sidewalls,

floorboards, and pegs which held the two together and sent them to the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa. Dr. David Grattan, waterlogged wood treatment specialist, found them to be, respectively, hemlock, spruce and tamarack. The dalle simple had freeze dried naturally and cracking due to drying was no more extensive than in green wood. Therefore, no further conservation was required.

In late June, members of the Societe Historique de la Mer Rouge (the local Acadian historical society which has assumed trusteeship of the artifact) and I disassembled the dalle. The floor boards, sidewalls and pegs were transported to the basement of the Eglise Historique Saint-Henri-De-Barachois. Plans have been made for the reassembly and exhibition of the large artifact in the balcony section of the church-turned-museum in the spring of 1989. Submitted by Kevin Leonard, Director, Adventure Archaeology, R. R. #1, Scoudouc, New Brunswick.

Halifax, Nova Scotia: Doing Urban Archaeology

The Nova Scotia Archaeology Society and Saint Mary's University have received partial funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for a one-day symposium to address the problems and opportunities of urban archaeology in order to provide a foundation for the development of an urban archaeology policy. The symposium will be held at the World Trade and Convention Centre in Halifax, 22 April, 1989. Invited speakers include archaeologists from Quebec City, Kingston, Toronto, New York, Alexandria, and Halifax, as well as representatives for developers and various levels of government in Nova Scotia. James Deetz will provide the keynote address. For more information contact: Dr. Paul Erickson, Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 3C3.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Reported by: John L. Seidel

Request for Information

This new segment of the Newsletter was suggested by the growing realization of the vital role the public plays in

supporting our research, as well as by an apparent upsurge in public interest in archaeology. In one way or another, the public funds and supports most of our research. This backing is essential to the continued growth of our discipline.

A variety of approaches are being taken to public involvement in archaeology. Sharing experiences may help us to avoid mistakes and capitalize on the successes of others. Members participating in projects which actively involve the public or are aimed at public education and awareness are urged to forward details to: John L. Seidel, Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903, 201-932-8891.

In order to expand public awareness of archaeology, we would also like to compile a listing for the CNEHA area of: a) archaeological programs which encourage public participation in research; b) programs geared primarily towards public education (as opposed to active participation), and; c) speakers willing to appear for lay audiences in their region (please include topics, fees, and a telephone number).

Submissions will be used to prepare a resource guide for distribution to school systems, historical societies, libraries, and other groups. Although there is a great deal of interest in our subject matter, people are often unaware of opportunities for involvement; public groups may also find it difficult to locate speakers on archaeological topics. If you wish to be included on such a listing, please forward information to John Seidel at the above address.

Conferences, Symposia

The Center for Ancient Studies of the University of Minnesota held its second annual program on "Presenting the Past," on October 12-14, 1988, at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. The focus of the meeting was attracting and keeping public interest in archaeology, with an emphasis upon the use of media, on marketing strategies, and on working with members of the public as volunteers.

Lu Ann De Cunzo has organized a symposium entitled "Historical Archaeology and the Public: Retrospective and Prospective" for the 1989 annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology at Baltimore. Twelve papers will focus on public aspects of historical archaeology

in Canada and the United States. For those interested in public involvement in archaeological research, the symposium promises a valuable look at the historical development of public historical archaeology, case histories of public involvement, and a view of future trends.

MILITARY SITES

Reported by: Carl Barna

The summer of 1988 saw much work conducted on military/naval sites in the Northeast, with Maine in the forefront. Dr. Alaric Faulkner, University of Maine at Orono, conducted excavations at the site of Fort Hill, Veazie, Maine. Located on the Penobscot River, a few miles above Bangor, the fort, c. 1778-1780, is believed to have been a successor to Fort Pownall which was destroyed in 1775. Under investigation was a log structure of roughly hall and parlor outline, half of which overlay a shallow cellar. The fort appears to have served as a trading post for maintaining the American alliance with the Penobscot Indians. Recovered artifacts include glass trade beads, Chinese porcelain, and a variety of buttons that include American artillery types. Among the most interesting finds were pieces of gravel covered with lead. These are hypothesized to represent buck shot, and may serve to indicate lead shortages in the manufacture of buck and ball ammunition.

Three colonial period forts were investigated as part of the upper Kennebec River Archaeological Survey under the field supervision of Mr. Leon Cranmer. The work was partially supported by Department of the Interior Historic Preservation funds. Test excavations at the site of Fort Richmond (Richmond, Maine) uncovered stone footings from the 1719 fort. (A later fort dating to 1740 will be examined in the future.) Work at the site of Fort Shirley (Dresden, Maine) located the main gate on the east side of the 1752 fort. Finally, test excavations at Fort Halifax (Winslow, Maine) located the southeast corner of the stockade with indications of a watch or sentry box from the 1754-1755 period.

Mr. Dick Hsu, National Park Service North Atlantic Region, has been actively working with naval reserve units to investigate shipwrecks. Off Cape Cod

National Seashore, work is underway to document the location of several fishing vessels lost during an 1897 storm. At Ellis Island, New York, efforts are leading to refloating the ferryboat Ellis Island. Designed in 1903 and placed in service the following year, the vessel is estimated to have carried some twelve million immigrants from the Ellis Island entry port to Manhattan or New Jersey. In 1954, the ferry was retired, finally sinking in 1968 due to neglect.

Dr. John Seidel, Rutgers University, completed another field season at the 1778-1779 Continental Army artillery winter encampment in Pluckemin, New Jersey. Literally one step in front of the bulldozers, Seidel's team, with the cooperation of the land developer, excavated three rooms from the site of one of the enlisted men's barracks, in addition to work on a midden and cabins associated with the encampment. Work on the barracks corroborates contemporary artistic renderings of the 450 foot long building. Continued finds of pearlware lends support to Seidel's thesis, presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology meeting in Reno, for an earlier introduction of pearlware in America than the currently accepted post revolutionary era. (See CNRHA Newsletter March, 1988, p. 15.)

Field School

The Virginia Research Center for Archaeology has just completed field investigations of the well-preserved remains of a British transport vessel lost during the siege of Yorktown in 1781. The siege, which saw the surrender of the powerful southern British Army under General Charles Cornwallis, proved to be the last major campaign of the American Revolution.

The vessel is thought to have been built in England as a collier, or coal-carrier. At the time of its loss at Yorktown, it was serving as a transport vessel, carrying supplies and possible troops. The ship is yielding a variety of new information on 18th century ship construction, material culture and shipboard life.

The project employed a unique excavation technique, one never before attempted. The shipwreck was excavated from within a

steel enclosure, or cofferdam, where filters clarified the water, thus producing a "swimming pool" environment in the murky York River. The ship is the subject of a feature article in the June, 1988 issue of National Geographic Magazine, and was also included in an eight-part BBC-TV documentary, "Discoveries Underwater," which premiered nationwide on U. S. public television in March. In addition, a public exhibition, entitled "Yorktown's Sunken Fleet," opened June 1 at the Yorktown Victory Center.


A field school was conducted during July, 1988, to train students in the methods of underwater archaeology. The annual field school is a cooperative program between the Virginia Department of Conservation and Historic Resources and East Carolina University's Program in Maritime History and Underwater Research. Students assisted in the recording of construction details of the well-preserved hull.

The project, which began in 1978 with a search for Cornwallis' fleet, is under the direction of the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, of the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. Funding has come from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the U. S. Department of the Interior, with matching funding from the Commonwealth of Virginia and numerous foundations, corporations, and individuals.

The Department of Conservation and Historic Resources is currently seeking funds for completion of the final phase of the project: conservation of the remaining artifacts, installation of a permanent exhibit on the research, and a publication which will describe the excavation and results in detail.

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