

# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

## NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1989

NUMBER 13

### NEW JERSEY AND YOU— PERFECT TOGETHER! FALL MEETING IN HISTORIC MORRISTOWN HAS MUCH TO OFFER

What do George Washington and CNEHA have in common? They both recognized the strategic location of Morristown and the many advantages of staying there. However, unlike Washington's Continental Army, which spent two dreary winter encampments there during the Revolutionary War, CNEHA members and guests will be able to enjoy the beautiful scenery and great attractions of the area in early autumn when they attend the 1989 Annual Meeting during October 6-8.

Headquarters for the conference will be at the sumptuous Headquarters Plaza Hotel, just steps away from the Green—the center of town. Chosen for its superior accommodations and excellent value, the hotel is also conveniently situated to all major transportation routes. It is within one-half hour of Newark International Airport and only 45 minutes from New York's LaGuardia and Kennedy Airports and New York City. Abutting I-287, Morristown is tied closely to the major East Coast highway network, including I-80 (the infamous New Jersey Turnpike), I-95, and the Garden State Parkway. Within minutes of the Morristown train station, rail travel from New York City is also a quick and convenient method of travel.

From the hotel's art deco lobby to the large and well-appointed rooms, you'll be able to treat yourself like a VIP. Room rates have been locked at a low rate (only \$60.00 per room, regardless of 1-4 person occupancy). For those who aren't suffering from the "beverage fatigue" that often accompanies extended archaeological discussions during the evening, complimentary usage of the hotel's health club is also available, including exercise rooms, squash and racquetball courts, Olympic swimming pool and saunas.

Both within the hotel and just outside its doors, you'll find a myriad of fine dining establishments and local watering spots. From haute cuisine to fast food and piano bars to Irish pubs, downtown Morristown has something to fit every preference (and pocketbook).

Just minutes away from the meeting headquarters are numerous historic sites and natural areas. Tour the Ford Mansion, a beautiful Georgian home that served as Washington's Headquarters in 1779-1780—now part of Morristown National Historical Park. Study the extensive collection of 18th century artifacts and manuscripts at the park's museum. For the industrial archaeologist, a visit to Historic Speedwell Ironworks or a walk along the Aqueduct Trail in Jockey Hollow is a must. Examine preserved archaeological sites and hike on 18th century camp roads through wooded hills that once sheltered 10,000 soldiers from the cold—now home to numerous deer and other wildlife.

Special events during this year's annual meeting feature many other area attractions. A special guided tour of the Pluckemin Archaeological Project, including both the laboratory and on-site fieldwork, will conclude with a kick-off reception. Similar VIP visits to Historic Morven are also planned, where the excavation of the grounds is revealing new insights into 18th and 19th century formal gardens and landscaping. Renew old acquaintances and make new at a video party, complete with open bar and refreshments. And much more. . . .

This year's meeting has something for everyone—informative sessions, great bookroom and displays, exciting tours and special events—convenient and affordable to all. Watch for details in a future issue of the *CNEHA Newsletter* and in separate program mailings. In the meantime, mark your calendars, prepare your abstracts, and get some rest before it's October. See you in Morristown!

Jim Kochan, Chairman  
Arrangements Committee

## UPDATE—

### *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Journal editor Mary Beaudry reports that Volume 16 has gone to print and bind; this means it should be mailed to the membership within a month, by May at least. This volume should be of considerable interest to a wide range of our membership, as it contains a range of articles on landscape archaeology, urban, rural, and military sites, faunal analysis, sanitary practices, and ceramic history and dating. George Miller's important research on the history of so-called pearlware promises to have a major impact on chronological interpretations of late 18th-century sites.

At present, the editorial staff has only a few manuscripts in the pipeline, although all of these are potentially of great interest and utility to our members. Plans are being made for a commemorative volume for Bert Salwen, long-time CNEHA board member and mentor to many CNEHA members. This volume will feature an article Bert had prepared for the journal shortly before his death. Anyone who wishes to contribute an article to this special issue should contact the editor; all manuscripts will be reviewed by a special editorial review panel to be appointed for this special project.

As always, submission of manuscripts both long and short on any topic of relevance for the journal is encouraged. Volume 16 will contain updated guidelines for contributors, but if you would like a copy immediately, please request one from the editor.

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the eleventh royalty check for \$184.29, from sales of *HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A GUIDE TO SUBSTANTIVE AND THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS*, Ed. Robert L. Schuyler (\$24.95, \$2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co. Inc., Amityville, New York 11735).

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The Executive Board of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology met at the Headquarters Plaza Hotel, in Morristown, New Jersey, on March 3, 1989. The hotel is to be the site of CNEHA's annual meeting in October. The managers of the hotel were gracious enough to give each board member a room for the night of the 3rd. Thus, we were able to sample fully all that the hotel had to offer. The hotel is quite luxurious, with a beautiful lobby, restaurants, and most importantly, a bar for congregating to conduct our important business. The meeting rooms are spacious and modern. The

hotel rooms are definitely upscale, and guests have access to a great health club, which is free. For \$60 a night, for up to 4 individuals in a room, this hotel is a real bargain. It is certainly one of the most elegant places CNEHA has ever had for a meeting location. There are also many restaurants near the hotel, including an inexpensive Greek restaurant with great food. The hotel is attached to a shopping mall and movie theater, and the mall has a wide range of stores and several places for cheap eats.

The board meeting was quite successful and covered a wide range of issues, such as special events for the meeting in Morristown and plans for the 1990 meeting in Kingston, Ontario. We also received a notice from the New York State Education Department that our request for an amended organizational charter was approved. This step has moved CNEHA closer to obtaining tax free status from the IRS. Onward and upward!

Hope you all have a nice spring, and I look forward to seeing you in Morristown in October.

Terry H. Klein  
CNEHA Chairman

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck

This is my first issue as the new *CNEHA Newsletter* editor, and it will be a difficult challenge trying to follow in the footsteps of Lu Ann De Cunzo and Evelyn Tidlow! They have done a truly excellent job of producing this newsletter over the past years, and I will be following their format very closely for the next few issues. I will be glad to receive comments in the months ahead on how best to change or improve the newsletter, and clearly one of the first topics we must deal with is how best to use our special thematic editors (who are very under-used at present). Very few members are sending news to them, and we may have to decide soon whether to continue with this category of editor. Also, some of our state and provincial editors do not submit copy as often as they might, and I would like to see *every* region well-represented in each issue. Only if all of our members submit copy to their local editors at least once each year can this newsletter be truly effective in creating a well-informed membership!

## MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

### *Current Research*

In July 1988 the Center for Ancient Studies at the University of Minnesota began an interdisciplinary research project at Factory Island, in Saco, Maine, to study the changes that urbanization brought to the lives of 19th century New Englanders. The project is directed by Peter Wellis, Director of the Center for Ancient Studies. Factory Island was the early center of the industrial revolution in Maine. In 1825 construction began on the first mill, which for a brief time was the largest textile mill in the United States. During the 1988 field season the foundation of the York Manufacturing Company agent's house was discovered, along with a scatter of nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic refuse. A second area of test excavations was placed to locate the York's boardinghouses (ca. 1840-1910). Excavations revealed extensive cobblestone pavement but failed to find the boardinghouse remains, which appear to be under a nearby paved parking lot. More extensive excavations will occur this July and August, with work taking place at both the boardinghouse and agent's house sites.

The York County Archaeology Survey entered its fourth season in 1988, with work continuing on the Saco River drainage. The survey is funded by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and the York Institute Museum of Saco, Maine. The lower Saco was first settled by the English in 1630, prospering from both the fishing and lumbering industries which rapidly developed. The Saco is also rich in prehistoric and historic period Indian sites. Project Director Emerson "Tad" Baker focused attention on the search for "Choacoet," the major palisaded Indian settlement at the river mouth, which was visited by Samuel de Champlain in 1604. While a series of Ceramic Period sites were located, only a light scatter of historic artifacts suggested the 1604 village. It is hoped that this season the center of the 1604 village can be located.

The York Institute Museum plans to undertake phase three excavations on the Richard Hitchcock Site, at Biddeford Pool, Biddeford. The site was the home to Hitchcock and his family from ca. 1636 until the region was abandoned at the outbreak of King William's War in 1689. To date, test excavations have revealed a large farmstead complex consisting of at least three buildings. The site will be the first 17th-century site in York County to undergo phase three excavation, so it should add greatly to our knowledge of the region and provide valuable comparative data. The site is being ex-

cavated as part of mitigation, prior to subdivision. The Hitchcock site will be excavated over two seasons, beginning in the late summer of 1989. Work will be directed by Emerson Baker and Samuel Shogren.

Under the direction of Leon Cranmer (Maine Historic Preservation Commission), the Upper Kennebec River Survey moved into its fifth season. Much of the previous four seasons have been devoted to the excavation of the Plymouth Colony trading post of Cushnoc, located in present-day Augusta. With the completion of that excavation, efforts turned to a series of 18th-century fortifications along the Kennebec. Excavations in Richmond, at what may prove to be the site of Fort Richmond (ca. 1740-1754), have revealed a cellar and several other features amid 18th-century artifacts. Unfortunately, the site cannot yet be confirmed as Fort Richmond.

Some Upper Kennebec survey time was also spent at Fort Shirley (Dresden) and Fort Halifax (Winslow). These forts, constructed in 1754, were part of a new series of defenses replacing Fort Richmond which were designed to defend the new settlements of the Kennebec. Previous excavations by James Leamon (Bates College) had located the south and west palisade lines of Fort Shirley. The goal of the 1988 survey was to locate the eastern palisade. Unfortunately, test pits did not locate the eastern wall. Instead, they revealed the footprint of a previously unknown building within the fort compound. The building appears to have been a part of Fort Shirley, but its dimensions and function have not yet been identified.

Excavations at Fort Halifax focused around the site of the fort's blockhouse. The 1754 blockhouse, the only surviving part of the fort and the oldest surviving blockhouse in the United States, was washed away in the devastating floods of April 1987. With approximately 25% of the original timbers recovered, the Maine Bureau of Parks wished to rebuild the blockhouse. Excavations were carried out in 1987 and again in 1988 to record any information which might be lost in the reconstruction process. Excavations at the south-east end of the palisade line revealed a structure which may prove to measure ten or twelve feet square. The cellar was filled in the late 18th century, after the demolition of most of Fort Halifax. The feature has tentatively been identified as either a watchbox or powder magazine. The Upper Kennebec Survey is sponsored by Fort Western Museum (Augusta) and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

## VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

### *Current Research*

In 1791 the Republic of Vermont became the 14th state in the union, and in 1991 it will celebrate its 200th anniversary. As part of the ongoing celebration, the State has decided to evaluate many of its historic sites and will be developing master plans and interpretive exhibits at many of them.

The largest of these projects will include a preliminary archaeological investigation at Mount Independence, the Revolutionary War bastion that was built on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain opposite Fort Ticonderoga. It eventually housed three brigades of troops commanded by Brigadier General Benedict Arnold, and its fortifications controlled the Lake Champlain waterway.

During the assault by Burgoyne in 1777, the Mount was abandoned and became the site of a Hessian battery together with British and German support troops. It was the scene of a sharp firefight just prior to the Battle of Saratoga as American troops captured Fort Ti and released American prisoners held there.

Shortly after the capitulation at Saratoga, the Mount was completely abandoned, and local blacksmiths—following Biblical teaching—liberated the cannon remaining and “beat them into plowshares.” Since then, the Mount has been dormant, except for some logging in the late 1800s, and it is considered one of the least disturbed Revolutionary War sites in the country.

Under the directorship of David Starbuck the University of Vermont is holding a field school at the site for six weeks during July and August; they will conduct preliminary survey work and mapping, and very limited archaeological testing in predefined areas. This will be done with the sponsorship and direction of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, in cooperation with the Fort Ticonderoga Association.

Survey work will also be conducted this year at the homestead of Senator Justin Morrill, who led the way for land grant colleges in the mid-1800s; at the Forestdale Ironworks in Brandon; at the Hubbardton Battlefield; at President Coolidge's homestead in Plymouth; and at Chimney Point on Lake Champlain (given this name because only the chimneys were left standing when the French families living there burned their homes and departed for Canada during the French and Indian War).

## CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

### *Current Research*

The west yard of Connecticut's Old State House, slated for highway construction impacts, was tested in December 1988 by Professor Frank Hole and his students from Yale University. It was hoped that features associated with the commanding brick structure, designed by Charles Bullfinch in the late 18th century, would yield information on the early development of downtown Hartford. Eight test pits were excavated through one meter of 20th-century disturbed soil. Auger tests revealed that the underlying two meters of soil (red clay) did not host a buried A Horizon level. The fieldwork results indicate that post-17th century development eradicated any potential evidence of Old State House associated remains in the west yard of the museum grounds.

The fall 1988 Yale University field school investigated the north section of the Baron's Property in Westport, CT. Seventeen students conducted a surface reconnaissance of the entire 28+ acres and opened block excavations around a stone foundation on the town-owned parcel. The continuing investigation and lab analysis of the foundation-associated artifacts will focus on site formation and historic significance in the development of the southwestern Connecticut village community. According to Lucinda McWeeney, doctoral student and teaching fellow at Yale, the town officials expect to incorporate the Yale findings in future planning for the project area.

Recent archaeological projects completed by Raber Associates include recovery and analysis of cross-sectional data from the Enfield Canal in Windsor Locks, CT (built 1827-1829). Undertaken in conjunction with a crossing of the canal by an electric transmission line, the study used several sampling techniques to gather detailed subsurface information at a substantially intact canal section. Analysis of recovered samples, and interpretation of local soils and surficial geologic data, indicated that the canal at this point was built in a flood plain with a high artificial embankment. Although the canal is regarded as having a clay liner by former maintenance workers, project data indicated that canal prism surfaces generally consisted of original alluvial soils, which were adequate to seal the canal prism against water losses; little if any applied liner appeared in the samples. These findings are consistent with the wheel barrow-and-shovel technology employed on many contemporary canals, and with statements of some early 19th century canal engineers about the use, wherever

possible, of soils within a canal right-of-way to construct prisms.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

### *Conference*

The Association for Gravestone Studies will hold its annual conference from June 22-25 at the Governor Dummer Academy in Byfield, Massachusetts. The conference features tours of Essex County's early burying grounds, exhibits, workshops, and lectures. This is open to the public. Please address inquiries to:

Michael Cornish, Conference Chair  
199 Boston Street  
Dorchester, MA 02125  
(617) 282-3853

## NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

### *Current Research*

Douglas Armstrong, Assistant Professor at Syracuse University, conducted excavations at the Lock Keepers house at Mud Lock, part of the original Erie Canal system near Syracuse. The excavation was done as part of the Onondaga County program of interpretation at the park. Artifacts and other data are being studied over the 1988-1989 school year.

Historical Perspectives, Inc. has recently completed a Phase 1 investigation at a farmstead in Patterson, Putnam County, New York. The survey, directed by Faline Schneiderman-Fox, encountered the foundation of a barn or outbuilding associated with a 19th-century dwelling. Documentary research verified that the dwelling had been occupied by the Stone family, prominent in the local political community for over 100 years. While cartographic sources verify the presence of two outbuildings at the location of the foundation in 1850, no other sources could be found to determine the dates of construction and removal. A one-meter-square test unit was placed directly on the foundation wall, and numerous ceramic, glass and metal fragments were encountered, including a glass jar still containing remnants of the original contents (a Late Archaic projectile point was also found within the foundation itself). Testing was limited as the site will not be impacted.

The site has the potential to contribute to the understanding of agrarian development in Putnam County, and the 19th-century lifeways of a member of a small town political community.

### *Dissertation*

A study of the continuity and change in Dutch material culture at Fort Orange (1624-1664) was written by Paul Huey. Ph.D. awarded August 1988.

### **Fort Ticonderoga Director Named**

Nicholas Westbrook, formerly of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been named the new executive director of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum. Mr. Westbrook was formerly curator of exhibits at the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul and has served as a consultant to history museums. Jane Lape, director since 1986 and a member of the museum staff since 1956, will continue as director emeritus.

## NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

### *Current Research*

Members of the NYU and City College historical archaeology classes conducted field investigations in the New York City area. A second season was spent at the ca. 1750 Jacob Adriance House in Queens. NYU continued research in Greenwich Village where an intact cistern was excavated from a mid-19th century artisan's home. Other work has been done by NYU at the Lloyd Manor House on Long Island, work that will be continued in 1989.

### *Exhibits*

"Beneath the City Streets: Archaeology on Wall Street" is the name of a new exhibit at the South Street Seaport Museum Gallery in New York City. The exhibit features material culture from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries as well as American Indian artifacts. There are also displays on urban archaeology, historic maps, documents and drawings that illustrate the development of New York City and its harbor. Supported by a generous grant from Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., the exhibition draws upon the collection of artifacts donated to the Seaport Museum in April 1988 by London & Leeds Development Corporation as well as artifacts on loan from the Duncan Strong Museum at Columbia University. The South Street Seaport Museum's col-

lection of urban archaeological artifacts is the largest ever assembled for public display. Through July 31.

### *Dissertations and Theses*

An analysis of the separation of the home and workplace, and the social elaboration of the cult of womanhood and home by drawing on archaeological and historical data from New York City from ca. 1780 to 1820, was written by Diana di Zegera Wall. Ph.D. awarded October 1987.

A study of changes in the relationships between local East Jersey traders and New York City merchants through archaeological and historical analysis of pre-Revolutionary Raritan Landing, New Jersey, was written by Rebecca Yamin. Ph.D. awarded October 1988.

An examination of 19th-century health and hygiene in Greenwich Village, based on data from the Sullivan Street site, written by Jean Howson. M.A. awarded February 1987.

## NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward Mörin

### *Current Research*

Archaeological data recovery in a portion of the Princeton Battlefield Historic District was undertaken in May 1988 by the firm of RAM, Inc. (54 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park, NJ 08904). The study was performed in advance of the planned rehabilitation and replacement of a sanitary sewer trunkline, a segment of which passes through the historic district. The excavation and analysis were conducted under the supervision of Charles A. Bello.

Previous investigations performed by RAM, Inc. in 1987 determined that the proposed sewer line intersects a portion of the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Corporation trolley alignment, a significant early 20th-century historic site. The site consists of the prepared bed of the former electric trolley alignment, which contains deposits of industrial refuse from two or more late 19th- to early 20th-century Trenton potteries. The investigators concluded that the proposed improvements to the sanitary sewer would adversely affect the trolley line site (28-Me-203) and recommended further examination to mitigate that effect. A report has been written detailing the historical background of the site and excavations performed as a result of the consultant's recommendation. A shortened account of the excava-

tion carried out at this site has recently appeared in the *Newsletter of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey*, No. 147.

Excavation was carried out at the location where the proposed sewer trunkline is to cross a portion of the electric trolley alignment. The purpose of the investigation was to provide information on the construction and layout of the trolley bed and to obtain a sample of its artifactual composition, thereby mitigating the adverse effect construction would have on this early transportation-related archaeological site.

Although excavation encountered no ancillary features (such as trackage, plates, blocks, cross-ties, elements of the former power system, structures, etc.) related to the electric trolley line, the sectional view obtained from the cut provided information on the site's structure and physical makeup. This stratigraphic information helped to establish a likely sequence of events starting with the opening of the line around the turn of the century, including the removal of the tracks in 1932, and ending with the present use of this portion of the site as a pathway within the Princeton Battlefield State Park.

The foundation upon which the trolley tracks were laid consisted of a highly compacted black silty sand layer of fill. This deposit was approximately 18 feet wide, ranged between 2 and 15 inches thick, and was clearly distinct from that soil which appeared above and below it. Contained within the matrix of fill were heavy amounts of coal, cinder, slag, large cobbles, and industrial refuse from at least two late 19th-century to early 20th-century pottery manufacturing sites in Trenton. The remainder of the deposit included structural, domestic, and miscellaneous refuse, but in proportionately much smaller amounts.

The bulk of the artifactual material could have derived from either the Anchor Pottery Company (1885-1927) or the Trent Tile Company (1882-1938), both of which were located in Trenton and operated during the time of the trolley construction and much of its service.

The predominant artifact class present in the fill was debris associated with the manufacture of ceramics. The two groups which made up the bulk of the pottery-related deposit consisted of: 1) items resulting directly from the manufacturing process, and 2) production pieces. The manufacturing debris was mostly fragmented and showed signs of heavy use, although a few specimens were complete and clearly suffered less wear. This group was made up of refractory clay kiln fittings, support pieces, and furniture such as shelves, trivets, sagger pins, stilts, wads, and sagers. Also included in this group were kiln firebricks and white earthen-

ware glaze test rings and tiles. The production pieces were composed of glazed and unglazed ironstone fragments (plates, cups, and bowls) and porcelain decorative tiles. Many of the earthenware artifacts were misshapen, discolored, or cracked, and could clearly be considered defective products. These were mostly undecorated, with only a small percentage of molded and transfer-printed pieces present. Many of the small porcelain tiles were recovered unbroken but were also obviously rendered defective by cracks, glaze deficiencies, and other irregularities. Many of the tiles were marked "Trent" (Trent Tile Company, Trenton, New Jersey).

Examination of the sidewalls of the excavation showed that the fill was deposited within a roughly-shaped trough cut into the naturally occurring subsoil. Inspection of the interface between the fill and the clay loam subsoil revealed no other irregularities or distinguishing features.

A survey conducted on part of the trolley alignment that extends approximately 2,500 feet east and approximately 600 feet west of where this investigation took place suggested that the tracks were laid on a similar deposit of fill. Pottery-related artifacts such as trivets, wads, firebrick, unglazed earthenware, and porcelain tiles were seen in many spots where erosion or disturbance had broken through the upper stratum. Because the path of the trolley traversed gently undulating ground in this vicinity, in some places the bed was cut deeper into higher ground, while in other places it was banked above the natural contour of the adjoining ground.

#### *Publications*

*Morven Interim Report No. 2. Archaeobotanical Results from the 1987 Excavation at Morven (Princeton, New Jersey).* Edited by Naomi F. Miller and Anne Yentsch. Available from the New Jersey State Museum for \$15.00 plus \$2.00 for shipping and handling. Send check made out to "Historic Morven" to:

Historic Morven  
Attn: Publications  
55 Stockton Street  
Princeton, NJ 08540

## PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John McCarthy

#### *Current Research*

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA) has recently completed the field investigation phase of a data recovery program on a two-acre parcel known as the

Meadows. The site is located along I-95, just south of Penn's Landing in Philadelphia. The project was directed by Terry Klein and Edward Morin with assistance from Jay Cohen for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. A number of brick-lined privy/wells and a cistern were excavated along with three wharf sections dating from the mid-18th to early-19th centuries. Also uncovered were foundations to residential and commercial structures. The archaeological and historical investigation of the Meadows Site will provide data on land building and waterfront development in Philadelphia.

## VIRGINIA

Reported by: George L. Miller

#### *Current Research*

With funding provided by a grant from AT&T, the Colonial Williamsburg Department of Archaeological Research has been excavating the Brush-Everard site in the Historic area under the direction of Patricia Samford. The objective of this research is to locate one of the better documented slave structures in Williamsburg to aid the Foundation's efforts to expand on their interpretation of Afro-Americans in Williamsburg. Several trash deposits and a filled-in dairy with 18th- and 19th-century artifacts have been excavated. One of the more interesting deposits contains refuse from a gunsmith who occupied the property between 1717 and 1727. Excavations will continue next summer in conjunction with a field school from the College of William and Mary.

In July of 1988, the College of William and Mary Archaeological Project Center was established within the Department of Anthropology to conduct archaeological research under contract for public and private agencies. The Director of the Center is Robert R. Hunter, Jr. The Center has undertaken a number of excavations involving prehistoric and historic sites. They currently have a major excavation underway of a block in downtown Hampton. Hampton, which was settled in 1610, is America's first permanent English settlement. Finds so far include a Clovis point, a barrel well, foundations of an 18th-century tavern known as "The Bunch of Grapes," and some buildings burned during the Civil War.

On January 28th, George Miller, Patricia Samford and Ellen Shlasko presented a one-day seminar, "An Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists," at the Anthropology Department of the College of

William and Mary. This is the fourth year the seminar has been presented by the Anthropology Department.

The Yorktown Archaeological Trust has undertaken excavation of some of the waterfront area of Yorktown under the direction of Nicholas Lucchetti. This is part of the efforts to revitalize the waterfront area of Yorktown and rescue material threatened by the building of sewer lines and a parking lot. Yorktown was incorporated in 1691 and was a major port until the Revolutionary War.

Alexandria Archaeology will be continuing excavations in May at an Alexandria sugar refinery in conjunction with a Field School from George Washington University. The refinery was in operation from 1804 to 1828. Digging will continue through the summer with volunteers and Alexandria Archaeology staff members. The site will be open to the public, and visits can be arranged at the archaeology museum at 105 N. Union Street. In conjunction with the excavations, an ongoing research project has been undertaken by Steven J. Shephard into sugar-refining technology and the economics of the sugar trade.

A largely volunteer excavation of Farmindell Plantation under the direction of Donald W. Linebaugh, of Williamsburg, has been going on for several years. The group has a newsletter which publishes some of the preliminary field drawings and information on the finds. They currently are working on a large cellar filled with collapsed brick walls. The artifacts suggest that destruction took place between 1750 and 1780. The site is notable for the large quantities of mid-18th century beads that have been recovered.

## NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### *Red Bay, Labrador*

James Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, continued excavations at the sites of 16th century whaling shore stations at Red Bay, Labrador. Financial support was provided by the Dept. of Culture, Recreation and Youth; conservation assistance by the Canadian Conservation Institute. Two triworks, one of which appears to have been rebuilt three times, were explored. Their location on the mainland, within the present community of Red Bay, is particularly well-suited to shore operations and must have been one of those areas utilized throughout the entire whaling period between the 1530s and the early 1600s. Artifacts, including

organics and metal, were remarkably well-preserved in the deposit which was saturated with oil and fat.

Native occupations, both contemporaneous with and predating the Basque whaling period, were explored at the Saddle Island West site. To date, more than 150 native hearths have been recorded. Excavations also continued at the site of the fur trade post of Pierre Constantin, a Quebec merchant who first built the fort in 1715. It was burned three years later by Inuit, with the loss of three lives, and was rebuilt the following year, lasting until at least the 1730s. In addition to partially exposing one structure, excavations recovered blue and white seed beads, enormous quantities of lead shot, building hardware, etc.

### *Fort Lampson, Saglek Bay*

Callum Thomson, Newfoundland Museum, spent three weeks in Labrador surveying Fort Lampson, an 1867 trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company in Saglek Bay. The post operated for ten years at the heart of Inuit travel routes and habitation sites in the area, close to subsistence and trade-related resources. Remains of two buildings were mapped and tested, recovering domestic and architectural materials as well as lead shot and trade beads. Additional Inuit sites in the area, both prehistoric and historic, were also recorded. Part of the analysis of this site will examine the impact of the trading post on Saglek's 19th century Inuit and the reasons for its failure in an area rich in resources.

### *Exploits River*

A survey of previously-known Beothuk Indian sites on the Exploits River and shores of the Bay of Exploits in central Newfoundland was conducted by Callum Thomson, Newfoundland Museum, and Donald Locke, an avocational archaeologist. Material previously collected from these sites, plus field records and photographs, has been donated to the museum by Mr. Locke. The collection includes several thousand iron and lithic artifacts. It is currently being cataloged and analyzed, and will be published in the near future, contributing to the study of Beothuk archaeology.

### *Conception Bay Underwater Archaeological Survey*

In September, the Newfoundland Marine Archaeological Society, under the direction of Jeanette Ginns, undertook a series of small surveys in Conception Bay, on the north shore of the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland. Systematic searches were made in the harbors of Brigus, Bay Roberts, Harbour Grace and Bristol's Hope. Conception Bay has been used by European ships since at least the early 16th century, and permanent settlement began at Cupids in 1610. Collections

of artifacts recovered by divers from the waters of Bay Roberts and registered under section 11 of the *Historic Resources Act* (1985), indicated significant archaeological resources in the area, including possible early Basque occupation. Results include:

*Brigus*: 2-3 wreck sites, an anchorage point (possibly of some antiquity) and a more recent garbage dump.

*Bay Roberts*: an anchorage site, yielding 17th- and 18th-century ceramic sherds and ballast piles; to be integrated with the material previously registered.

*Harbour Grace*: numerous bottles, storage jars, clay pipes, miscellaneous pieces of iron chain and machinery; despite expectations, no 17th-century activity noted.

*Bristol's Hope*: several areas of shoreline activity; as support to a 17th-century land site, a fresh water pond was also examined, revealing a possible wharf and historic artifacts.

Results of the survey, plus information from registered private collections, archival sources, oral tradition and land site surveys, are being compiled for a report on the survey. Local interest and sport diver participation provide encouragement for the protection of Newfoundland's marine heritage.

#### *Anchor Point - 1 Site, St. John's*

Gerald Penney Associates Limited has completed a historic resources assessment of a late 17th- early 18th-century British military fortification at Anchor Point in the Narrows of St. John's Harbour for Public Works Canada (PWC). The South Castle is one of the oldest existing structures in the harbor, and its foundation is well-preserved and rich in period artifacts.

Built between 1697 and 1702, and destroyed by French action in 1708, the South Castle was an important strategic defence for English fishing interests in Newfoundland. It was engineered and built as a military enterprise, reflecting growing government interest in the English commercial fishery just a century after Humphrey Gilbert's 1583 declaration of English possession.

Excavations exposed a wall of mortared stone, both cut and rough, 29.9 m long, 1.52 m wide and up to 4 m high. Extending from this main wall are five short side walls which create four internal chambers. Much of the site is covered by a heavy overburden containing rubble and numerous 18th-century artifacts.

The site is located at the eastern boundary of a proposed small boat basin and will require extensive mitigation and protection during the construction. A protection plan is currently being prepared by PWC for the Historic

Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Newfoundland.

#### *Ferryland*

Peter Pope, doctoral candidate in history at Memorial University of Newfoundland, is researching materials recovered from Ferryland by the MUN Archaeology Unit under Dr. J. Tuck in 1984-1986, to develop a historical anthropology of the settlement. Analysis of clay pipes indicates a date of 1640s-50s for a forge/cookroom and shows a shift in pipe provenance around 1660 from predominantly South Devon to predominantly North Devon sources.

*Maritime Historical Archive,  
Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Peter Pope reports that work is in progress on a computerized finding aid for the archives' growing collection of documents relating to the modern fishery, so that documents can be searched by topic (e.g., "cookroom") or ship's name, as well as the conventional entries of author, title, etc.

#### *'Atlantic Diver Guide, Newfoundland and St. Pierre'*

This recent publication, financially supported by the Canada-Newfoundland Tourism Agreement, lists and locates shipwrecks, and overtly encourages looting. It includes photographs of looted artifacts. This seems to be another case of government agencies working at cross-purposes to each other.

## NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

#### *Halifax Defence Complex*

Investigations involving archaeological reconnaissance, small-scale testing and excavation were undertaken during the 1988 season to establish a resource inventory for York Redoubt, Georges Island, Fort McNab and the Prince of Wales Tower. Together with the Halifax Citadel, these sites constitute the Halifax Defence Complex. The inventory is required for development of a management plan for the complex. Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, directed the project, and Helen Sheldon, Apis Enterprises, supervised the field operations.

Some of the archaeological resources date to the founding of Halifax (1749) and its establishment, together with Bermuda, as one of the major British naval sta-

tions on this side of the Atlantic. The resources run the gamut from structures associated with the first submarine mining establishment to gun emplacements chronicling the smooth bore to breech loading periods. Martello Towers, built by the Duke of Kent before they became popular, are found at two sites. One has been fully restored (the Prince of Wales Tower), the other has been stabilized (York Redoubt). The Lower Battery on Georges Island offers a fine example of stone masonry as well as the use of iron shielding to protect the 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders.

#### *Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park*

Three items are submitted by Andree Crepeau, Canadian Parks Service.

*Louisbourg Survey Project.* The third year of the cultural resource survey directed by C. A. Burke, C.P.S., was completed this summer. The most interesting aspect of this year's work was the discovery of several dozen new siege sites deep in the bush near the inland boundary of the park. The location and extent of these regimental camps had remained undisturbed and undiscovered until the siege of 1758.

*Backlog Conservation Project.* We are completing the first year of a ten-year project designed to deal with the backlog of metal and composite artifacts that remained untreated at the end of the 20-year excavation program at Louisbourg. During the course of the project we will catalogue 24,000 untreated iron artifacts and small finds, treat the 18,000 high priority objects and improve the storage of all of these artifacts. A new storage facility has been added to the archaeology building to house these materials. Work has begun on moving, repackaging and cataloging the materials. Treatment will begin in earnest in Year Two.

*Exhibit Loan.* Louisbourg loaned nine artifacts to the Musee D'Orbigny-Bernon in La Rochelle, France, for an exhibit entitled "Les Faiences de La Rochelle." The exhibit catalogue will be of interest to anyone studying 18th-century tin-glazed ceramics. It contains descriptions of 510 objects and black-and-white or color photographs of most of them. It is available (price unknown) from:

Musee D'Orbigny-Bernon  
2 rue Saint-Come  
17000 La Rochelle, France

#### *Dimock House*

Stephen Davis, of the Archaeology Laboratory, Saint Mary's University, funded by the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture, undertook an assessment of the date and ethnicity of a standing structure at

Pereaux, Kings County. The removal of modern finishes during restoration of the structure by its present owner exposed much of the original construction technique. The frame, employing corner beams with horizontal, slotted floor and ceiling beams with vertical blanks inserted into the slots, is reminiscent of Acadian *charpente* techniques. Large wooden pegs support the roof joists. No nails were used. Since no pre-expulsion (1755) Acadian buildings are known to exist, the discovery of a standing Acadian home would be a major event. Unfortunately, archaeological testing around the building has not verified this as yet. Material remains, mainly ceramics, indicate a minimal date of 1810. It is hoped that further testing can be undertaken in the future.

#### *Castle Frederick*

Stephen Davis, Archaeology Laboratory, Saint Mary's University, continued reconnaissance of the 18th-century estate of J. F. W. DesBarres in Hants County, with assistance from the Nova Scotia Museum Complex and the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society. Limited testing was done in the residence, built in the mid-1760s, as well as in a suspected building of the pre-expulsion Acadian village of Pierre Landry. No diagnostic material was recovered from the latter, and it is unclear whether a charcoal stratum relates to the British destruction of Acadian homes in 1755, or to a later occupation. Two other features tested include a building associated with DesBarres' estate and an apparently natural depression. Further work is anticipated.

#### *Shipwreck Inventory*

Calum Ewing, sponsored by the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society and the Nova Scotia Museum Complex, has begun an inventory of shipwrecks lost in the coastal waters of Nova Scotia. The first phase of the project involves the establishment of a data base with approximately 75 fields, using Acius' Fourth Dimension software on an Apple Mac Plus with external hard disk. The inventory is being set up to identify and protect archaeologically and historically important wrecks under the Special Places Protection Act. The detailed inventory will be an invaluable research tool. Later phases will involve archival research on individual wrecks and site survey information gathered by dive groups.

#### *Jim Charles' Cabin, Kejimikujik National Park*

A brief reconnaissance by Rob Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, has verified the identification of a small, stone foundation with the dwelling of Jim Charles, a renowned Micmac guide and folk legend living on Kejimikujik Lake at the end of the 19th century. The structure was actually built by the Nova Scotia govern-

ment as part of a reserve grant to John Jeremy in 1843. Jeremy and a number of other Micmacs requested and received land around the lake to establish self-sufficient farms, authorized by the Indian agent, Joseph Howe. The undisturbed deposits of the site offer potential information on the ethnic identification of Micmac culture in the second half of the 19th century.

*Goldboro Mining Project,  
Archaeological Reconnaissance, 1988*

From November 17 to November 25, 1988, Marc Lavoie, assisted by Stephen Powell, conducted a preliminary survey of industrial and domestic sites at Goldboro, Guysborough County, in Nova Scotia. The reconnaissance is a segment of an environmental impact study by Le Groupe Ecotone Inc. of Montreal for Exploration Ortex Inc. of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, owner of 37 mining titles at Goldboro.

Very few structural remains have survived the intense modernization of the mining facilities. However, we were able to identify the ruins and ruin-scatters of three domestic dwellings, a crusher mill and an old mine. The site was occupied from ca. 1880 to 1942.

The artifacts are most interesting. The ceramics and glass were produced in Canada, England, Continental Europe and the United States. They consist of late 19th-century and later Buckley coarse earthenwares, white refined earthenwares, ironstones, stonewares, and porcelains. The glass collection includes objects produced using a variety of methods, from mold-blown to fully automatic processes.

An intensive survey and test excavations are planned for the spring of 1989.

*Archaeological Activities at  
Fort Sainte-Marie-de-Grace, 1988*

From July 4 to the end of September 1988, the Lunenburg County Historical Society funded nine weeks of archaeology at Fort Sainte-Marie-de-Grace (1632-1653) in La Have, Nova Scotia. The project was directed by Marc Lavoie assisted by four laborers from the area. Archaeological testing was concentrated in two areas.

Extensive excavations were undertaken in the northeast sector of the property where the society planned to create a reproduction of a 17th-century garden. Twentieth-century remains were identified in that location, with the exception of 17th-century ceramics in a fill-zone overlying the modern artifacts.

The erosional face southwest of the museum was also tested. No structural remain was encountered, but char-

coal layers bearing 17th-century Saintonge slipwares and English clay tobacco pipes were identified. The significance of these charcoal layers has not been determined to date. Perhaps they represent a French refuse midden or a living floor for one of the structures at the fort.

*Summer School in Windsor, Nova Scotia*

This summer school is being run by the Masters of Environmental Design Studies, Conservation of the Built Environment (MEDSCON), Department of the School of Architecture, Technical University of Nova Scotia. The summer school will consist of a number of short week-long modules on topics relevant to the conservation of the built environment, such as archaeology and history. The instructors, and their modules, are as follows:

- Dr. Michael Stratton — "Industrial Archaeology," July 3-15.
- Ms. Linda Fardin — "Historic Gardens and Landscapes," July 3-8.
- Dr. Tom Peters — "A History of Technology," July 3-8.
- Mr. Mark Denhez — "Legislative Influences and Social Activism," July 10-15.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

*Fort Amherst/Port La Joye National Historic Park*

Rob Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, continued excavations on the French site of Port La Joye on the south side of Charlottetown Harbour. Research focused on two goals: the location of the French garrison buildings and the excavation of an Acadian cellar.

Expanded testing of a potential building of the French garrison revealed traces of a temporary military structure dating to 1749, but failed to identify remains of the original garrison, 1726-1744. However, a conductivity survey over the fort area, using an EM-38 meter from Geonics Limited of Mississauga, Ontario, has produced preliminary results which seem to locate the military structures. Further computer mapping is in progress.

Excavation of the cellar of a house (ca. 1720-1744) on the property of Michel Hache-Gallant, an Acadian settler, produced excellent results. The location had been accurately pinpointed by a previous conductivity survey. The cellar had been cut into bedrock. An un-disturbed pre-1744 context contained numerous artifacts relating

to domestic activity, as well as to commercial and craft activities. Fill thrown into the cellar at the end of the 18th century by a farmer contained a mixture of French period and English period artifacts, some from the British garrison of 1758-1768.

## MILITARY SITES

Reported by: Lawrence E. Babits

### *Military Sites and Military Material Culture Titles Wanted*

A specialized bibliography on military sites archaeology is currently being prepared for submission to CNEHA. This will include works on the archaeology of military sites (including presented papers), manuals which are useful to military site archaeologists, and the material culture of military sites. It is planned that this will be periodically updated, but the cutoff date for submission is September 1, 1989. Please send titles, in *Historical Archaeology* format, to:

L. E. Babits  
Department of History  
Armstrong State College  
Savannah, GA 31419

## RED CLAY PIPES

Fragments from mold-made red clay pipes have been excavated from 18th-century pre-expulsion (1755) Acadian sites in Nova Scotia at Grand Pre, Belleisle and the Melanson site near Port Royal. Although reported from 17th-century sites in Maryland and Virginia (Susan Henry, 1979, "Terra-Cotta Tobacco Pipes in 17th Century Maryland and Virginia: A Preliminary Study," *Historical Archaeology*, 13: 14-37) and Maine (Byron Sudbury, 1979, "Historic Clay Tobacco Pipemakers in the United States of America," *B.A.R.*, International Series 60), mold-made red clay pipes appear to be absent from most 18th-century North American contexts. Anyone noting their occurrence on other 18th-century sites, or having information on their source of manufacture and their cost and quality relative to white clay pipes, is asked to please contact:

Denise Hansen  
Material Culture Assistant (Archaeology) Canadian  
Parks Service  
Historic Properties  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
Canada B3J 1S9  
Tel: (902) 426-6118 or 426-2965

## CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE

A reminder that the C.A.A. Conference will be close at hand this year. The host city is *Fredericton, New Brunswick*, and the date, May 10-13, 1989. The meeting will be held at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel. A full-day session on underwater archaeology and a half-day session on historic archaeology are scheduled. The latter includes a paper by Kevin Leonard on the recovery of a 'dalle-simple' from an Acadian dyke, reported in previous newsletters. For further information, please contact:

Pat Allan  
Archaeological Services, Old Soldiers' Barracks  
Tourism, Recreation & Heritage  
P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick  
Canada E3B 5H1

## COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

## NEWSLETTER

JUNE 1989

NUMBER 14

### UPDATE—

#### *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Volume 16 was mailed to CNEHA membership the third week in May, and you should have received your copy by now. The journal mailing included reminder notices for members who haven't yet renewed for 1988-89 as well as notice of a sale on overstock back issues. We hope many new members will take advantage of the significant savings on recent back issues (Volumes 7-14) to fill out their run of journals; proceeds from the sale will help fund production of Volume 17.

*NHA*. Assistant Editor Grace Ziesing and I have moved on to production of Volume 17. With only two revised manuscripts in hand, we can't predict when the next volume will be out. We will do our best to get it to you within CNEHA's 1988-89 year—please pay your dues so you'll be sure to receive your copy!

Grace will be leaving for an extended field season in Greece in August, and I would like to thank her for her fine work on Volumes 15 and 16. Sally Pendleton, a student in historical archaeology at Boston University and next year's Fellow for the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, will take over Grace's job as Assistant Editor.

I also made a request for potential reviewers for papers in this mailing; we are hoping that submissions will remain fairly steady—or even increase—and want to update and expand our list of reviewers. Anyone wishing to review manuscripts for *Northeast Historical Archaeology* should write to the Editor with details on their area(s) of expertise. We of course welcome manuscripts from everyone! Guidelines for contributors appear at the back of Volume 16.

I've made progress on putting together the special review panel for the memorial volume for Bert Salwen; members of the panel will be soliciting contributions from CNEHA members as well as from some non-members; these will all be reviewed prior to inclusion. If you are not approached and would like to offer a contribution for the Salwen volume, contact the Editor, who will pass your proposal along to the members of the panel.

### NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck

As this Newsletter goes to press, I am in the process of leaving Rensselaer (after seven years) and am moving to the State of Vermont. The University of Vermont will be listed as my address in the future, and Newsletter items should be sent to me c/o Department of Anthropology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405-0168.

Since becoming Newsletter Editor this spring, I have occasionally been asked how we can avoid redundancy between the CNEHA Newsletter and the SHA Newsletter. Is it useful when virtually the same contributions appear in *both* Newsletters? If the writeups are different, then which Newsletter should get the "expanded" version, and who gets the "abbreviated" writeup? There isn't a simple solution, but on behalf of CNEHA, I want to urge all of our readers to submit everything to us that you believe will be of general interest, and as Editor I will do my best to publish your news in as timely a fashion (and in as attractive a format) as I possibly can. There are several states and provinces that are still not consistently represented in this Newsletter, and the regional editors can be effective *only* if they hear from you!

## MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

### *Current Research*

A continuing small-scale in-house project of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, directed by Robert Bradley, is focusing on the site of a house in Woolwich. Built ca. 1648 and destroyed in an Indian attack in 1676, the site is believed to be the boyhood home of Sir William Phips, the first Royal Governor of Massachusetts. The building is of post-in-ground construction with a fifteen foot gable end. To date its long axis has been traced for 43 feet, and it may prove to be 60 feet long. Thanks to an interior post-mold marking an interior door and partition, two major rooms have been identified. A stone hearth provided for an open fire which, judging by daub distribution, was surmounted by a timber-framed smoke hood. Planned 1989 work is intended to determine the full dimensions of the longhouse and the location of the root cellar.

## VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

### *Hubbardton Battlefield and Forestdale Ironworks*

David Starbuck headed two short-term excavations at the Hubbardton Battlefield and the extensive ironworks at Forestdale in Vermont. The four-day dig at Hubbardton was requested by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation in order to determine if a planned extension to the Visitors' Center would affect any archaeological evidence from the battle. After completing several test pits it became obvious that the area had been disturbed during earlier construction, and new construction was not likely to damage anything of archaeological significance.

The crew then moved to the site of the Sellick farm where the American, British and German wounded were treated after the Battle of Hubbardton; and several pits were dug adjacent to where Beth Bower had conducted a contract excavation in the 1970s. Although numerous 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered, there was no evidence of Revolutionary War material.

A large volunteer crew gathered for a four-day surveying and recording session at the Forestdale Ironworks. This large complex was completely overgrown, and clearing was a primary concern prior to any archaeological work. The volunteer group was augmented by

members of the Northern New England Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology, by members of the Brandon Historical Society, and local Forestdale residents. The foundation from a large forge, with its wheel pit and tailrace, plus three probable workers' houses were cleared and mapped, and measured drawings were prepared of the blast furnace.

### *Ethan Allen Homestead*

The University of Vermont's Consulting Archaeology Program has undertaken five archaeological surveys on the terrace above the Winooski River where the Ethan Allen Homestead is located near Burlington. Allen lived at the site from 1787 until his death in 1789, and in the following 200 years, the area has apparently been farmed by tenants (for non-resident owners). Both historic and prehistoric artifacts and features have been recovered.

Most of the archaeological work done so far has been undertaken before various site construction projects began, and numerous artifacts and features dating from the late 18th/19th century through the 20th were recovered from a fairly wide area with increased density near the Allen Homestead.

Time and financial constraints have precluded a research design and comprehensive excavation plan, but the Ethan Allen Homestead Trust is interested in starting ongoing excavations open to the public, and site manager Scott Stevens has hired Leslie Mead (Boston University) to develop a research design and excavation strategy. The focus this summer will be to identify outbuilding locations.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

### *Boston*

As part of the survey of city parks program, Boston City Archaeologist Steve Pendery has been conducting an archaeological survey of Chandler's Pond in Brighton. The historic ice industry on the pond is being investigated. Dr. Pendery has also conducted some salvage work at the Dorchester Pottery Works, in Dorchester, finding some stoneware wasters and kiln furniture. A developer is planning to build an office building on the site of this city landmark.

### *Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm*

Dr. Mary Beaudry of Boston University is conducting a field school at the Spencer-Pierce-Little site from June

19-July 28. Research questions at this 230-acre site involve land use of the property, the field management system, and the interpretation of changes in the household from formation processes involved in house yard deposits. The field school will also include a survey to locate a late 18th-century formal garden, and the 17th-century house that no longer stands on the site.

### *Parting Ways*

Dr. Steve Mrozowski is conducting a field school at the Parting Ways site in Plymouth.

### *Chacmool Conference*

Dr. Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood has been invited to organize and chair the session on Gender in Historical Archaeology at the Chacmool conference on Gender in Archaeology next November.

### *Boston Central Artery Project*

Rick Elia reports the completion of the Boston Central Artery Project testing phase. The draft report is going through the review process. Three fairly intact late 17th/early 18th century sites have been recommended for Phase III excavations: 1) a private dock in the end of the millpond that was located opposite what is now Blackstone St.; and 2-3) up towards North St., two houselots with deposits and features, including a garden area and privy/trash pits. These sites were correctly identified to have high archaeological potential from a computerized overlay of historic maps, and engineering and disturbance data. None of these sites had been disturbed by 19th century construction of buildings with basements.

### *Time Lines Projects*

The following projects are underway, under the leadership of Michael Roberts: Phase II of the Boylston St. Fishweir project in Boston; and the development of community initiatives for an interpretive plan for the Blackstone River Heritage Corridor from Massachusetts to Rhode Island. The Final Report has been done on the 75 State St. project in Boston, analyzing the wharfing along the original shoreline and comparing its construction to other wharves along the U.S. East Coast, and in Europe. It was found that construction techniques had been carried over from England.

## CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

### *Current Research*

The Connecticut State Archaeologist, Nicholas F. Bellantoni, and the Staff Archaeologist at the Connecticut Historical Commission, David Poirier, have received funding from the Connecticut Humanities Council for the initial planning of the traveling exhibit "Preserving Connecticut's Archaeological Heritage." The exhibit will focus on prehistoric, historic and industrial archaeology. Co-sponsors of the project are the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History and the Connecticut Historical Commission. The following individuals have been hired to develop the exhibit and accompanying brochure for visitors: Loretta Rivers, archaeological consultant; Marion Leonard, historical consultant; Stuart Parnes, exhibit design consultant, and Marina Mozzi, illustrator. Promotional activities, including teacher workshops, will be scheduled during the second phase of exhibit construction. Plans for future exhibit-related materials include a curriculum and other resources for the classroom. A file is being created of similar projects and literature that have been developed for other areas, and will be made available to educators. If you have information you would like to share, please send it to: Loretta Rivers, c/o Office of State Archaeologist, U-23, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-3023. (203) 486-5248.

## NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

### *Tavern Site Excavation*

Thomas Johnson, a student from the New York State University at Oneonta, has conducted an excavation at the site of the Nellis Tavern located near the Village of St. Johnsville in the Mohawk Valley. The excavation was sponsored by the Palatine Settlement Society in an effort to learn more about the early history of the area. The Nellis Tavern and its surrounding support structures are believed to date to before the American Revolution and were located along the original King's Highway.

### *Archaeology Position Available*

EnvironPlan Associates of Poughkeepsie, New York, is advertising for an archaeologist for their environmental consulting firm. Candidates with M.A. or Ph.D. degrees are preferred, and experience in conducting

stage 1 and 2 cultural resource studies is essential. Applications should be sent to EnvironPlan Associates, Inc., 1 Overlook Rd., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12603.

#### *Archaeology at Clermont State Historic Site*

Archaeologists from the Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation have completed four weeks of test excavations at Clermont State Historic Site, home of seven generations of the Livingston family. The archaeological testing preceded construction of a septic system near the 19th century carriage barn and formal gardens and establishment of several new interpretive signs at various areas around the 450-acre site. In the process, evidence of former roadways and walkways was uncovered; a small, previously-unknown structure was discovered; and several garden features were recorded. Because of the archaeological finds, part of the plan for the septic system was redesigned (and retested), and one of the signs was moved to a new, also retested, location. As part of the archaeology program, local schools were encouraged to send students to observe the testing process. The students were introduced to archaeology via a slide show and then were given a guided tour of the ongoing archaeology work.

#### *Reaney Library Exhibit*

One of New York State's little-known resources is a small library in St. Johnsville in the Mohawk Valley. Here resides the Hartley collection of Mohawk Valley Indian relics and American and British regimental buttons of the Revolution and the War of 1812. The button collection, one of a very limited number of its kind, represents almost every British and Provincial regiment serving in America during the two wars. Currently on exhibit, in addition to the Indian material and the military buttons, are drawings done by Robert Hartley of powder horns. Hartley was born in 1862 and was an avid local historian until his death in 1937. The powder horns mostly date to the 18th century and represent an effort to supplement ones recorded by Rufus Grider whose drawings are at the New-York Historical Society in New York City. The Reaney Library is open from Monday through Friday.

#### *Documentary Heritage Bill*

The Documentary Heritage Bill designed to protect New York State archives has been signed into law. The program is to provide support for local institutions to collect, hold, and make available historical records. Money will be allocated to hire advisors to local communities, to fund projects that make use of local records, and for the state universities to develop programs for their archival records. More information on the program is

available from the External Programs Division at the State Archives and Records Administration, Room 10A75, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230.

#### *19th Century Privy Found*

Jeanette Collamer of Collamer Associates, an archaeology firm, reports the discovery of a privy located in downtown Albany. The privy was 4-foot by 6-foot in size, made of hemlock, and still had the bottom 3 1/2 feet intact. The privy contained dozens of artifacts: glass and ceramic bottles, plates, and tiles of the type common to the mid-19th century. The feature was in a predominantly working-class area of tenements and small shops. Also found were buttons, clay pipes, animal bones, and leather shoe fragments.

## NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

#### *Current Research*

Excavations at what may have been New York City's first almshouse have been conducted at City Hall Park under the direction of Dr. Joel Grossman. Grossman has found a cellar filled with foundation stones and other rubble which dates to the period of the almshouse, and artifacts are undergoing analysis. Constructed in 1735, the almshouse was described by the Common Council as a "good, Strong and Convenient House and Tenement" at the outskirts of the town for "Poor Needy Persons and Idle Wandring Vagabons, Sturdy Beggars and Others."

The New York State Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration propose to reconstruct Route 9A (Westway) in New York City. Environmental Impact Studies are being prepared for the site which runs from the Battery to 59th Street on the west shore line of Manhattan. The archaeological resources study is being directed by Karen Hartgen of Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc., in association with Betsy Kearns and Cece Kirkorian of Historical Perspectives, Inc. Documentary research on the 44th to 59th Streets portion done by Faline Schneiderman-Fox and Mary Dieter (Historical Perspectives) is investigating categories of potential sensitivity such as historic dwellings, industrial complexes, piers and wharves, and landfill.

## NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Kenneth Baumgardt

### *Current Research*

MAAR Associates, Inc., under the direction of Philip A. Perazio, Research Associate, conducted in April and May a field survey along a proposed sewer project in Roxbury Township, Morris County, N.J. They have identified several significant archaeological sites, one of which is Lock Number 2 West of the Morris Canal, dating to 1829. Research has collected ethnographic and historical descriptions of the operations of the lock, as well as early photographic evidence. The remains of Lock -2 West consist of a partially-standing Lock Tender's House, and a cut stone platform upon which rested the lock machinery. Further research will be designed to excavate the lock and will attempt to recover the potentially buried flood gates and other lock mechanisms.

On the same survey, a 17th to 18th century contact period cemetery has been identified. This site is the cemetery of a group of religious separatists, the Rogerines, who left Connecticut and settled around Lake Hopatcong prior to 1708. This group built small log cabins throughout the region and used a mountain pond for baptisms and "seances." The cemetery site, now a housing subdivision, has yet to be tested for remains, but their excavation could provide useful insight into early diet, disease, and burial practices of this initial settlement into the area.

In Little Silver Borough, Monmouth County, N.J., MAAR has conducted a shovel testing program in the fields of one of the earliest farmsteads in the Rumson Neck area. This project was directed by Robert F. Hoffman, Research Associate, in April. The survey resulted in the identification of a Woodland Period Amerindian site, as well as identifying two 10' by 12' structures, dating from the mid-18th century through the mid-19th century. Their function could not be established, but spring houses are suggested by their location. Further mitigation has been recommended to document fully these features.

In Medford Township, Burlington County, N.J., MAAR is conducting research and excavation of the National Register property of Kirby's Mills. This project, conducted in May, was directed by Philip A. Perazio, Research Associate. Built ca. 1777, the mill ground grain for the Revolutionary soldiers who passed through the region and was used as late as 1969. It has been bought by the Medford County Historical Society, which is restoring it to operating condition and in-

stalling a museum inside. MAAR's survey was designed to test a small area for a bridge widening in front of the mill, and it is thought that engineering data concerning the construction of the mill, mill pond, and related structures will be collected.

In Atlantic County, MAAR has been conducting research and survey of historic properties with a view toward forming four National Register districts within the county. This research was conducted by MaryAnna Ralph, Preservation Planner, and Ken Baumgardt, Historian. The oldest area, the village of Port Republic, is being nominated as an 18th-19th century shipbuilding village, of which the town retains good integrity of form for most of its pre-1877 structures. Philadelphia Avenue in Egg Harbor City is being nominated as an example of the 19th century commercial Main Street. The street contains numerous structures that formed the business district of the town, though many were converted in the 1920s into residences. In addition, a separate nomination is being formed for the site of a health spa, operated by a man claiming to be 130+ years old. The site contained serpentine baths, bath houses, a dormitory, an office and factory of patent medicines, and a windmill.

Bellevue Avenue in Hammonton is being nominated as an example of a late 19th-early 20th century residential Main Street. This street is lined with wonderfully preserved Victorian homes, which have not been substantially altered since their construction. Finally, Marven Gardens (of Monopoly fame) has been studied as a planned 1920s community of expensive eclectic residences, including Colonial, Spanish, Dutch, English and French Revival structures. Historical research concentrated on the society within the neighborhood, finding it to be a white-collar one, populated by corporate executives, business managers, doctors, lawyers, etc. Since the establishment of the casino industry in nearby Atlantic City, many of the owners are in that business, or they are owned as summer homes for retired executives.

## DELAWARE

Reported by: Alice Guerrant

### *Current Research*

The University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, under the direction of Dr. Jay F. Custer, will be excavating the Darrach Store site near Smyrna, Delaware, this summer, in connection with a Delaware Department of Transportation project. Earlier phases of the testing located a 32' by 27.5' stone-lined cellar,

probable outbuilding locations, a possible well, and trash middens. The site dates from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century and was used as a store and a residence according to the documentary evidence. The site was owned by members of the White, Darrach, Kennedy, and Cummins families, an inter-related, locally prominent group involved in mercantile ventures that contributed significantly to the economic growth and development of Smyrna. The Darrach Store site will be compared with the Dickson Store site, which was located near Christiana in the northern part of Delaware and was excavated by UDCAR earlier, as well as with several domestic sites of the same time period which have been excavated throughout the state in recent years.

In Dover, Delaware, MAAR Associates, Inc. is conducting a location and identification survey of two town lots dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the present for the Dover Parking Authority. These lots, too, saw both residential and mercantile uses through most of their first hundred years. The houses, still standing, are not affected by this project and will be maintained as integral parts of the Dover Green Historic District, with their near yard areas. The archaeology, therefore, will not include the immediate domestic yards, but will concentrate on the barns, stables, and storage sheds that relate to mercantile uses and subsistence practices in the more removed backyards and gardens. In addition, a section of one lot was developed with three duplex tenancies in the late nineteenth century, which may allow the study of different ethnic or socio-economic-related yard use patterns.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John P. McCarthy

### *Current Research*

Kidde Consultants, Inc., recently established an archaeological and historic preservation unit in their Mechanicsburg, PA, office. Several projects have been completed under the direction of Geoffrey M. Gyrisco. At the Main Street Bridge in Slatington, Lehigh County, Phase I and II testing revealed the foundations of an 1850 flour mill. The remains of two mills, the dam and race system, four residences, and two commercial buildings were recommended as eligible for National Register listing. In Dauphin County, north of Harrisburg, a Phase I survey resulted in the location of a site tentatively identified as a small, briefly-occupied contact period Native American campsite. Phase II testing of this site was conducted by Kenneth J. Basalik of

Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. An effigy pipe, which appears to have been carved with a steel implement, and two large caliber lead shot were recovered. A large number of subsurface features were identified, suggesting that additional material may be present. Data recovery is scheduled for later this year.

John Milner Associates, Inc., is engaged in ongoing processing of the artifact collection at Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, near Elverson, PA. The Project includes cataloging and computerization of collection records using the National Park Service's Automated National Catalog System. The collection of over 170,000 objects has resulted from 36 formal excavations and numerous field collections conducted over the 50+ years of Park Service ownership of this restored 18th and 19th century ironmaking village. Jill Halchin is supervising the project under the direction of John McCarthy.

Also at the Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, Ned Heite of Heite Consulting reports the recent completion of a Phase I survey of a second parcel of approximately 180 acres of the property's 560 acres. Additional data on charcoal production for ironmaking was collected, and the report is in progress. This project is similar to that reported in CNEHA Newsletter No. 12.

MAAR Associates, Inc., is working on an artifact processing (cataloging and record computerization) project at Valley Forge National Historic Park, also using the Automated National Catalog System. The approximately 70,000 artifacts were recovered from 16 sites surveyed on the property dating primarily from the 19th century. Mary Dabney is conducting the project under the direction of Ronald A. Thomas, President of MAAR Associates.

MAAR Associates also reports that they recently completed a Phase II evaluation of a mid-19th century farmstead adjacent to Pennsbury Manor (William Penn's 17th century county estate) along the Delaware River in Bucks County, PA. Portions of two structures and three midden deposits were identified in field investigations supervised by Mark Schaffer under the direction of Robert Hauffman. The site was found to have been heavily disturbed when the buildings were razed in the 1950s, and the site was deemed ineligible for the National Register.

The National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region Preservation Planning Branch, Philadelphia, has recently started work on a two-year project to develop a National Historic Landmark Theme Study of the Historic Contact Period in the Northeast. The project will compile and synthesize the archaeological and ethnographic

# Call for Papers — 1989 Annual Meeting

## Morristown, New Jersey

Enclosed is a call for papers for the 1989 meetings in Morristown, New Jersey. In order to give a paper, you **MUST** be a member in good standing. Please renew your membership early and register for the conference early. It not only makes planning easier but it saves you money as well. Registration packages for the conference will be mailed to the membership by early August.

Members who wish to deliver papers at Morristown should submit the attached abstract form to the Program Chair *no later than August 30, 1989*. Most presentations will be limited in length to twenty minutes. Site reports and research updates will be limited to ten minutes each. Proposals for sessions will be entertained; organizers should submit an overview of the proposed session and abstracts for included papers.

### Student Paper Award

A new feature of the '89 meeting (provided there is enough interest) will be a special award for the best paper delivered by a graduate or undergraduate student. There is only one restriction on subject matter: the paper must deal with some aspect of northeast historical archaeology. Participants in the competition must be members of CNEHA. The author of the best paper will receive a cash award, free membership in CNEHA for one year, and publication of their paper in the council's journal, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

Students wishing to enter the competition should submit three (3) copies of their paper (20 minutes in length) by September 8. Abstracts for these papers are due on August 30; please indicate on the abstract whether or not the paper will be in the competition. Papers will be juried and authors of the three best papers will be asked to deliver their papers after the annual business meeting on the first day of the conference at Morristown (if your paper is selected for presentation you will be notified in advance).

Mail papers to the Program Chair at Morristown National Historical Park so that they are received **NO LATER** than September 8. Please include proof of student status (xerox of matriculation card, student ID, etc.).

.....

### CALL FOR PAPERS — 1989 Annual Meeting, Morristown, New Jersey

*Submission Deadline: August 30*

Please mail completed form and abstract (150 words or less) to: CNEHA Program Chair  
c/o Morristown National Historical Park  
Washington Place  
Morristown, NJ 07960

Title of Paper \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Author(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Institutional Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number(s) \_\_\_\_\_

literature on the historic contact period (ca. A.D. 1300 through the beginning of the Revolutionary War). A major goal will be the development of a regional historic context to be incorporated into state historic preservation plans. Lloyd N. Chapman is directing the project, and Robert S. Grumet is serving as the project coordinator.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is conducting excavations at Eckley Miners' Village in Luzerne County, a state-owned historic site. The project is being directed by Stephen Warfel, Curator of the Section of Archaeology at the State Museum of Pennsylvania. Excavations this season are focusing on the area around the foundation of the ca. 1854-1917 doctor's office prior to its restoration. While few artifacts associated with the medical practice have been identified so far, evidence of changing disposal practices through time has been noted.

## MARYLAND

Reported by: Kenneth Baumgardt

### *Current Research*

MAAR is conducting a Phase I survey of a 432-acre tract slated to be developed under the Lakeside project, Soldier's Delight Hundred, Baltimore County. This area was settled in the late 18th century by agriculturalists and millers, and several early farmsites have been identified in the survey. The A. Y. Dolfield home has been found to be an economically structured complex, with a three-story dwelling, a manager's house and, farthest away, tenant farmers' houses. Also, the region was exploited during the 19th century by famous chromite miner Isaac Tyson, Jr., of which a sand mine, the "Dolfield Buddle," has been located.

## VIRGINIA

Reported by: George L. Miller

### *The Jamestown Conference: Ceramic Typology and Research*

The Spring Jamestown Conference on Archaeology was held on May 18th at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, VA, sponsored by the Center for Historic Preservation. Carter Hudgins took care of the local arrangements for a very fine meeting. For this meeting, the theme was ceramic typology and research. The conference was organized by Ann Smart Martin

of Colonial Williamsburg and Dennis Pogue of Mount Vernon. Around 150 people attended the meetings from Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania.

The primary focus of the meeting was on the questions of ware attribution, temporal ranges and seriation with emphasis on 17th and 18th century coarse wares. Several organizations brought collections of their coarse and colono wares for those attending to see and handle them. The following papers addressed some of those issues.

Silas Hurry and Henry Miller of St. Mary's City presented a paper entitled "Ceramic Type Descriptions from Historic St. Mary's City" which provided basic trait descriptions and date ranges for 13 common types of coarse wares that are commonly recovered in their excavations in southern Maryland. A handout with descriptions of these wares is available from the authors.

Tom Davidson of Jamestown Festival Park brought a video microscope and presented a paper on Electronic Image Processing and Ceramics Identification. From his work on coarse wares, he feels that the inclusions in these wares will make this approach workable and that the electronic image processing will enable researchers to meaningfully group different coarse wares.

Dennis Pogue presented some of his research on British "black glazed" and "Midlands Yellow" wares and efforts to pin down the sources of these wares by their defining characteristics.

Taft Kaiser presented a paper on the ceramics from a 1630s tenant's site in Flowerdew Hundred that was focused on tightening up the chronology and origins of the wares from that site.

Ellen Shlasko of the William and Mary Archaeological Project center presented an important paper detailing her chronology on English delft based on almost 1200 dated vessels. This was taken from her recently completed thesis at William and Mary.

Three very interesting papers were presented on colono wares from Virginia which provided strong documentation for these wares being produced by the local Indian populations. Mary Ellen Norrissey-Hodges' paper presented historical descriptions of Indians trading their ceramics which were enumerated in other lists of goods; and she outlined the case against the position that Jim Deetz has taken that these wares must have been slave-produced. Stephen Potter put the colono wares into a continuing tradition of Native American production of these wares in the Tidewater area.

Ann Smart Martin, of Colonial Williamsburg, presented a paper dealing with the problem of time lag as illustrated by creamware. She used extensive documentation to illustrate that creamware does not become common until 1770 in North America, despite Wedgwood's production of it by at least 1761.

Steven Patick presented a paper on establishing the ceramic context of 18th century Maryland and Virginia by using merchants' records and probate inventories to place archaeological assemblages into a context. Tea wares and local pottery were discussed for the first half of the 18th century.

Robert Hunter, of the William and Mary Archaeological Project Center, presented a paper on a crate of ceramics from the 1840s that was found in the Wisconsin River near Sauk City, Wisconsin. The crate contained over 200 table and tea ware vessels that were probably being shipped to a country store.

George Miller, of Colonial Williamsburg, presented a paper describing the development of the American market for English ceramics from 1760 to 1840 and the impact of falling prices on ceramic consumption.

## NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### *Beothuk Collection*

In 1988 the Newfoundland Museum acquired a substantial collection of artifacts from Don (Sonny) Locke Jr., a resident of Grand Falls, central Newfoundland. Locke had collected this material from archaeological sites, mostly in the Exploits River/Red Indian Lake area of the Island. His interest in Beothuk Indian culture led him to test sites occupied in the 18th and 19th centuries. Most of these sites were related to the hunting of caribou in their fall migrations across major bodies of water. Concerned about the preservation of and access to the artifacts and field notes, Locke turned the collection over to the Historic Resources Division, under the terms of the *Historic Resources Act* (1985).

Over the past winter, Laurie MacLean, a graduate student at Memorial University of Newfoundland, under contract to the Museum, has been cleaning, sorting and cataloging the collection. To date, 3,600 of an estimated 10,000 artifacts have been processed. The data will be entered in the computer inventory of the Canadian Heritage Information Network.

Among the cataloged materials are 1,027 iron pieces, including nails, furriers' traps and parts, fish hooks,

saw blades, spikes, rods, cooking pot fragments, ax and hammer heads, scissors, and knives and other cutlery. Some pieces had been modified or were destined for conversion to hunting, fishing and domestic implements, such as projectile points, awls and knives. MacLean's M.A. thesis research includes a study of heat-treating and other manufacturing processes used on Beothuk materials in the museum.

Other items of interest include tin sheets folded in the traditional manner of birchbark containers; sandstone abraders used to grind and polish iron implements; shell beads; shell and bone amulets; pipe stem and bowl fragments; lead and copper sheet, and an 18th century pocket watch. Very few sites produced trade beads, ceramic or glassware fragments or other items which might infer trade. Accounts in the historical literature suggest that many of the European-derived materials were acquired through pilfering of abandoned or occupied fishing and other premises.

Cataloging of the remainder of the collection, including several hundred more Beothuk items, several thousand earlier Indian and Paleo-Eskimo artifacts and some faunal material, and analysis of the artifactual and site data will continue over the next two years at the Newfoundland Museum. The Locke collection will remain virtually intact at the museum throughout this period and is available for viewing on appointment. A small selection of artifacts is currently on display at the Mary March Museum in Grand Falls.

### *Red Bay*

An excellent, well-illustrated popular account of the archaeological work on this 16th century Basque whaling station in southern Labrador has just been released:

Tuck, James A. and Robert Grenier  
1989 *Red Bay, Labrador: World Whaling Capital, A.D. 1550-1600*. Atlantic Archaeology Limited, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Copies are \$14.95 (CDN) plus \$1.50 postage and may be ordered from:

Atlantic Archaeology Limited  
Site 56, Box 32  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
Canada A1C 5H3

### *Signal Hill National Historic Park*

In June and July, Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, will direct excavations on 19th century features of the British defences overlooking the harbor of St. John's. These will include an artificers' workshop/armory, two circular gun batteries overlooking the city,

and the original stockade line. The work will be carried out by a crew provided under contract with Jim Tuck, Atlantic Archaeology Limited. Visitors are invited to view the excavations.

## NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### *Fortress of Louisbourg*

The final season of the archaeological survey of Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park begins in June of 1989. Project Archaeologist Charles A. Burke reports that this year the survey will record surface remains at the 1758 British siege encampments of the 2nd Battalion of Royal Americans and the 15th, 28th, 35th, 38th, 43rd and 65th Regiments of Foot. In addition, the redoubts, earthworks and other remains associated with General Wolfe's two headquarters will be examined.

### *Fort Anne National Historic Park*

Birgitta Wallace, Canadian Parks Service, will direct excavations in the Southwest Ravelin of Fort Anne. This area includes features of the 18th and 19th century British defences and may contain remains of the 17th century French post of Port Royal, built by Charles d'Aulnay. Excavations will also be conducted around the extant 19th-century officers' quarters to assist in the reconstruction of a colonnade around the structure. All excavations, scheduled for July and August, are open to public viewing.

### *Halifax Citadel*

Excavations to assist in the stabilization and restoration of the Northwest Bastion and the Northeast Salient, features of the 19th-century British fortification, will be conducted by Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, from June to mid-August, with a field crew contracted through Helen Sheldon, APIS Enterprises. Additional work will be done in the parade and one of the guardhouses.

### *Kejimikujik National Park*

The largest concentration of 18th and 19th century Micmac petroglyphs in the park will be recorded by the Canadian Parks Service from August 14 to September 15. The glyphs, faintly engraved on slate outcrops, will be painted in for recording purposes. This offers a rare opportunity to view the otherwise barely visible works. Individuals interested in seeing these images by historic

Micmac artists are encouraged to visit the site at this time. As the glyphs are a fragile resource, please ask at the park office for Robert Ferguson, Project Archaeologist, to arrange for a visit.

## PUBLIC AWARENESS & EDUCATION

Reported by John L. Seidel

Karen Bescherer, Lab Director for the Landscape Archaeology Project at Historic Morven (Princeton, New Jersey), reports that several educational programs are underway at Morven. Artifacts from the last two seasons of field work are currently on display in an exhibit called "Archaeology in the Garden." Public tours are given on Wednesdays from 10:00 to 2:00 pm and on Saturdays from 10:00 to 1:00 pm. These focus on the house and its inhabitants and allow the public a look at archaeology in progress. Fifth to eighth graders are given additional insights into archaeological methods through a Sandbox Archaeology Program, digging through three layers of soil that have been seeded with artifacts dating to three successive periods and learning how to record the evidence. Morven and its interpretive programs will be opened as a tour to the annual CNEHA meeting in October.

The Pluckemin Archaeological Project (New Jersey), investigating a Continental Artillery cantonment from 1778-1779, opened its 10th summer field season on May 31. Volunteers and members of the public have joined staff and students from a Rutgers University field school in the field investigations under the direction of Dr. John Seidel. Public tours and school tours of the site focus on the combined methods of history and archaeology used at the site and on means of preserving this and similar sites from the pressures of development so prevalent in New Jersey. Staff of the Pluckemin Archaeological Project also completed an examination of Fort Nonsense, Morristown National Historical Park, for the National Park Service in mid-May. Excavations which located the remains of a Revolutionary War redoubt were interpreted to the public and school groups during the course of the project.

According to Lorretta Rivers, a large education program in Connecticut is currently being organized. More information to follow.

So much for the positive news. Archaeology in the Northeast also received unwelcome negative publicity over the course of the spring. Local investigative reporting leveled allegations of falsified credentials and perjured testimony at Research and Archaeological

Management, a Highland Park, New Jersey, consulting firm. Reports quoted Peter Primavera, President and Principal Investigator for the firm, as admitting to falsely claiming two Masters degrees and a Ph.D. in progress. Newspaper reports alleged that testimony by Primavera may have resulted in the removal from the National Register of significant portions of downtown New Brunswick, N.J. The Middlesex County prosecutor was reportedly readying indictments of Primavera; Rutgers University and Columbia University, the institutions from which the degrees were claimed, were also said to be considering legal action. The Office of New Jersey Heritage and other state agencies have apparently taken no action against the firm, prompting heavy criticism from professional archaeologists in the region.

Announcements of public archaeology programs or other relevant news may be forwarded to John L. Seidel, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

## MILITARY & NAUTICAL SITES

Reported by: Carl Barna

### *Current Research*

Archaeological work at Pluckemin, New Jersey, the site of the 1778-1779 Continental Army artillery winter encampment, is drawing to a close. This last field season will see large-scale excavations at the Academy headquarters building and close-out work at the officer and enlisted men's barracks. This work has been under the direction of Dr. John Seidel of Rutgers University. Dr. Seidel will not be idle, however. Morristown National Historical Park, also in New Jersey, will begin work this summer at Fort Nonsense. Constructed during the first encampment in 1777, the site will undergo an exploration and testing program to delineate the fort's outline and provide information for an interpretive trail.

Mount Independence in Orwell, Vermont, will be the site of an archaeological field school sponsored by the University of Vermont. Under the direction of Dr. David Starbuck, the field school will investigate what may be one of the most complete major military sites of the Revolutionary War. The six-credit field school will run from July 3 through August 11, 1989. Inquiries should be directed to Archaeology Field School, The University of Vermont, 322 S. Prospect St., Burlington, VT 05401-3505 or phone (802) 656-2085.

After 10 years of work and about \$1.5 million in direct dollars and in-kind services, the Yorktown Shipwreck

Project is going under due to a lack of support from the State of Virginia. While the field work, which consisted of the survey and mapping of the wrecks and the excavation of one, has been completed, the \$200,000 needed to complete the critical analysis phase on the ship's hull and rigging components has not been appropriated, and the entire project will be terminated. At least the conservation of the artifacts appears assured. The approach taken here by the State of Virginia seems to be a rather insensitive and unprofessional one, especially for a state which proclaims history and historic sites as one of its key interests and attractions. Perhaps if enough concerned individuals write to Virginia Governor Gerald Baliles, Richmond, VA 23219, this alarming development might be reversed, and the shipwreck project properly completed.

In the November 1988 Newsletter, we reported on underwater work being carried out by Dick Hsu, National Park Service North Atlantic Region Archeologist, on the ferryboat *Ellis Island* and some fishing vessels lost in an 1897 storm off Cape Cod National Seashore. Hopefully, the 1903 ferry will be refloated in 1990. The fishing boats have been mapped, and scale drawings will be produced of one of the vessels.

## U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Reported by: Roselle Henn

### *New York District*

In 1988 the NYD initiated cultural resource survey level studies for the Green Brook Flood Control Project in north central New Jersey. As part of this project, Ian Burrow of Hunter Research Associates conducted test excavations at the Vail/Randolph Mill Site located in Somerset County which was in operation from approximately 1784 to 1892. Excavations explored the mill's tailrace and building complex in order to determine the site's eligibility for the National Register.

The NYD and the U.S. Coast Guard are joint lead agencies for the federal Environmental Impact Statement for the New Jersey Turnpike Widening Project. As part of the cultural resource studies for this project, test excavations were conducted under the supervision of Terry Klein of Louis Berger Associates at the Canadian Car and Foundry Site. Situated in the Hackensack Meadowlands, the site contains the remains of a munitions factory which operated between September 1916 and January 11, 1917 when it was destroyed by a fire which was probably an act of sabotage influencing U.S. entry into WWI. In addition to structural remains, an artifact assemblage was recovered. Consisting primarily

of ceramic tablewares, the collection may provide information on work conditions and labor management practices in this industrial workplace. The site's eligibility for the National Register is currently under review.

This summer and fall, the New York District, Corps of Engineers, will be conducting cultural resource studies for two northern New Jersey flood control projects, one along the Ramapo River in Bergen and Passaic Counties, and the other, also in Bergen County, along the Lower Saddle River. Among the properties being investigated are the structural remains of the 18th century Pompton Ironworks in the Borough of Pompton Lakes which supplied the Continental Army during the Revolution and may also have manufactured ammunition during the French and Indian War. Many of the ironwork's original elements remain intact, and historians of New Jersey's iron industry have long considered this an important site. The flood control studies will also be investigating a series of late 19th century factory complexes which are listed in the New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory as well as a number of 18th and 19th century saw and grist mills.

The New York District, in cooperation with EPA-Region II, is undertaking another cultural resource investigation this summer and fall at Greenwood Lake, on the New York/New Jersey border. Under the jurisdiction of EPA's Clean Lakes Act, the lake bottom will be dredged to various depths. As the lake was enlarged in the 18th century and again in the 19th century, cultural resources could be impacted by the project. Prehistoric sites and an 18th century dam associated with the nearby Long Pond Ironworks are among the resources which will have to be located and evaluated in the course of the investigation.

#### *Fort Drum, Jefferson and Lewis Counties, New York*

As part of the development of an extensive historic preservation program, FD has surveyed nearly 9,000 acres of the properties affected by the current expansion and upgrading of the 107,000-acre installation. Surveys have identified hundreds of 19th century farmsteads, half a dozen rural villages, the remains of an iron furnace, as well as grist and sawmill ruins. Five 19th century historic contexts (Farmstead, Rural Village, Iron Industry, Agricultural Processing Industry and Dispersed Social Centers) have been developed in order to evaluate and manage these properties. The historic preservation program is generating a large data base consisting of resource maps, HAER documentation, and archaeological collections which will aid in coordinating mitigation efforts and planning future FD activities.

#### *Baltimore District*

The BD has conducted cultural resource investigations at two West Virginia levee projects on the Potomac River. A series of historic structures including a 19th century residence, 19th century mill and house complex forming part of the Moorefield Historical District, and an early log house and school house were identified during the survey conducted by Louis Berger Associates. Project planning is taking visual as well as physical impacts on these properties into account.

An architectural resource survey has been conducted in the Wyoming Valley located in northeastern Pennsylvania. The study inventoried a total of 656 structures (50 years or older) in sixteen communities along the North Branch of the Susquehanna River. One hundred thirty-nine buildings and bridges were found to be potentially eligible for the National Register. All historic properties were evaluated individually, and many are being treated as historic districts, streetscapes, and thematic groupings. Additional studies have been recommended for potentially eligible structures for which impacts cannot be avoided.

## **RECENT THESES & DISSERTATIONS**

(Boston University  
Department of Archaeology)

Reported by: Mary Beaudry

Elizabeth Shapiro Pena successfully defended her doctoral dissertation, *Wampum Production in New Netherland and Colonial New York: The Historical and Archaeological Context*. Pena's analysis of documents and archaeological materials from Albany, New York, brings to light evidence of Dutch wampum making in an artisanal neighborhood of the colonial city. This heretofore disregarded aspect of the New World Dutch colonial experience provides a case study of how members of a complex, highly monetized society react when they are unable to rely upon their customary medium of exchange, specie. Pena's degree will be awarded in January of 1990.

Nancy-Jane Brighton successfully defended her undergraduate honors thesis, *Island of History: Household Archaeology at the Jackson Homestead, Newton, Massachusetts*, before graduating *summa cum laude*. Her thesis is a case study in documentary analysis geared toward interpretation of the archaeological record of the developmental cycle at a domestic site occupied by a single family for over 200 years. Brighton

has received a fellowship for graduate study in the Ph.D. program in history and anthropology at New York University.

Other M.A. theses in historical archaeology completed in recent years include:

Edward L. Bell, *The Historical Archaeology of Mortuary Behavior at a Nineteenth-Century Almshouse Burial Ground*. 1987,

and

Kathleen H. Bond, *Alcohol Use in the Boott Mills Boardinghouses: Tension Between Workers and Management, A Documentary and Archaeological Study*. 1988.

## COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Terry Klein

Newsletter Editor:

David Starbuck

Dept. of Science & Technology

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

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## THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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\*\* For those who feel a primary commitment to North-east Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate.

\*\* Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-Est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

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# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

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DECEMBER 1989

NUMBER 15

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### UPDATE—

#### *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Volume 17 (1988) may at last be coming to fruition. Recently two new manuscripts have gone out for review. One of these is a revised version of the paper awarded the prize as the best student paper at the recent conference in Morristown, New Jersey. Should both manuscripts be accepted and returned with revisions in a timely manner, we will have enough manuscripts to put Volume 17 to bed. I'm sure this is great news for the three authors waiting for their articles to see the light of day: David Starbuck on the Saratoga Battlefield; Jerome Cybulski on the skeletons beneath the walls of Old Quebec; and Aileen Agnew on ceramics from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It would be more than nice to have a backlog, though, so that good articles like the three we have didn't have to remain so long in limbo.

We also have in hand a bibliography on military sites archaeology in the Northeast, which we are circulating for comment, additional entries, and so forth. If you have anything you think would be appropriate for such a bibliography, please contact Dr. Lawrence Babits, Department of History, Armstrong State College, Savannah, GA 31419.

The special editorial committee for the commemorative volume for Bert Salwen has been formed. Its members are just beginning to get together to decide on the guidelines to apply to this issue, and we will hear more of their work in the near future. Diana Wall is chairing this special editorial committee; its members are Nan Rothschild, Paul Huey, Joel Klein, and Lorraine Williams. Sarah Bridges is serving as an ex officio advisor to the committee.

I would like to remind everyone that the J. C. Harrington Medal for lifetime contribution to historical archaeology will be presented to Bert posthumously at the opening plenary session of the Society for Historical

### COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet  
 Newsletter Editor:  
 David Starbuck  
 Dept. of Anthropology  
 University of Vermont  
 Burlington, VT 05405-0168

Archaeology meetings in Tucson, Arizona, in January. Please plan to attend the ceremony if you're going to the SHA meetings.

As always, submission of manuscripts both long and short on any topic of relevance for the journal is encouraged. Volume 16 contained updated guidelines for contributors; if you would like a copy of these, please contact the editor.

## **PANYC announces the first annual BERT SALWEN AWARD**

This award of \$100.00 is for the best student paper on New York City archaeology. Preference will be given to papers using materials from public archaeological projects in N.Y.C. Both undergraduate and graduate students from any university are encouraged to apply.

Deadline for submission is February 1, 1990. The award will be presented at the PANYC Public Program, April 7, 1990.

Manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate, typed and double-spaced. The second copy may be submitted on computer diskette (3-1/2" or 5-1/4"), using WP 4.2 or WP 5. Maximum paper length is 50 pages, not including bibliography and notes.

Submit to:  
Professor A. M. Cantwell  
Chair, Salwen Award Committee  
Department of Anthropology  
Hill Hall  
Rutgers University  
Newark, NJ 07102

## **NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT**

Reported by: David Starbuck

If the length of this Newsletter is any indication, then CNEHA must be the strongest it has ever been! However, part of the reason this particular issue is so long is that we have now added a new column dealing with the field of contract archaeology (compiled by Terry Klein), and we have a lengthy report on the October 6 CNEHA Board Meeting that was prepared by outgoing Secretary Nancy Dickinson. While committee reports may appear rather dry sometimes, this report was based on a 5½-hour meeting that covered all aspects of CNEHA's operations, and it should give all members

a good sense of the current concerns, goals, and financial status of the Council.

As well as our state and provincial reports on current research, our hope is to expand the Newsletter so as to include more topical categories in the future. In addition to Terry Klein's column, "The Contractor's Corner," we would like to see a listing of new bibliographic entries in each issue; we would like columns on underwater archaeology and on the problem of looting; and we would consider occasionally printing short articles as well.

As is our custom, a 1990 dues notice has been included with this Newsletter for members who have not yet paid. We have now switched to a dues cycle that is based on the calendar year (January to December), moving away from our old cycle of October to September (coinciding with the dates of our annual meeting).

## **1990 ANNUAL MEETING KINGSTON, ONTARIO**

Reported by: W. Bruce Stewart

The 1990 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is scheduled to take place in Kingston on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th of October. While much is yet to be done in the way of finalizing our plans for the meetings, the general organization is well underway.

Proposed themes include the Loyalist Connection, the War of 1812, Regional Planning, Historic Cemeteries, Military Sites and Underwater Sites. While we are hoping to avoid concurrent sessions, we are prepared to adjust our schedule as demand dictates. Suggestions for themes or specific papers are welcome.

The sessions will be held in Memorial Hall, located within Kingston's historic City Hall. Theatre-style seating will allow room for displays. While we would expect many of the displays to come from the Kingston area, we invite members and organizations interested in setting up a display to contact us.

City Hall, located in the downtown core, will provide a central focus for all our activities. The attractions (museums, restaurants and shopping) are all immediately accessible on foot. Being a relatively small town has its advantages.

For those with cars, we will offer a tour of the surrounding countryside to view Barriefield Village, a local heritage hamlet and Kingston Mills, the southernmost lock on the Rideau Canal. For those without transporta-

tion, we will be organizing free admission to a selection of Kingston's museums for Friday and Sunday afternoons.

Registrants at the conference will also be able to tour the Art Conservation Labs at Queen's University. The Program is internationally recognized as a leading center in conservation training.

Kingston is easily accessible from Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa by road or rail. I-81 provides a direct route by way of Syracuse north into Ontario, just east of Kingston. Flights into Kingston are only available through Toronto.

Accommodations have been arranged in a selection of downtown hotels (Holiday Inn, Howard Johnson's and Ramada Inn). Prices here range between \$80 and \$100Cdn per night. Additional accommodations are available downtown through the local bed and breakfast organization. These rooms would cost approximately \$40Cdn per night. Lastly, a group of rooms at between \$40 and \$45Cdn per night have been booked at the Journey's End Motel, a distance of approximately six miles from downtown. As accommodations in Kingston are at a premium, we would encourage you to register early.

For further information, please contact W. Bruce Stewart, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, 370 King Street West, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2X4. (613) 542-3483.

## LOOT CLEARINGHOUSE

During 1987 the Archeological Assistance Division (AAD) of the National Park Service established a clearinghouse of information about cases in which looting and vandalism of archaeological resources on public lands were prosecuted. These summary records are being entered into the computer-based LOOT clearinghouse. The objective is to provide a central place for those seeking information on looting and vandalism prosecutions. At present there are over 70 cases in the database, ranging from 1936 to the present. The AAD is working with cultural resource and law enforcement officials in public agencies on the appropriate means of distributing this information.

In order to gather information about looting and vandalism cases, a form has been developed to systematically collect these data. The form requests information on arrests, indictments, trials, pleas, judgments, sentences, and forfeitures. If you would like a copy of the form or would like to be listed in the clearinghouse, contact LOOT Coordinator, Archeological Assistance Division,

National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. Telephone inquiries can be made to Patricia Clare Knoll, Consultant, AAD, (202) 343-4101.

## REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

### *Millstone Quarry Research*

The Kentucky Heritage Council has recently documented five millstone quarries in Powell County, Kentucky. Dating between the 1790s and the late 1800s, these quarries exploited a conglomeratic sandstone containing rounded quartz pebbles. The physical evidence of quarrying activities at these sites includes millstones in various stages of completion, boulders with drill holes, shaping debris, oval pits, linear pits, and benches. The goals of this project are to nominate the quarries to the National Register of Historic Places and to produce a publication which describes the manufacturing sequence and presents available data.

In order to place the Powell County millstone quarries into a broader context and determine how these quarries compare to those in other areas, we are requesting assistance from individuals who are aware of such research. We are interested in obtaining publications that deal with millstone quarries anywhere in the world. Of special interest are detailed accounts that describe the manufacturing sequence for millstones and studies relating to quarries in the eastern U.S. Please send any information or correspondence to: Charles D. Hockensmith, Staff Archaeologist, Kentucky Heritage Council, 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

## CNEHA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

October 6, 1989

Reported by: Nancy S. Dickinson  
CNEHA Secretary 1987-1989

At the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) general business meeting on October 7, 1989, in Morristown, New Jersey, Chairman Terry Klein told the breakfast-meeting attendees that the newsletter would print a synopsis of the executive board meeting held on October 6, 1989, at the Headquarters Plaza Hotel.

Klein explained that he wanted the membership to know about the changes in CNEHA's structure and administration that, in part, are needed because of the ongoing development of the organization at a time when few executive board members have served for at least two consecutive terms.

As Klein sees it, the Council no longer has a "corporate memory" to rely upon, and as a consequence, several activities and procedures have been complicated by the lack of knowledge that, heretofore, was passed first-hand among the executive board members. The five and one-half hour executive board meeting began to address some of these problems. What started out as a re-counting of a single board meeting turned into a review of the last three years' worth of committee reports and board meetings.

This report provides a sense of the direction the executive board is taking to ensure better management of the organization at the same time that the Council is seeking to respond to and guide a membership that is involved in an ever broader range of historical archaeological scholarship.

There are two areas of concern. One is the need for each board member, officer, and committee chair to have an understanding of how things have been organized in the recent past, in order to direct the organization now and in the future. The other is the need to reassess the financial framework of the Council. These two ideas underlie most of the items on the agenda, whether under old or new business. This report follows the agenda by summarizing the Standing Committee and Special Committee reports in the Old Business section. It also recaps the New Business items about responsibilities and duties of board members, officers, and committee chairs in addition to describing the formation of a Budget and Finance Committee as provided for in the CNEHA Constitution.

## OLD BUSINESS

### *Membership Files*

Lois Feister, a former executive board member, continues to maintain the membership files, and, under Old Business, her report showed that there was an increase of 14 in the total 1988-1989 membership over the previous year. Total membership for 1988-1989 was 333, and for 1987-1988 it was 319. The gains were in individual, life, and institutional members, with the declines in student, joint, and fellow memberships. According to Feister's annual membership surveys there were 272 members as of October 1987 and 282 members as of October 1986.

The geographical distribution of members is, in part, dependent on the location of the annual meeting. In other words, not as many Canadians renewed their memberships the year after the conference was in Quebec, while mid-Atlantic membership picked up this year with the meeting in Morristown. It is expected that the Canadian membership will rally with next year's meeting in Kingston, Ontario, and CNEHA will lose some mid-Atlantic members.

Thus, Feister's report noted that the membership is growing gradually, and while some people become members for only a year, this is true for any year as the annual conference location rotates among the sub-regions of CNEHA's geographical purview. Mary Beaudry said this was also true for the Society for Historical Archaeology's (SHA) membership.

The following table shows the changes and growth in the CNEHA membership for October 1986 through October 1989:

CNEHA Membership Statistics(1)

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Canada(2)	74	40	44	86
New England (3)	47	53	57	59
Mid-Atlantic(4)	115	129	162	144
Southeast(5)	6	10	30	30
Other States(6)	19	18	24	25
Other Countries(7)	2		2	2

### Legend

(1) for individual, student, joint, life, and fellow membership categories, excluding institutions;

(2) British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland;

(3) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut;

(4) New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland;

(5) West Virginia, Virginia, Washington, D.C.;

(6) California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina;

(7) Great Britain, Austria, South Africa

Source: CNEHA Membership Surveys  
1985-1986, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, 1988-1989

### *Treasury*

At the same time that the membership is increasing, so too, at an even greater rate, are the expenses of the Council. Treasurer Liz Crowell's report showed that the October 1989 balance was \$3264.85 (U.S.) as compared with \$7117.42 (U.S.) the previous October. The October 1989 figure includes the Canadian account funds converted into U.S. dollars based on an average of the exchange rate (.85) for October 3, 1988 and April 3 and October 1, 1989. Treasurers' reports for the CNEHA fiscal year ending in October listed \$7703.38 (U.S.) for 1987 and \$5683.16 (U.S.) for 1986.

Membership dues provide the greatest proportion of

funds for the operation of CNEHA. For at least the last four years there has been the same membership dues structure: individual \$10.00, student \$7.50, joint \$12.00, fellow \$25.00, life \$200.00, business \$30.00, and non-profit organization \$20.00 (all rates are expressed in U.S. dollars).

Besides membership fees, CNEHA's income derives from back issue sales and royalties from Robert Schuyler's historical archaeology reader. The balance is intended to cover CNEHA's expenditures for such items as the journal and newsletter as well as administrative costs and bank fees. This balance also provides for conference start-up expenses. The annual meeting registration fees, then, refill the treasury for the meeting start-up costs.

### *Journal*

Journal Editor Mary Beaudry pointed out that the last two journals' (Volumes 15 and 16) cost averaged \$4650.00 (U.S.), so that the unit cost of these volumes was approximately \$9.60 (U.S.). With about 70 percent of CNEHA's members in the "individual" category at a membership rate of \$10.00 (U.S.), there is very little left after paying the journal's publication and postage expenses.

In fact, as it stands in November 1989, CNEHA does not have enough funds to publish another journal at the cost of 1987's Volume 16 and 1986's Volume 15. There are not enough funds even to publish the next issue at the cost of 1985's Volume 14 (\$4199.39) or the cost of 1984's Volume 13 (\$3737.42). The cost figures came from the 1986 and 1987 treasurer's reports and also from Beaudry's production cost analyses.

That notwithstanding, Beaudry went on to relate that there are on hand for the upcoming Volume 17 only three manuscripts that have been reviewed, revised, edited, and are ready to be sent out for composition. She said that two more essays are needed to complete the issue. One of these may be a manuscript presently being revised by the author; another might be the award-winning student paper presented at the Morristown meeting. The student-paper competition was introduced at the 1989 conference.

The publication of Volume 17, which will be the fourth issue in a little over five years edited by Beaudry, is not possible until some time in 1990, two years behind schedule in spite of the last several years' efforts to get CNEHA's journal back on track. Up until mid-1989, lack of manuscript submissions was the primary hindrance to maintaining the publication program. By late 1989 dwindling funds further stymied the production schedule because the apparently large credit balance brought forward from year to year, as a result of CNEHA's being behind in the publication schedule, was rapidly depleted

as publishing costs increased.

Beaudry further said that the Publications Committee is considering a military sites bibliography as a journal issue in addition to planning for the Bert Salwen memorial volume for some time in the future. Several of Salwen's students have agreed to set up guidelines and solicit manuscripts from Bert's students and colleagues. The ad hoc committee would act as editors, and Beaudry and her assistant would copy-edit the manuscripts and see them through the production schedule.

### *Newsletter*

Newsletter Editor David Starbuck reported that the third newsletter for 1989 would be published late in the year. Starbuck has found that some state, provincial, regional, and topical editors have consistently been tardy or not sent information which has made for production delays. His preference for the newsletter to be organized by state and province combined with the lack of copy from the topic and thematic editors made him wonder if the topic and thematic sections might be eliminated from the newsletter. The discussion that followed produced several suggestions for various possible sections for the newsletter, but did not find a way to ensure that editors and "stringers" would send copy.

Some of the suggestions included sections that: review books, journals, exhibitions, and conferences; deal with contract archaeology reports; involve underwater and nautical archaeological activities; and report on historic preservation news. Another suggestion was to encourage short articles on any historical archaeology topic of the author's choosing. A piece on anti-looting legislation was thought to be of interest. These suggestions expanded on the ideas put forward by former Newsletter Editor Lu Ann De Cunzo in her newsletter survey of December 1986.

De Cunzo reported the results of that survey in April 1987. In Newsletter Number 8 she noted:

"First, with one exception, everyone agreed CNEHA should continue to publish a newsletter. Research-related information is by far your main interest, re: the newsletter, with cultural management a strong second, and fewer than a third of you [n=62] expressing interest in museums, continuing education, and employment opportunities.

In terms of content, your overwhelming desire is for bibliographic information, especially the announcement of "obscure" hard-to-access theses, dissertations, cultural resource reports, and articles appearing in non-archaeological but related journals. You also want to be kept up on any CNEHA news, and on the whole, favor a broad-based, diversified, informal newsletter with as much current information as possible (without, of course, duplicating SHA and other newsletters) . . . ."

The newsletter, since Starbuck's taking over the editorship in 1989, has been set into type by a printer who also composes two other newsletters that Starbuck edits. Under his editorship, two 12-page, professionally-produced CNEHA newsletters have continued to build on changes that began as the newsletter developed from a "xeroxed," two-page typescript, occasional news bulletin before 1985 to one that then went on to be numbered but still came out only occasionally in 1985. During 1986 the newsletter came out twice a year and had five typed pages.

In 1987 and 1988, under Newsletter Editor Lu Ann De Cunzo and later with Assistant Newsletter Editor Evelyn Tidlow, the newsletter was published three times a year, began to establish a conceptual format, and increased the number of sheets of paper used, running between 6 and 20 pages. It was typed using a word processing program, and the layout was done by the editors.

State and provincial news provided the mainstay of information, but sections on particular topics or themes related to historical archaeology were introduced as a result of membership survey. Despite the regularity with which the newsletter has been coming out and the choice of themes and topics to explore, many of the stringers have been and still are unable to provide the copy about the subjects that the readers suggested in their answers to the questionnaire.

Along with the development of the newsletter has been an increase in the production costs. Newsletter costs began to appear in the 1986 treasurer's reports with a figure of \$76.78 (U.S.) for that year. In October 1987 the newsletter costs were \$347.14 (U.S.), coming in under the \$400 (U.S.) budgeted for that year.

In 1988 the executive board was enthusiastic about the newsletter's content, on-time record, and layout and voted to go \$300 or \$400 above the \$500 (U.S.) budgeted for that year. In part, it was thought that the newsletter might maintain communication with the CNEHA membership while the journal was returning to its production schedule as an annual publication. For the CNEHA fiscal year ending October 1988, the newsletter costs for that year ran \$794.47 (U.S.). By October 1989 the funds expended on the newsletter were \$1925.94 (U.S.). [Data for the newsletter description came from treasurers' reports, executive board meetings and minutes, and from the newsletters themselves.]

#### *Annual Conference*

While the reduction of funds and the lack of enough manuscript copy hinder the Publications Committee's efforts, in terms of co-ordinating the annual conference, the most noteworthy stumbling block for the Programs and Meetings Committee has been the lack of continuity among the meeting organizers from one year to the

next. This should be remedied by the how-to-run-a-conference manual that is being compiled by the executive board members who have been responsible for the four most recent meetings. The members of the ad hoc committee include: John Seidel (Morristown 1989), Pierre Beaudet (Quebec 1988), Henry Miller (St. Mary's City 1987), and David Starbuck (Troy 1986). Miller and Beaudet were elected to the executive board in October 1989 and were not on the executive board when the organizational problems occurred in the spring and summer of 1989.

Another concern of the Local Arrangements Chair, Jim Kochan, was the purpose of the registration fee structure. With the in-kind services of and sponsorship by the host institutions picking up many conference costs, should the registration fees only help to defray expenses, or should they be used to create a profit or a surplus for CNEHA? This question will be considered by the newly formed Budget and Finance Committee.

Just as journal manuscript submissions are difficult to come by and newsletter copy is hard to find, so, too, are abstracts for conference presentations. Nonetheless, the second call-for-papers elicited the response of more than 28 historical archaeologists and historians.

As a new feature of the annual meeting, Program Chair John Seidel introduced a student-paper competition at the Morristown meeting, with the papers being presented in the sessions appropriate to the students' topics. Prizes were awarded based on both content and presentation and included a check for \$100.00, one-year's membership in CNEHA, and the opportunity to have the first-place paper published in the journal. Each participant received a one-year's gift membership. David B. Landon of Boston University took first prize with his essay, "Tooth Increment Analysis: The Potential for Applications in Historical Archaeology."

The following table lists various statistics about the four most recent CNEHA conferences: Morristown (1989), Quebec City (1988), St. Mary's City (1987), and Troy (1986):

#### *Membership*

Special Committee Reports followed the Standing Committee Reports under Old Business. Between 1986 and 1989 membership activities were formally divided among four people. Executive Vice Chair Suzanne Spencer-Wood was in charge of sending out the lavender promotional membership brochure designed by former and 1989-elected board member Henry Miller. Treasurer Crowell and conference chairs received membership checks that were then deposited into either the US\$ or CDNS\$ account.

The treasurer and conference chairs then sent a list

## CNEHA Conference Statistics

	1989	1988	1987	1986
Location of Conference	NJ	QC	MD	NY
No. of Papers Given	27(c)	33(c)	23(s)	(29(c))
No. of Registrants	149	141	129	147
Registration Fee (US\$)	20	13(a)	11(a)	10(a)
Meeting Profit (US\$)	c.1000(*)	1108(*)	1046(*)	625(*)

### Legend

- (c) concurrent sessions
- (s) single session
- (a) average to the nearest US\$
- (\*) funds used to reimburse the treasury to cover conference start-up costs

Source: Conference Chairs' Final Reports for 1986, 1987 and 1988. Data for 1989 came from telephone conversation with Kochan.

of new and renewing members to Lois Feister, who maintained the membership lists and provided mailing labels to the journal and newsletter editors as well as to the nominations and elections chair and the conference co-chairs. Informally, any other board member could receive membership applications and dues and would send them on to the treasurer.

Under New Business the executive board began to tackle some of the coordination problems involved with the elaborate membership organizational network. The newly formed Budget and Finance Committee will look at ways to ease the management problems, increase efficiency, and encourage more members. Also, restructuring the Vice Chair position so that that board member becomes specifically responsible for institutional members will help to maintain and, hopefully, increase the number of memberships in that category.

### Archives

CNEHA, with a sense of its own past, continues a project begun in 1986 to collect executive board meeting records and correspondence, journal and newsletter materials, conference information, nominations and elections data, and any other CNEHA ephemera for depositing in the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, D.C. The Smithsonian accepts materials at least five years old from date of creation. Archivist Faith Harrington intends to inventory and file the documents every other year in January or February.

### Letterhead and Logo

Another Old Business item on the agenda dealt with the possibility of a new letterhead to replace the "black letter" typeface of the present stationery since the supply of letterheads is dwindling, and there is no master, mechanical, or plate extant. This ad hoc committee chaired by Harrington has been in existence since 1988 and proposed to have a new letterhead without a logo.

The executive board concurred and has instructed the committee to create mock-ups of three possible designs for board consideration.

### Nominations and Elections

Nominations and Elections Chair David Switzer, for the second year in a row, put together a ballot for executive board election. The 13 on the slate were: Albert F. Bartovics, Pierre Beaudet, Wade P. Catts, Roselle E. Henn, Susan L. Henry, Silas D. Hurry, John P. McCarthy, Henry M. Miller, Edward M. Morin, Elizabeth S. Pena, Dennis J. Pogue, David C. Switzer, and Evelyn M. Tidlow. Five were elected: Beaudet, Henn, Henry, Miller, and Switzer. See the New Business section concerning the filling of executive board vacancies due to board members' resignations.

Two hundred eighty ballots were mailed out, and 102 ballots were received by the deadline. The seven ballots subsequently received did not affect the outcome of the original count which was verified by Secretary and committee member Nancy Dickinson. In the 1988 election there were 13 nominees, 291 ballots mailed out, and 101 ballots in the final tally. In 1987 there were nine nominees, and the election was based on 65 ballots returned.

For both the 1988 and 1989 elections, in descending order of frequency, the geographical distribution of the returned ballot postmarks indicated that mid-Atlantic states came in first, followed by those to the south and then by the New England states. The combined Canadian provinces outvoted the combined American states. [Data for these statistics came from Nomination and Election Committee Reports.]

The postmark data compare favorably only with respect to the mid-Atlantic region in terms of the geographical distribution in the CNEHA membership. Between 1986 and 1989, in descending rank order, the

CNEHA membership has come from the mid-Atlantic, Canadian, New England, and the Southeast regions.

#### *SHA Liaison*

Switzer has also been the liaison between CNEHA and SHA in order to keep both organizations abreast of the other's activities and concerns. Attending board meetings and submitting copy for both the CNEHA and SHA newsletters are the liaison's responsibilities.

#### *Tax-free Status*

The remaining items of Old Business included a very old item of business, that of the question about a tax-free status for CNEHA. Begun in 1982 and still ongoing, although virtually assured, the quest for tax-exempt status has involved amending the charter or Certificate of Incorporation.

In a letter dated January 18, 1989, Klein was advised that the Counsel and Deputy Commissioner for Legal Affairs for the State Education Department of the University of the State of New York had voted to amend CNEHA's absolute charter. Since then Klein has received a copy of the new charter.

The amended charter plus the updated version of the CNEHA Constitution will go to the Internal Revenue Service by the end of 1989 in application for tax-exempt status. The updated version of the Constitution has incorporated all the amendments within the text and footnoted those changes as well as listed the amendments separately.

#### *Salwen Memorial Journal*

Beaudry reported that the time schedule for the Bert Salwen memorial volume of the journal will respect Sarah Bridge's wish that the issue not be rushed into publication. Beaudry said that it would probably appear as a regular volume rather than as a special issue.

### **NEW BUSINESS**

In the first item of New Business, Klein congratulated and introduced the new board members who are listed in the Nominations and Elections section. Klein thanked retiring board members Steve Cumbaa, Nancy Dickinson, and Suzanne Spencer-Wood for their one-term's work and mentioned that he, Klein, was also retiring at the end of his first term. Klein welcomed Switzer for his reelection to a second and consecutive term. Beudet was elected after one year's absence from the board, and Miller after a two years' absence.

#### *Review of Responsibilities*

By reviewing the responsibilities of the executive board members and officers, Klein not only acquainted new board members or refreshed the memories of the

returning board members about CNEHA, but he also led the discussion into the need for a manual detailing board members' duties and procedures as well as the election of new officers.

Several officers and committee chairs explained how their volunteer CNEHA work functioned. These reports considered the strengths and weaknesses of the present way of doing things and offered suggestions to resolve problems. Those officers and committee chairs filed written job descriptions so that they form a basis for the manuals to be compiled for board members, officers, special committees, and meeting organizers. The manuals would take the place of the corporate memory that Klein feels CNEHA has lost.

Two officers' positions were further refined. It was voted that the Executive Vice Chair would be in charge of membership other than the Institution category. It was also voted that the Vice Chair would be responsible for the Institution category of membership.

#### *Election of New Officers*

With the generally-defined officer functions in mind, the newly constituted executive board elected the following officers for a two-year term: Chairman, Beudet; Executive Vice Chair, Miller; Vice Chair, Switzer; Secretary, Harrington, for only one year when her first executive-board term is up; and Treasurer, Henry.

#### *Filling Vacancies on the Executive Board*

As a result of resignations, two executive board vacancies were filled: one by an outgoing board member, and the other by the 1989 election nominee with the sixth highest number of votes. In accordance with the Constitution, the five nominees with the greatest number of votes are elected to the executive board each year for a term of three years. The Constitution leaves to the executive board the responsibility for filling executive board vacancies.

The executive board voted for Klein to fill the vacancy provided by Steve Potter's resignation. Klein agreed to stay on another year to provide continuity between the sets of biannually elected officers. In addition, Sarah Bridges has resigned from the board; Elizabeth Pena will fill the one year remaining in Bridge's term of office.

#### *Establishing the Budget and Finance Committee*

The updating and retyping of the CNEHA Constitution afforded the chance to read closely and find that the governing document provided for a Budget and Finance Committee. According to the constitution, the Budget and Finance Committee's duties include recommending an annual budget for the Council, investigating and reporting upon sources of income or other means of funding, and providing for an annual audit of the financial records of the Council. The specified recommendations, reports,

and audits are to be submitted to the executive board.

For at least the last three years, the Budget and Finance Committee as such has been non-existent. Instead, the journal and newsletter editors and conference chairs have drawn up budgets based on their past and projected costs. These budgets were presented to the executive board for approval.

The executive board decided that board members most involved with expenditures should make up the committee, so that the Budget and Finance Committee consists of the newly-elected Treasurer, Henry; the immediate past Treasurer, Crowell; and the Journal and Newsletter Editors, Beaudry and Starbuck.

#### *Membership Dues and Finances*

In the next few months the newly-formed Budget and Finance Committee will meet to discuss recommendations they plan to make at the next executive board meeting in March 1990. This would give the executive board time to inform the membership, through the newsletter, about developments and changes before the October 1990 conference in Kingston, Ontario.

Among other things, the committee will be examining the membership dues rates, the invoicing schedules, and the coordination of the functions of the treasurer, the membership file, and the conference organizers. The role of the annual-meeting registration fee will be another topic of discussion, as will be the impact of the potential tax-free status on CNEHA.

#### *1991 Meeting*

Over the last several years the location of the annual conference has rotated every other year between the eastern Canadian provinces and the northeastern states of the U.S. When the meetings are in the U.S., there has been an attempt to vary the settings in order to draw on the special strengths of the particular place. At the same time that the various locations encourage a large turn-out of CNEHA members in the area, they are also to be sites accessible to the rest of the attendees.

With that in mind, the executive board members offered suggestions for the location of the 1991 meeting. The 1989 meeting was in New Jersey, so that the thinking was that the 1991 one should consider either New England or someplace to the south or west of the mid-Atlantic region.

There was no clear sense of direction, but the cities and towns put forward included Burlington, VT; Oneonta and Albany, NY; Boston, MA; New York City; Pittsburgh, PA, and Newark and Rehobeth Beach, DE. Someplace in the southern part of CNEHA's purview was the choice of several executive board members. It was discounted because many Virginians are already busy

co-ordinating the January 1991 SHA conference in Richmond and would probably rather not be involved with another conference the same year. Members of the ad hoc Program Manual Committee will follow up on the suggestions and make recommendations at the March 1990 executive board meeting.

#### *Resolution of Thanks and Appreciation*

True to the CNEHA tradition, two newly elected executive board members volunteered to write and present a resolution of thanks and appreciation to the organizers and sponsors of the annual meeting. Roselle Henn and Henry Miller complied, and their resolution appears in full herein in the minutes of the CNEHA general business meeting held on October 7, 1989.

#### *New Business*

As if five and one-half hours of executive board meeting were not enough, Klein tossed out an eternal question that brought the meeting to an end and gave the executive board members something to mull over. It was a seemingly simple question and a good beginning for the newly-instituted CNEHA executive board: what are we, and where are we going?

## **MINUTES OF THE 1989 BUSINESS MEETING October 7, 1989**

Reported by: Faith Harrington  
CNEHA Secretary 1989—

Outgoing Chairman Terry Klein opened the general business meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology at approximately 8:45 a.m. at the Headquarters Plaza Hotel in Morristown, New Jersey, on October 7, 1989. Klein requested approval of the minutes of the 1988 business meeting in Quebec City as published in CNEHA Newsletter No. 12 (November 1988). The motion to accept the minutes was made, seconded, and passed.

A report on membership was made by outgoing Secretary Nancy Dickinson. The 1988-1989 CNEHA membership survey indicates that we have a total of 333 members and 14 institutional members. The category break-down shows 229 individuals, 36 students, 52 joint members, 14 life members, and 2 fellows.

Treasurer Elizabeth Crowell gave the October 1988-October 1989 Treasurer's report. The previous year's balance (ending balance, revised) was \$7,117.42; this year's ending balance was \$3,264.85. This figure included Canadian account funds converted into U.S. dollars based on an average of the exchange rate (.85) for October 3, 1988 and April 3 and October 1, 1989.

Funds will remain in the Canadian account in preparation for the 1990 meeting in Kingston, Ontario.

Journal Editor Mary Beaudry's report followed. She reported that work is progressing on Volume 18, and that she and assistant Sally Pendleton of the Boston University graduate program in archaeology are also working on a volume which will serve as a fitting memorial to the late Bert Salwen.

Jim Kochan, Chairman of Arrangements for the 1989 Conference Committee, welcomed everyone to Morristown, New Jersey. He announced that 123 individuals had registered to attend the meetings and that out of approximately 25 new memberships, most were students—a gratifying statistic to the current board which has encouraged student participation in CNEHA.

Board member Bruce Stewart followed with an invitation for the membership to participate in the 1990 CNEHA conference in Kingston, Ontario. The conference will take place on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 12th through 14th of October, 1990. Kingston is a lovely city on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, with easy access from Syracuse, and is one of the earliest European sites in Canada with a military focus that includes French, British, and Canadian phases. There are many sites and museums in Kingston including Old Fort Henry, a major 19th-century military establishment, Fort Frederick, a museum boasting a superb collection of 19th-century small arms, numerous other museums, and Bellevue House National Historic Park. Stewart is trying to arrange a varied program for CNEHA members, including an open house at his research foundation and a behind-the-scenes tour at the well-known Conservation Labs at Queen's University. Stewart assured the members of an inspiring and memorable meeting for 1990.

Nominations and Elections Chair David Switzer followed with a report on the 1989 election. Voter turnout was good and reflected wide geographical participation. Five new board members were elected: Pierre Beaudet, Roselle Henn, Susan Henry, Henry Miller, and David Switzer.

Chairman Terry Klein welcomed the new board members and announced that Nancy Dickinson, Steve Cumbaa, and Suzanne Spencer-Wood have completed their terms as board members. Klein thanked these board members and stated that he, too, had completed his term of office. However, due to the resignation of Steve Potter, the executive board voted for Klein to fill this vacancy. Klein welcomed Switzer to his re-election for a second and consecutive term. New officers include: Pierre Beaudet, Chair; Henry Miller, Executive Vice Chair; David Switzer, Vice Chair; Faith Harrington, Secretary; and Susan Henry, Treasurer.

With the newly-constituted board, outgoing Chair Klein passed the gavel on to new Chair Pierre Beaudet. Beaudet addressed the membership and requested any new business. At this point, new board members Henry Miller and Roselle Henn proposed the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Morristown National Historical Park, the Pluckemin Archaeological Project and the Washington Association of New Jersey have graciously hosted the 1989 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and,  
WHEREAS the individuals, in particular John L. Seidel, James L. Kochan, and Carol Theobald, have worked diligently to make this a successful meeting and,  
WHEREAS the hotel accommodations and facilities are of an excellent nature,  
THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals and organizations for their efforts and hospitality.

It was moved that the resolution be accepted, seconded, and passed.

With no additional new business, Chair Beaudet requested a motion to adjourn the meeting. The motion carried, and the meeting adjourned at 9:10 a.m.

## CONFERENCES

### *1990 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference:*

The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC) will be held March 30—April 1, 1990 at the Sheraton-Fontainebleau Inn and Spa, 10100 Ocean Highway, Ocean City, Maryland. There will be five sessions:

Sessions 1 & 2: The Bifurcate Tradition in the Middle Atlantic Region (Michael Stewart, Chairperson)

Session 3: Current Research in the Middle Atlantic Region (Carol Nash, Chairperson)

Session 4: Nineteenth Century Industry and Social Context (June Evans, Chairperson)

Session 5: Multi-disciplinary Approaches to Middle Atlantic Archaeology (Silas Hurry, Chairperson)

For information contact Louise E. Akerson, 1990 MAAC Program Chairperson, Center for Urban Archaeology, Baltimore City Life Museums, 800 E. Lombard Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, (301) 396-3156.

### *Chacmool Conference on Gender in Archaeology*

Suzanne Spencer-Wood organized a session on Gender in Historical Archaeology, with the following participants and paper titles:

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood, "Towards an Historical Archaeology of the Construction of Gender"

Carol Devens, "Gender and Colonization in Native Canadian Communities: Examining the Historical Record in New France"

Lee Fratt, "Gender Bias in the Spanish Colonial Documents of the American Southwest"

Elizabeth M. Scott, "Gender in Complex Colonial Society: The Material Goods of Everyday Life in a Late 18th Century Fur-Trading Community"

Carmen A. Weber, "The Genius of the Orangery: Women and 18th Century Chesapeake Gardens"

Anne E. Yentsch, "The Symbolic Content of Space: Variation in the Material Culture of Georgian Homes and Gardens"

Linda Derry, "Daughters and Sons-in-law of King Cotton: Asymmetry in the Social Structure and Material Culture of Cahawba, an Antebellum Alabama Town"

Sheli O. Smith, "Women in Seafaring"

Donald L. Hardesty, "Gender Roles on the American Mining Frontier: Documentary Models and Archaeological Strategies"

Linda France Stine, "Early Twentieth Century Gender Roles: Perceptions from the Farm"

Susan Lawrence, "Women and Alcohol: Female Influence on Recreational Patterns in the West 1880-1890"

## **THE CONTRACTOR'S CORNER**

Reported by: Terry H. Klein

The Contractor's Corner is a new feature in the CNEHA Newsletter. The purpose of this column is to make contracting's "grey literature" more accessible to historical archaeologists; and I thought that the best way to do this is to showcase the work of a different contract organization in each Newsletter. The firm will present a statement describing itself and will then list and briefly describe recent contract reports that they have produced, which may be of interest to those doing historical archaeology in eastern Canada, New England, and the

Middle Atlantic States. In this way, contracting firms can obtain some free publicity (which we all love), and at the same time, provide important information to historical archaeologists working in the region.

Since I am editing this column, the first contracting organization to be featured will, of course, be Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA). I challenge my competitors to send me information on their "grey literature" for future Newsletters; otherwise, LBA will be continually featured in this column. LBA has done, and continues to do, so much historical archaeological work in the region, that it will be a while before I run out of reports to list in this column. Please send all material for "The Contractor's Corner" to: Terry H. Klein, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 200 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601, (919) 829-0344.

### *Featured Firm:*

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.  
100 Halsted Street  
East Orange, New Jersey 07019

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA) has been conducting historical archaeological research in the region since 1981. The Group's senior staff, under the direction of Dr. John Hotopp, includes seven full-time historical archaeologists, and four historians/ architectural historians. Support staff include full-time draftspeople, photographers, experienced archaeological field technicians, an archaeological laboratory director and staff, a conservator, a report coordinator, and word processing operators. LBA's photographic staff produces archaeological field and artifact illustrations, in addition to utilizing large-format cameras for architectural recordation projects (i.e., HABS and HAER documentation).

Sophisticated facilities for analysis of archaeological data and production of reports are maintained at the Louis Berger and Associates office in East Orange, New Jersey. These facilities include a computerized data management system suitable for inventorying and analyzing multi-variate historical archaeological data; in-house word processing, drafting and printing; and a fully equipped archaeological laboratory. The laboratory has a conservation facility which is capable of processing items from the size of a coin to a cannon.

The following are some of LBA's major data recovery (Phase III) reports. LBA does not have extra copies of these reports; therefore, you have to contact the agencies/firms for whom the work was done in order to obtain a copy. If you have a problem in getting a copy of the reports, please give Terry H. Klein a call at (919) 829-0344.

1989 *The Compton Site, Circa 1651-1684, Calvert Coun-*

ry, Maryland (18CV279). Submitted to CRJ Associates, Inc. Camp Springs, Maryland, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

Excavations at the Compton Site documented the internal structure of a 1651 to 1684 plantation, in terms of the spatial distribution of residential areas, outbuildings, and trash features. The site also contained large quantities of Dutch material, particularly ceramics. The presence of these materials permitted LBA to investigate the nature of Dutch trade in southern Maryland during this time period.

1988 *The East Creek Mill Site (28CM20), Archaeological Data Recovery, Dennis Township, Cape May County, New Jersey*. Submitted to New Jersey Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis, Trenton, New Jersey, Submitted by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

This project was the first in-depth historical and archaeological study of a 19th century sawmill in the New Jersey Pinelands. Evidence for two building phases was revealed during excavation, but these remains could not be dated, nor was there any archaeological evidence for the type of machinery that was used to power the mill. Historical research indicated that the machinery was salvaged in the early 20th century. This appears to be a common occurrence at mill sites and other 19th century industrial sites. As a result, LBA examined the validity of research questions currently posed for the investigation of mill sites in the region. The report presents alternative approaches to the archaeological study of these types of sites.

1986 *Final Report, Archaeological, Architectural, and Historical Investigations at the Howard Road District, Washington, D. C.* Submitted to Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington, D.C. and Wallace, Roberts, & Todd, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey. This report presents the results of an archaeological data recovery, historical research, and architectural recordation program of the Howard Road Historic District in Anacostia, District of Columbia. This program included the excavation of several lots once occupied by freed slaves. The low socioeconomic character of the neighborhood appears to have been reflected archaeologically in the use of second-hand goods, the inability to make large household purchases, the limited variety in the diet, and the lack of sanitation services. However, the relatively large lots permitted the establishment of a self-sufficient lifestyle that included animal husbandry and gardening, but also provided a capital asset that eventually may have allowed upward social mobility.

1985 *Nineteenth Century Wilmington Households: The Christina Gateway Project*. Submitted to the City of Wilmington, Planning and Commerce Departments, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

This report presents the results of the excavation of several privy/wells in downtown Wilmington, Delaware. The focus of the report is on the description and explanation of 19th century urban consumer behavior, using ceramic and glass vessels, and dietary remains. Linkages are made between artifact patterning and the size, structure and life-cycle of the households associated with the features.

1986 *Hamlin Site (28Wa532) Archaeological Data Recovery I-78, (103) Section Four Pohatcong Township, Borough of Alpha, Warren County, New Jersey*. Submitted to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis, Trenton, New Jersey, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

The report presents the results of the excavation of a large, late 18th to early 19th century farm complex. Analysis of the artifacts from the site, when compared to contemporary urban assemblages, identified differences in the consumer behavior of urban versus rural households. Explanations for these differences were derived from an analysis of late 18th and early 19th century probate inventories of the county.

1987 *Druggists, Craftsmen, and Merchants of Pearl and Water Streets, New York: The Barclays Bank Site*. Submitted to the London and Leeds Corporation by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey. Ms. on file, New York City Municipal Archives.

The Barclays Bank site, located in lower Manhattan, contained 17th and early 18th century landfill deposits; and artifacts and structural features associated with late 18th and early 19th century households and businesses. The project's research design examines the consumer behavior of different social and economic groups present within the site and other sites excavated in lower Manhattan. The report also includes a synthesis of landfill data from archaeological sites in the city.

1987 *Archaeological Investigations of Site 1 of the Washington Urban Renewal Area, New York City*. Submitted to Shearson Lehman/American Express through the New York City Public Development Corporation, New York, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey. Ms. on file, New York City Municipal Archives.

This report focuses on the nature of waterfront structures (e.g., wharves, piers, bulkheads, etc.) in lower Manhattan, and on the different types of landfill deposits present in the city's waterfront sites. Explanations for these differences are examined in the report.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reported by: David C. Switzer

The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (DHR) has formed a standing Advisory Committee to define issues and formulate goals for the management of the state's underwater historical resources. Committee members include dive shop operators, marine business people, historians, law enforcement officers, and representatives of state agencies.

Co-chaired by Parker B. Potter, Jr., Preservation Planner for the DHR, and David C. Switzer, Institute for New Hampshire Studies, Plymouth State College and State Consulting Nautical Archaeologist, committee work to date has involved discussions related to the implementation of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, including adapting applicable out-of-state management programs to New Hampshire waters (e.g., the Vermont program). Future meetings will focus on the protection of coastal sites and a policy regarding the designation of certain sites as being available to sport divers. Such sites would include modern and non-sensitive wrecks.

## VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

### *Mount Independence*

A six-week field school was conducted over the summer at the Revolutionary War encampment at Mount Independence in Orwell. This was the result of a cooperative effort among the University of Vermont, the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, and the Fort Ticonderoga Association.

This was the beginning year of a three-year cycle to investigate the remains of this relatively undisturbed site. "Relative" refers to the fact that no professional archaeological excavations had previously been conducted here, but many pothunters and metal detector enthusiasts have been mining the area for years. This was particularly evident during the excavation of a German blockhouse that had no surface remains and practically no artifacts in the first 5-10 cm. Below that level, period artifacts were recovered.

In addition to the blockhouse, soldiers' huts, outposts and barracks were excavated, and many Revolutionary War artifacts were recovered. These included grapeshot, musket balls, uniform buttons, cuff links, wine bottles, and other military remains dating to 1776-1777.

Conservation and analysis of the material is being

conducted at the University of Vermont under the direction of David Starbuck, who was also the director of the field school.

### *Chimney Point*

The State of Vermont has undertaken a program for preserving, repairing and interpreting state-owned historic properties in preparation for the statehood bicentennial celebration (1791-1991). This program is called the Vermont Heritage '91 Program.

One of the projects under this program is the renovation of the Chimney Point Tavern located in the Town of Addison in Addison County. The installation of a new underground power main and septic system required limited archaeological excavations to mitigate the effect of the construction on archaeological resources. Although these excavations are spatially limited, they provide the opportunity to view a cross-section of the variety of cultural components constituting the Chimney Point site. Analysis of the recovered cultural material has only begun; however, our preliminary findings (supplemented by previous archaeological and historical studies at this site) suggest a long and complex history.

Native American remains are ubiquitous throughout and beyond the state-owned property. These remains represent a wide range of activities, including lithic reduction stations, food processing and preparation areas, and hide fleshing and utilization workshops. The time span indicated by diagnostic artifacts ranges from the Laurentian Phase of the Late Archaic Period through the Late Woodland Period, with the greatest concentration focused during the end of the Late Archaic Period and into the Early Woodland Period. The lithic assemblage is dominated by local cherts and quartzites.

Identified European/American remains, concentrated on the western half of the property, consist of standing structures: the former tavern and tenant house; roadway; remains of two spatially and temporally separated ferry landings; remnant landscape plantings; subsurface structural remains—barns, sheds, warehouses, store and dwelling—as well as surface and subsurface artifacts and features. On the eastern edge of the Chimney Point site, the remains of a previously undocumented, late 18th century house site was encountered. Documentary evidence suggests the presence of earlier English (1690) and French (1731) military outposts; however, this has yet to be confirmed by archaeological research.

The historical context of these many and varied European/American remains is divided into the following components: 1) Early military occupation (1690-1770); 2) Early settlement diversified farming (1770-1810 and 1850-1890); 3) Commercial dock-side village (1810-1850); 4) Early 20th century tourism focus-

ed on lake traffic (1890-1928); 5) Mid-20th century tourism focused on automobile traffic (1928-1966); and 6) Late 20th century state-promoted tourism (1966-present).

A final report on this study is expected in January of 1990.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

### *Beaver Brook Reservation*

Boston University's Office of Public Archaeology recently conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of Beaver Brook Reservation in Belmont and Waltham, Massachusetts, as part of the Metropolitan District Commission's current plans to renovate the park. Beaver Brook Reservation was established in 1893 as the first park in the state's metropolitan park system. Several noted landscape architects were associated with the reservation, including Robert M. Copeland, Frederick Law Olmstead, and Charles Eliot. The survey resulted in the identification of two previously recorded, undated prehistoric sites, the remains of two 18th-19th century mills and mill dams, two extant 19th-century structures, a possible 19th-century ice-harvesting operation, and a variety of park landscape features, including the former location of the Waverly Oaks. The MDC's current renovation plans are being designed in part to bring the park landscape back to its turn-of-the-century condition.

### *Fort Rodman Military Reservation*

Boston University's Office of Public Archaeology conducted an intensive archaeological survey and architectural inventory of the Fort Rodman Military Reservation in New Bedford, Massachusetts. The project area is located directly adjacent to the Fort Taber Historic District, a National Register district containing a granite fort (Fort Taber, 1861-1871) and five flanking Endicott Period batteries. The architectural inventory identified nine Endicott-Taft Period buildings, 32 World War II structures, and a World War II battery (Battery Milliken), all of which have subsequently been determined eligible for inclusion in the Fort Taber Historic District. Archaeological testing at the Allen farmstead (1798-1857) revealed potentially significant deposits associated with the intact granite house foundation, a possible foundation for an outbuilding and a barn, a portion of a trashpit, and associated archaeological deposits. The site is considered likely to contain important data relating to the nature of 19th-century farmsteads in the New Bedford area and may shed light on the transition from agricultural to military utilization and occupation of the site.

### *Golden Ball Tavern*

The Golden Ball Tavern is a National Register property built in 1768 by Isaac Jones on the Boston Post Road in Weston, Massachusetts. The structure is an excellent example of 18th-century New England Georgian style architecture. Boston University's Office of Public Archaeology conducted an archaeological field investigation for the Golden Ball Tavern Trust at the East Ell of the tavern in advance of a planned expansion of the structure. The investigation showed that the East Ell served as an adjunct to the main kitchen of Isaac Jones' tavern (1770-1793). The ell is mentioned in a ca. 1803 inventory of the property as the "Kitchen... adjoining." Another important contribution of the archaeological investigation was the identification of a minimum of 18 redware vessels at the site; these are believed to have been produced by the Hews redware establishment in Weston. Although a good deal is known about the Hews redware pottery from documentary evidence, few, if any, attributed examples are known. The East Ell assemblage represents an important sample of late 18th-century domestic redware.

## CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

### *Current Research*

As part of a master development plan, the stream drainages and town-owned land in the Town of Westport have been systematically surveyed for cultural resources by the Archaeological Research Management team. Through a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, administered by the Connecticut Historical Commission, John Lizze and Tara Prindle were able to stratify the land that might be impacted by development into high, medium, and low potential for archaeological resources. Twenty-two sites, many both historic and prehistoric, were identified.

Lucinda McWeeney, a Ph.D. candidate in the Yale Anthropology Department, has identified wood structural members from the Essex Wharf, believed to be mid-17th century. The bulkhead was made from conifers, possibly hemlock, while the cribbing was constructed of oak and chestnut, all locally and easily obtainable timbers. The Connecticut River wharf information is being compared to her analysis of an 18th century wharf being investigated by Ed Morin for Louis Berger in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia wharf was made with southern pine—the locally-available slow growth variety dominant before wide-spread timber industry harvesting.

Lucinda is attempting to establish a tree-ring

chronology for the Northeast historic period and is collecting "cookie samples," or thin slices, from the ends of the various datable wood members she analyzes. Her work will be correlated with the Yale Forestry School's on-going project to establish a tree-ring chronology for the white cedar swamps in Connecticut. Hopefully, both prehistoric and historic archaeologists will be able to tie into this information for eco-zone exploitation and possible construction dates.

## NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

### *New Discoveries at Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site*

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Division for Historic Preservation, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, have completed preliminary work at the Enders House, a 19th century house being rehabilitated as part of development at this canal-related site. Work necessary to preserve the Enders House will include foundation repairs or replacement. Although occupation layers from the 18th century were anticipated since this building is on or near the location of historic Fort Hunter, it was a surprise to discover that part of the foundation under the house dated to the 18th century. After consultation with architects and site personnel, changes were made in the initial plans so as to preserve this remnant of the past. Analysis is now beginning on the extensive collection which resulted over several weeks of work. Included in the finds are many trade items as well as the domestic debris from the 18th and 19th century occupations of the site.

### *Archaeology at the Kent-Delord House, Plattsburgh*

During the War of 1812, Henry Delord and his partner William Bailey operated the only store in the Plattsburgh area where troops could buy supplies such as food and possibly ammunition. Based on the paper scripts given by the troops to pay for their purchases, a new exhibit has been mounted at this city-owned historic site. In addition, students from Plattsburgh State College have excavated where the store was located. A section of wall was found in addition to numerous small artifacts dating to the period. Dr. Gordon Pollard, professor of anthropology, hypothesizes that a barn was once present on the site that had been converted into the store.

### *1989 Survey Work at Senate House State Historic Site*

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites have completed a series of survey excavations at Senate House State Historic Site, a Dutch house used during the American Revolution as the meeting place for the New York State Senate. The property now owned by the State has been a series of urban lots since the 1650s, and archaeologists are interested in the

developmental changes on these lots over time. The results are being analyzed in a large report under preparation by Joseph Sopko of the archaeology staff.

### *Computer Mapping at Fort Niagara*

Archaeologists Stuart and Pat Scott, working at Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario since 1979, are compiling their findings about more than 80 buildings that were within the walls of Old Fort Niagara during its 263-year history. Because of the frustration of trying to use hundreds of available maps to trace the evolution of the site over time, they have enlisted the help of University of Buffalo geographers. Attempts on the part of the archaeologists to get the maps perfectly scaled and oriented using conventional methods of photography, mathematical scaling, and developing mechanically scaled maps using proportional calipers was never highly successful. Computer mapping of 31 historical maps of the fort to a standard size and then converting them into a digital format enabled the researchers to overlay the maps. Using a complicated statistical methodology, the computer also adjusted buildings that no longer exist and whose locations researchers were unsure of, into logical positions based on existing buildings. What became clear during the process was that the archaeologists, with their knowledge of what was present in the ground and their background in research, were essential to the success of the project.

### *Archaeology at the Wilder Household, Malone, New York*

The childhood home of Alonzo Wilder, husband of author Laura Ingalls Wilder of "Little House" fame, is being excavated by students from Potsdam State College. The archaeologists have been able to determine the location of a porch at the front of the house as well as numerous artifacts relating to the Wilder family occupation. Previous years' excavations had located the barn foundations and that of an outbuilding not known to have existed. The household is open to visitors and is being developed as the local historic site.

### *Underwater Archaeology at Sackets Harbor, New York*

Archaeologists working at Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario are continuing their study of the *Jefferson*, part of a hastily assembled fleet of American ships that opposed the British on the lake in 1814. Examination of the sunken ship has revealed information about the design and exact appearance of the ship as well as yielded artifacts: ship's fittings, British and U.S. coins, buttons, ceramics, and parts of a cast-iron stove. The work is being conducted by archaeologist Kevin Crisman under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society and the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites which administers the Sackets Harbor State Historic Site nearby.

### *Underwater Discoveries in Lake Champlain*

A team led by Robert Ballard of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute on Cape Cod has found the

schooner *Sarah Ellen* apparently upright and virtually intact on the floor of Lake Champlain under 400 feet of water. The 73-foot-long commercial schooner was built in 1849 and sank in 1860. The researchers have also found two railroad cars believed to have fallen off a ship while being transported across the lake during a storm around 1849. The discoveries were made during a two-week preliminary expedition using sonar to search systematically the bottom of the lake. The team plans to return to Lake Champlain in 1990 for further exploration and also to do work in Lake Ontario.

#### *Burials Found in Almshouse Square, Albany*

Accidental discovery of cemetery remains relating to a former county poor farm was made during construction activities in Albany recently. Five coffins containing human skeletons were discovered and removed for study by archaeologists at the New York State Museum. Plans are underway to study the coffins and skeletons with a return being made to the site in the spring. The site, known for years as Almshouse Square, was used to shelter the homeless for much of the 19th century until the 1920s, according to local historians.

## NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

#### *Block 143, Brooklyn*

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed Phase III archaeological excavations of the backyards of four lots in Block 143, Brooklyn. This work was conducted at the request of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission in advance of construction of part of the Metrotech Development in central Brooklyn. It is being funded by the developer, Forest City Ratner Companies. The four lots investigated were chosen because one family had lived in each of them for 25 years or longer during the 19th century. Test excavations revealed privies and/or cisterns in all of the lots. One privy and one cistern were successfully excavated in each of two lots. Unfortunately, looting by artifact hunters destroyed the resources in the two remaining lots. The thousands of artifacts recovered from the four features completely excavated appear to range in date primarily from the 1840s through to the 1890s. Laboratory processing and analysis of these artifacts is presently underway. For further information please contact the Principal Investigator: William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, NY 10004.

#### *Rose Hill Manor*

Four seasons of excavation have been completed at the Rose Hill Manor site, located on the Bronx campus

of Fordham University in New York City. The project, co-directed by Allan Gilbert (Anthropology) and Roger Wines (History), has exposed foundations of a structure razed in 1896 but built upon property that was occupied as early as the 1680s. Parts of the east wing (built 1844-1845) and center hall (built 1787 or earlier) have been cleared. Two noteworthy new developments are here described.

The wing foundations revealed a round-bottomed brick cistern nestled within a crawlspace. After removal of the demolition fill, a layer of sludge accumulated during the final interval of use was uncovered. Study of the sludge so far has shown elevated lead levels (1600 ppm as determined by plasma emission) that may indicate the prior existence of a sheet-lead reservoir in the attic. Further chemical and mineralogical analysis of the sludge will identify the lead-bearing compounds and ascertain their particle size, possible source, estimated quantities of toxic materials formerly in solution within the water, and whatever else can be learned about the manor's inside plumbing.

In two places within the ruins, significant deposits of window glass have been found. The tens of thousands of fragments lifted represent sashes that were removed, stacked among the foundations, and ultimately covered by landfill when the house was torn down. Decay of the wood frames and settling beneath the overburden broke the panes and shifted the pieces, but the sealing of debris above preserved their integrity, making restoration possible. In addition to technological studies, investigation of fragmentation and post-depositional movement are in progress to help quantify the taphonomic behavior of buried glass.

## MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

[With this issue of the CNEHA Newsletter, Silas Hurry takes over as the Maryland coordinator. Those undertaking projects in Maryland are asked to route their submissions directly to him at the following address: Research Department, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.]

#### *Current Research*

This past summer, Historic St. Mary's City (H.S.M.C.) archaeologist Timothy B. Riordan directed excavations at the Great Brick Chapel, the site of the first brick Catholic Church in English America, located in Maryland's colonial capital. Built around 1667, this cruciform building stood until 1704, when it was closed by order of the Maryland Assembly after repeal of Lord Baltimore's policy of Religious Toleration. In advance

of this summer's excavation, a preliminary Ground Penetrating Radar survey conducted by Bruce Bevan of Geosight Inc. located the previously identified architectural remains, and a large magnetic anomaly in one arm of the Chapel. Excavations by field school students of St. Mary's College of Maryland revealed a soil feature in this location which may be a burial crypt associated with prominent early Marylanders. Excavations are scheduled to continue for the next several years to investigate this building and other structures located nearby.

In conjunction with St. Mary's College of Maryland, H.S.M.C. has undertaken an intensive testing program at the proposed site for a new science building for the College. Located on the Gallow's Green parcel in the middle of the National Historic Landmark district, the testing, under the direction of Edward E. Chaney and Henry M. Miller, discovered eight distinct archaeological components ranging in date from the Late Archaic through the 19th century on the four acre tract. Following the discoveries of the testing program and considerable public debate, the College abandoned the Gallow's Green location in favor of an alternate site nearer the school's residential complex. This proposed building site is adjacent to St. John's, a 1638 to ca. 1720 domestic site excavated by H.S.M.C. in the early 1970s. Testing of this location was initiated in October.

Elsewhere in St. Mary's City, H.S.M.C. has undertaken excavation along the eroding river bank adjacent to the Brome-Howard house, an 1840s plantation house near the center of the 17th century town. These excavations, partially funded by the Maryland Historical Trust, were undertaken in advance of planned erosion control by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Under the direction of Henry M. Miller, the investigations revealed 17th and 18th century features, and evidence of major 19th century landscaping relating to the Brome-Howard house which resulted in the redeposition of 17th century domestic debris. In addition to the riverbank work, Miller directed excavations beneath the Brome-Howard house in advance of scheduled building rehabilitation. These excavations revealed portions of a previously discovered 1640s fortification known as Pope's Fort. The fill of the fort's moat was unusually well preserved, having been protected from impact since 1840 by the overlying house. This fill contained Dutch pipe fragments, architectural debris, flint debitage, and a rich charcoal layer from which was retrieved peach pits and other plant remains.

Test excavations at a Late Archaic through Woodland aboriginal site in Howard County, carried out by the Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey, in connection with planned improvements to Maryland Route 100, encountered an unexpected mid-18th century component. Excavations directed by John H. Sprinkle Jr. revealed a rectangular, flat-bottomed, straight-sided pit

measuring approximately 3.5 meters by 1 to 1.5 meters with a post hole/mold near the southeast corner. Artifacts associated with the feature include agateware, tin-glazed earthenware, gray salt-glazed stoneware, red-bodied earthenware, white clay tobacco pipe fragments, wrought nails and English gunflints. The feature, located outside of the proposed right-of-way, is thought to be a root cellar. Details on the testing are contained in the Division's *File Report 234*.

Test excavations have been undertaken by Epochs Past, under the direction of Daniel Meyers, at the Anne-arundel Free School in Davidsonville in advance of planned septic and water improvements. The Anne-arundel Free School was established in 1723 and continued to function as a school for over 100 years before becoming a private residence. In addition to the historic material found in association with the occupation, the remains of a small, prehistoric component were encountered.

Donald K. Creveling of the Maryland National Capitol Planning and Parks Commission has coordinated a number of archaeological projects on Commission properties and at other locations in Prince George's County. These include testing at Darnall's Chance, home of the Darnall and Carroll families (work undertaken by MAAR Associates); Riversdale, the 19th century residence of George and Charles Benedict Calvert (work undertaken by Engineering Science); Montpelier, the home of the Snowden family; and Northampton, a 17th through 19th century plantation (work undertaken by Louis Berger and Associates). Of special interest is the investigation of two 19th century slave quarters at the Northampton Plantation. Thanks to a cooperative agreement between the Commission and Porten Sullivan, the developer of the tract containing the site of Northampton Plantation, the ruins of the two slave quarters are being incorporated into an interpretive archaeological and historical community park. Archaeological investigations and initial development of the park should be completed in the fall of 1989.

The Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (B.C.U.A.) has recently undertaken several research projects in Baltimore City. Staff archaeologists Scott Simmons and Sarah Oliver along with Liz Aiello, Public Coordinator, have been conducting excavations on the third terrace and the orangerie at Mount Clare Mansion, the 18th and early 19th century country estate of Charles Carroll. Excavations of Carroll's formal garden have revealed an early 20th century drainage system, 18th and 19th century planting features and walkways, and a structure adjacent to the orangerie. Despite the rainy weather, hundreds of secondary students participated in a highly successful education program, and volunteers, interns, and U.M.B.C. field school students actively joined the excavations. The B.C.U.A. has also completed Data

Retrieval Excavations at the site of the future Shot Tower/Market Center Metro Center. Under the direction of Henry Ward, the excavations uncovered the foundations of a 19th century grocery and dry goods store and its associated outbuilding and yard features. Of special interest is the large quantity of seed remains recovered which are currently being analyzed by ethnobotanist Cheryl Holt. Also in Baltimore, Stephen Austin of the B.C.U.A. directed an Initial Reconnaissance Survey for the Fort Covington project. Fort Covington was a military outpost which with Fort McHenry suffered attack during the British bombardment of Baltimore during the War of 1812. The investigations focused on areas of immediate impact due to proposed construction. Although evidence of the fort was not discovered during the investigations, the survey did reveal a mid-19th century structure tentatively identified as the Horner Fertilizer Works which was built in 1848 and burned in 1878. Further work in the area is planned for the near future.

#### *Engineering-Science, Inc.*

Archaeological testing was conducted on the grounds of Montpelier, in Prince George's County. This late 18th-century manor house was built by Major Thomas Snowden II who was known for his early iron-working activities. The work was conducted by archaeologists Ray Wood, Francine Bromberg, Mark Walker, and Keith Barr of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the Maryland National Capitol Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC). The investigations revealed intact strata and features relating to the 18th century use of the property.

Two other historic properties owned by MNCPPC were also investigated by Ray Wood, Francine Bromberg and Holly Heston of Engineering-Science, Inc. At Hazelwood, a frame structure built in three stages during the 18th and 19th centuries, the tests were conducted to ascertain the presence of any earlier remains beneath the latest, Victorian section of the house, but no evidence of 18th or early 19th century occupation was unearthed. Analysis of the work at Marietta, an early 19th century structure built by Supreme Court Justice Gabriel Duvall, is continuing at the present time.

Phase I and II archaeological investigations at Riversdale, an early 19th-century manor house in Prince George's County, were conducted for MNCPPC by Engineering-Science, Inc. Ray Wood directed the Phase I study, and Mark Walker directed the Phase II. Among the features discovered was a complex drainage system located in the basement, which was installed when the house was built. The drainage system and other features were more fully documented in the Phase II study.

A Phase I archival investigation was conducted at Camden Yards in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, prior to the anticipated construction of the new Baltimore

Orioles stadium. A management plan was developed which identified potentially significant 18th and 19th century archaeological resources. Francine Bromberg of Engineering-Science, Inc. directed the project and was assisted by Marilyn Harper, Holly Heston, Thomas Barrett and Cynthia Pfanstiehl.

## WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

#### *Current Research*

Test excavations conducted by Dennis Knepper at Francis Scott Key Memorial Park in Georgetown (Washington, D.C.) revealed the remains of an 18th century structure owned by John Mason, an early legislator from Virginia. In addition, foundations and basements of mid-to-late 19th century commercial structures were discovered. The 18th century structure represents the earliest historic archaeological resource found to date in the District of Columbia. Data recovery excavations were recommended at this site.

An archaeological study was conducted at Building 36 at the Washington Navy Yard. Ray Wood of Engineering-Science, Inc. directed the project. An early 19th century timber wharf was discovered. In addition, brick foundations and features associated with the previous use of the property by the Navy were identified.

Phase II and III archaeological investigations were conducted on property adjacent to the Warner Theatre (51NW88), at 13th and E Streets NW, Washington, D.C. This study was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Eugene Goodman of Engineering-Science, Inc. directed the project. Cultural remains dating from the late 18th century through the early 20th century were recovered from beneath a renovated carriage house originally constructed in the mid-19th century. Analysis of the materials discovered at this site is ongoing.

Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations were carried out at Square 428 (Washington, D.C.). This study was conducted in cooperation with Oehrlein & Associates, Architects. Mark Walker directed the project for Engineering-Science, Inc. The property was the location of a mid-19th century stoneware kiln. The kiln was operated by Richard Butt until 1843, at which time Enoch Burnett took over. The kiln remained in operation until 1862. Blue and grey salt-glazed stoneware was produced by both potters. A waster pit was excavated as part of this study. The kiln itself was not located and may not have survived modern grading and construction.

Andrea Berlin, Holly Heston and Holly Chamberlain

of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted an investigation of the Anacostia Historic District and Barry's Farm Area (Washington, D.C.), in conjunction with the United Planning Organization. Barry's Farm is the site of an historic Black community established after the Civil War in the Anacostia section of Washington, D.C. The study included historical and archaeological research and excavations and the collection of oral histories. Funding came from a matching grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, through the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Historic Preservation Division.

## VIRGINIA

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

### *Current Research*

Two projects were conducted by Dennis Knepper and Ray Wood of Engineering-Science, Inc. on the southern waterfront in Old Town Alexandria on lots consisting of solid fill wharfs constructed into the channel of the Potomac River in the late 18th century. At Roberteau's Wharf (44AX114), built in the early 1790s, a portion of the original wharf surface was encountered four feet below modern grade, exposing an area used for shipbuilding, the surface littered with pitch-soaked wood chips and sawdust, oakum, and scraps of canvas. In other parts of the site, the base of a furnace from an early 19th century brewery and the foundations of a large mid-19th century iron foundry and railroad locomotive works were documented.

Several blocks to the south, at the site of the Old Ford Plant (44AX119), archaeological remains relating to the 18th and 19th century use of the Alexandria waterfront were discovered. These included Keith's Wharf which dates to 1783, the engine room and slipway of a marine railroad, a large ship's cradle and slipway, the associated bulkhead, and portions of several 19th century barges and flat-bottomed river vessels sunk in the adjacent cove and filled over in the early 20th century. This project also was directed by Dennis Knepper and Ray Wood.

Ray Wood of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted an assessment of the Accokeek Furnace in Stafford County. The furnace was originally owned by Augustine Washington, father of George Washington. The project consisted of an intensive archival study and walkover survey to define site boundaries as part of an avoidance program in townhouse development. The location of the blast furnace was previously known; the foundation of a mill and associated mill wall were also documented.

tional Airport have been conducted for the Metropolitan Washington Airport Authority by Mark Walker, Francine Bromberg and Keith Barr of Engineering-Science, Inc. Phase I and II archaeological investigations of Abingdon Plantation on the airport grounds have yielded strata, features and artifacts associated with the 18th and 19th century occupation of the property. Foundations of the house and an associated outbuilding, as well as a well and other features, were discovered. The plantation house was the birthplace of Nelly Custis, Martha Washington's granddaughter.

Archival research was conducted at Potomac Yard (Alexandria) for HOH Associates, Inc. to identify potential cultural resources in the Potomac railyard. The area was occupied by Europeans from the early 18th century on. The Alexandria Canal, linking Alexandria to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, ran through the yard. There is also a high potential for prehistoric occupation.

### *Alexandria*

For the past three seasons, Alexandria Archaeology has investigated the site of a sugar refinery that processed Cuban sugar during the early 19th century. The 1989 investigations exposed extensive foundations probably related to the offices of the refinery. We estimated the dimensions of the building were 20 x 55 feet and may have been only one story tall.

In connection with the sugar house dig, we are interested in exploring the trade relationships in sugar between the United States and the Caribbean during this period. We wish to learn about the relationships between merchants and sugar refiners in the Chesapeake Bay Region. We also are interested in the machinery that made the trade work. What were the relationships between plantation, merchant, shipper, and refiner? Do the records or papers of these types of individuals survive? If other scholars are working on these types of questions, please let us know. Much work has been done on slavery and sugar, the plantations, and now on refineries, but the actual sugar trade seems to have been neglected.

Exploratory excavations at a number of other sites in Alexandria took place this season. These included work at the site of the ante-bellum slave pen on Duke Street. We conducted testing in the vicinity of Civil War trenches associated with Fort Williams, one of the defenses of Washington. This fall we conducted an on-going archaeological inventory of the grounds of the Boyhood Home of Robert E. Lee at 607 Ononoco Street. The house was constructed originally by John Potts, secretary of the Potomack Canal Company, in 1795. Early insurance records show a one-story brick office building and a carriage house in the side yard which disappeared sometime in the 19th century.

Archaeological investigations at the Washington Na-

## WEST VIRGINIA

Reported by: Susan Frye

### *Shepherd College*

Dr. Charles Hulse and students from Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, WV, excavated two unmarked historical cemeteries in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia this past fall. The first, dating from 1760-1840, was discovered during road construction and contained 30-35 individuals. Three individuals from a Black cemetery dating 1810-1830 were excavated following their discovery during construction of a housing development. Legislation currently is before the West Virginia State Legislature to protect unmarked historical cemeteries such as these.

### *Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*

Excavations continue in the backyards of a 19th-century commercial/residential block along the Shenandoah River. This work, under the direction of Dr. Paul Shackel, has uncovered two early 20th-century privies, late 19th-century storage sheds, and features associated with early 19th-century occupation by an important U.S. Armory official, the Master Armorer. Fieldwork results will guide restoration of the backyards, as well as provide insights about the residents of this area.

## NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### *Red Bay*

Jim Tuck of Memorial University continued excavations at this 16th century Basque whaling site in southern Labrador. The team was rewarded by the discovery of several additional garment fragments including what appears to be a shirt or jacket and several other large pieces of textile, as yet unfolded. The collection of 16th century mariners' garments now comprises four shirts or jackets, two pairs of trousers, one pair of stockings, a knitted cap, and fragments of a large number of other garments. Two complete sets of clothing are now being reproduced by Elise Dubuc using materials and techniques as close to the originals as possible; they will be exhibited at the Red Bay Visitor Centre, constructed by the Community of Red Bay and slated to open in 1990. The 3,500-square-foot, three-story building includes a small theater, gift shop and exhibits of artifacts found at the sites of shore stations, 1:4 scale models of the whale hunt, tryworks and a cooperage, and reproductions of other objects in addition to the clothing. The number of visitors to the site in 1989 increased 60% to over 3,200.

Excavation and survey of 18th century sites revealed

what appear to be many components of the habitation of Pierre Constantin, a Quebec entrepreneur. The main structures occupied by Europeans, several small structures probably of native employees, and at least one special purpose sealing camp have been recorded. Glass beads, ceramics, shot, gunflints, construction hardware and other objects dominate the assemblages which will be enlarged by excavations planned for 1990.

### *Ferryland*

In September and October limited excavations by Memorial University at Ferryland, the site of George Calvert's 1621 Colony of Avalon, located a thin occupation layer at a slight remove from the center of the settlement. It is thought that the excavations were located outside the palisade which enclosed about four acres; unfortunately, no trace of the palisade itself was discovered.

### *Signal Hill National Historic Park*

A three-year program to excavate and expose structural remains for park interpretation was begun this summer with the excavation of the armory of the British garrison. Constructed around 1814, the building survived the departure of the garrison from St. John's in 1870 and saw several years of civilian use before destruction by fire around the end of the 19th century. Mortared fieldstone foundation walls, a large, subdivided cellar, a double hearth and the base of a forge were uncovered. Civilian use of the building included extensive renovations which disturbed much of the military context. Little evidence was found of deposits associated with the forge. Most of the artifacts recovered from the cellar postdate the structure, coming from the 20th century occupation of a nearby signalman's house. The foundation remains themselves present a serious stabilization problem. Difficulty arises from the combination of poor construction materials and the harsh environment on Signal Hill. A reassessment of the program will be made in the coming season, in light of cost and on-going maintenance requirements.

A private donation of \$500,000 for a trail system and viewing decks on the summit of the hill gave us an opportunity to excavate two of the original gun batteries, built in 1797. Bases of massive stone walls for the North and South Circular Batteries include radial elements for the sides of the gun embrasures. The batteries are perched on the edge of a cliff overlooking the city of St. John's. Much of their original structure has collapsed. The remains, to be incorporated into the viewing decks, present a similar problem of stabilization due to poor construction and precarious, exposed location.

The research was directed by Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, with a crew under contract with Jim Tuck, Atlantic Archaeology Limited.

## NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### *Shubenacadie Canal Project*

This is an on-going effort of the Archaeology Laboratory at Saint Mary's University and the Shubenacadie Canal Commission. The archaeological investigations, under the direction of Stephen Davis, S.M.U., were begun in 1983, with surveys along a 1 km. stretch of the canal within the confines of the City of Dartmouth. This effort led to the excavation of four features in 1984, including a blacksmith's forge and a domestic structure dating to 1830. The dwelling was occupied by Irish immigrants who provided labor for the construction of the canal, and is one of at least four houses of a small Irish community on the canal.

The 1989 project is a co-operative venture with the Technical University of Nova Scotia directed at understanding how the locks worked. To date we have uncovered a swing-gate mechanism at the Wellington Lock on Grand Lake. A sand bag dam and pumps were used to drain the area. The wooden support structure and sills for the swing gates were then exposed, as well as the lower third of one gate. This piece is estimated to weigh over 3,000 pounds, being constructed of massive white oak timbers. It also contains, in closed position, two of the original sluice mechanisms. These are iron butterfly-type sluices which allowed water to fill the lock when the gates were closed. Unfortunately, we were unable to determine how the sluice gates operated, as the gate lay on the side containing these works.

A second task was to uncover the mechanism related to a drop gate system at the Horne Lock, near Enfield. This lock was constructed following techniques used on the Morris Canal in New Jersey, i.e., a dry stone chamber had been built with vertical beams covered with blanks to form the walls of the lock. The deteriorated condition of the stone walls made removal of the water impossible. A diver investigated the gate by feel in murky conditions, giving a fairly detailed description.

In 1990 we hope to recover both gate systems from the Wellington Lock, and to drain the Horne Lock for further investigations.

### *Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park*

Andree Crepeau reports that Charles Burke has completed the final year of fieldwork for the cultural resources survey project. Originally scheduled for three years, the project was forced into a fourth year by the wealth of sites found outside the reconstructed area.

Meetings have begun with a forester to devise a forest management plan for the many seige sites located in dense woods. New environmental regulations and

changes in the construction standards of services such as roads and bridges has meant a proliferation of minor salvage, monitoring and planning for testing for the Archaeology Unit.

Work progresses on the Backlog Conservation Project under the direction of Jim Campbell, Steve Lohnes and Doug Ross. The second year of this 10-year project saw the construction of an addition to the collection storage building. Some 600 boxes of iron artifacts were unpacked, sorted and stored again using archival materials. Most of these artifacts are now kept in open storage units and are thus readily accessible for study. The project will ultimately see the treatment of 14,000 artifacts and improvements in the storage conditions of an additional 12,000.

### *Halifax Citadel*

Excavations to provide information for the latest phase of restoration work at Citadel Hill were conducted this summer with a staff of 21 under contract to Apis Enterprises, with field director Nicola Hubbard. Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, was project manager. Excavations were primarily centered on the North Front of the Citadel, in areas related to activities from the smooth-bore gun period (ca. 1850s-1860s). Elements relating to parapet design, magazine drainage, location of gun emplacements and various construction techniques have been recorded.

A fall/winter project is continuing work for further restoration design. Problems facing the archaeologists include a considerable quantity of pigeon droppings in one of the defence casemates. This latter poses a serious health hazard of which archaeologists should be aware. People working in such infested and confined conditions without adequate protection can contract histoplasmosis, a debilitating lung disease.

The project is scheduled for completion in December or January. Earl welcomes any inquiries or visitors to the Citadel, which remains open all year.

### *Fort Anne National Historic Park*

During July and August, Birgitta Wallace Ferguson of the Canadian Parks Service directed excavations at Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal. The area was claimed by Charles de Menou, Sieur d'Aulnay, in 1636, long after the nearby site of de Monts' and Champlain's habitation of 1605 had been abandoned. D'Aulnay made the site his headquarters under the old name of Port Royal. He built the first fort a few years later. This fort, a small rectangular enclosure, fell into disrepair after being conquered by the British in 1654. Returned to the French in 1687, it was substantially enlarged, but failed to withstand a second attack in 1710. British improvements to the French fort were relatively minor. The town was renamed Annapolis Royal, and the fort, now Fort Anne, became headquarters for the British forces in Nova

Scotia. Abandoned in the 19th century, Fort Anne fell into disrepair. By 1917, when it was declared one of Canada's first National Historic Parks, only a powder magazine and the 1797 officers' quarters remained standing within the earthen walls.

The excavations are part of a planned 6-year program. The long-term archaeological goal is to document the location of d'Aulnay's fort and the subsequent structural history of the fort. So far, a large undocumented structure has been partially excavated. Its purpose and age are uncertain as most of the associated artifacts are from secondary fill deposits.

A line of post molds may prove to be part of the palisade of d'Aulnay's fort. Associated with it and in a partially upright position, was a large slate tablet with the inscription "JOSEPH DE MENOY SIEVR DONES 1651". Joseph de Menou, Sieur d'Aulnay, was the oldest of the sons of Charles de Menou and inherited his father's property and title after Charles' death in 1650. Joseph died in France during the 1660s. It is believed that the tablet is a property marker, establishing Joseph's rights at a time when these were being disputed by d'Aulnay's creditor, Le Borgne.

Included in the 1989 objectives was the task of finding the location, dimensions and mode of construction of a colonnade for the 1797 officers' quarters, slated for reconstruction.

#### *Kejimikujik National Park Petroglyphs*

Under the direction of Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, a research team hired through a contract with Apis Enterprises completed the recording of the last major concentration of petroglyphs known in the park, at Fairy Bay. The glyphs date primarily to the 19th century. Images include male and female figures in historic Micmac dress, hunting and fishing scenes, animals, sailing ships with detailed rigging, female peaked hats and traditional double-curve designs. Micmac names and dates are also abundant, many in a 19th century script developed by Silas Rand for the Micmac language. The glyphs are finely engraved on slate bedrock on the shores of Kejimikujik Lake. They are interspersed with numerous names, dates and images left by 19th century Euro-American settlers as well as hunters and fishermen who travelled with Micmac guides. The glyphs are virtually invisible today and have suffered considerably from inadvertent graffiti vandalism. The crew worked primarily at night to record the images, using flashlights to highlight the lines which were marked with white water-based paint. Photographs and tracings were then made in daylight. The tracings and photographs are on file in the Halifax office of C.P.S., as are those from three other sites in the park.

#### *Castle Frederick*

From June 23 to the end of September, 1989, Marc Lavoie tested the remains of four structures at Castle Frederick, in Upper Falmouth. This work was part of a survey for sites on the N.S. shore of the Bay of Fundy directed by Michael Deal of Memorial University of Newfoundland. One structure was a pre-expulsion Acadian site. Two other sites were tenants' houses associated with Castle Frederick. The fourth was the castle itself, a large manor house occupied by Frederick Wallei DesBarres, landowner and cartographer. The test excavations revealed interesting structural details of all four sites, and recovered a variety of artifacts produced between 1740 and 1830. Other historical sites were also located during the coastal survey.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

#### *Fredericton Military Compound*

Archaeological testing to establish the historical ground level of the compound was undertaken by Marc Lavoie and James MacPhee for the Archaeological Services Branch, Dept. of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage, New Brunswick. The compound dates from the 1820s to 1870s. Ground levels were found at over one meter below the present grade. The researchers also exposed the stone wall of a bake house and tested for an engineers' store which was not found. A.S.B. offices are located in the adjacent Old Soldiers' Barracks.

#### *Other Sites*

Marc Lavoie conducted a number of surveys in the province:

In an environmental screening of the future site of the Sheraton Riverfront Hotel in Fredericton, for Kileel Developments Ltd., anticipated remains of the Acadian village of St. Anne were not located. Structural remains were associated with late 19th and 20th century occupations.

A brief survey was completed at Mount Carleton Provincial Park, in preparation for park improvements. Lavoie, working for the Archaeological Services Branch, Government of New Brunswick, recorded sites for the Provincial Parks Branch. The Tobique-Nepesiguit Portage in the park has been an important thoroughfare in prehistoric and historic times. Historic structures associated with the logging industry were identified at the head of Nictau Lake, while refuse middens from guides' camps were located near Pine Point on Bathurst Lake.

In October, Lavoie, assisted by Fidele Theriault,

conducted a two-day survey of the possible ancestral home sites of the Landry and Dugas families in Caraquet, NE New Brunswick. The work was performed at the request of local residents by the Archaeological Resources Branch. At the Landry site, a well was located and tested. No artifacts were recovered. At the Dugas site, a small structure was identified, and late cream-ware (1800-1830) fragments were recovered from test excavations.

### *Environmental Impact Assessments*

Washburn & Gillis Associates Ltd., an environmental and engineering consulting firm, with offices in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has recently added heritage resource assessments to its multi-disciplinary range of specializations. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in many jurisdictions now requires the investigation of heritage resources. Although the company has conducted archaeological assessments in the past, the addition of archaeologist Scott Finley to its staff increases its capability to assess heritage-related commitments as specified in the EIA process.

During this past field season Washburn & Gillis Associates undertook the assessment of archaeological resources for two projects. One was associated with a salmon smolt production site in the interior of New Brunswick. Fieldwork showed that the site had no prehistoric component. The historic component was scant and severely disturbed as a result of farming activities. Cultural material dates the site to between the late 19th and mid-20th centuries.

Washburn & Gillis Associates is also involved with heritage resource assessment on the New Brunswick-Prince Edward Island Fixed Link Project (a proposed causeway to the Island). The proposed exit point of the fixed link on the N.D. side is at Jourmain Island, about 3 km. northwest of the Cape Tormentine Ferry terminal. Fieldwork, licensed by the province, indicated some 20 acres of archaeological interest, dating from the early 1800s to the mid-1900s, along the 7 km. corridor. Upon release of the report to the client, detailed data will be on file at the Dept. of Tourism, Recreation & Heritage and at Washburn & Gillis Associates Ltd.

## QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elie

### *City of Quebec*

William Moss, City Archaeologist, reports that La Ville de Quebec, in collaboration with Quebec Cultural Affairs Department, is currently carrying out research and site development projects on several major sites in Quebec City:

**Place-Royale:** Place-Royale, the 17th-century heart of Quebec City, has been the object of several research and site development projects over the past 20 years. A final excavation and full analysis of the prehistoric components from several past field projects on this site located under the public square were recently completed (CERANE, *L'occupation historique et préhistorique de la place Royale*, Québec, Ville de Québec et ministère des Affaires culturelles, 1989, 426 pp.). Two studies concerning habitation and commerce in the Place-Royale district during the 19th century have also been completed (Ethnotech inc., *La fonction résidentielle à Place-Royale entre 1820 et 1860*, Ville de Québec et ministère des Affaires culturelles, 1989; and Groupe de recherche en histoire du Québec rural inc., *La fonction commerciale à Place-Royale, 1820 à 1860*, Québec, Ville de Québec et ministère des Affaires culturelles, 1989). These two studies complete a research program begun in the early 1980s. They will be followed up by a synthesis of the analyses presented in the 20 or so reports comprising the series.

**La place de la Gare:** La place de la Gare is a 5,000-square-meter site situated in the 17th, 18th, and 19th century port district. The site, presently a parking lot in front of Quebec's Gare du Palais train station, is scheduled for redevelopment in 1990. Following archival research carried out by the History Department of l'Université Laval in 1987 (Jean Benoit, Daniel La Roche et Marc Vallières, *L'ancien chantier: un faubourg en pleine évolution (1670-1870)*, Québec, Ville de Québec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Québec et du patrimoine, 1988, 200 pp.), a site inventory was carried out during the winter of 1988. This inventory included an experimental ground-penetrating radar survey in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada. Results, available in the report Groupe de recherche en histoire du Québec rural inc., *Inventaire archéologique, place de la Gare et les environs* (Québec, Ville de Québec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Québec et du patrimoine, 1989, 203 pp.), indicated that several archaeological assemblages were still present on the site. These include a 17th-century redoubt, portions of 18th and 19th-century shipyards (including the French Régime royal shipyards), three successive market halls dating from the middle of the 19th century, and two 19th-century train stations. A large-scale field excavation is currently underway, and later construction work will be monitored in accordance with the general research design. The field project is under the direction of a specially created consortium of regional consulting firms, the Société archéologique de l'ancien chantier. A full report will be available in 1991 (Société archéologique de l'ancien chantier, *Fouilles archéologiques, place de la Gare et les environs*, Québec, Ville de Québec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Québec et du patrimoine [in preparation]).

**La Grande Place:** La Grande Place is a 4,000-square-meter site situated in a 19th-century workers' suburb which was also presumed to be the site of a Late Woodland Iroquoian and Contact Period village: certain sources suggested that this may be the site of the village of Stadacona, visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. The site, presently a parking lot in the Lower Town, is scheduled for redevelopment in 1990. Archival research, environmental reconstruction and an on-site inventory were carried out in 1988 (Recherches ARKHIS, *Etude de potentiel et expertise archéologique, la Grande Place, Québec, Ville de Québec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Québec et du patrimoine*, 1989, 177 pp.). Results indicated that no vestiges of possible historic and prehistoric occupation before urban expansion into the secteur beginning in 1818 were apparent. Excavations were subsequently carried out on several properties selected for the socio-economic profile of their inhabitants: most of the suburb's residents worked in the nearby shipyards on the Saint-Charles River. Preliminary data analysis is now under way, and a full report will be available in early 1990 (Recherches ARKHIS, *Rapport de fouilles archéologiques, la Grande Place, Québec, Ville de Québec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Québec et du patrimoine* [in preparation]).

**Les îlots Bell et Hunt:** Les îlots Bell et Hunt are two 18th and 19th-century waterfront properties situated on the Saint Lawrence River shore, on either side of the new Musée de la civilisation. The museum site was partially excavated and monitored in 1984. Both adjacent sites are prime properties for private-sector redevelopment. Following a CRM study of the Lower Town (Groupe Harcart, *Etude d'ensemble des sous-secteurs Sault-au-Matelot et Saint-Paul, Québec, Ville de Québec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Québec et du patrimoine*, 1988, 413 pp.), an on-site inventory was carried out in 1988 (Groupe Harcart, *Inventaire archéologique, îlots Bell et Hunt, Québec, Ville de Québec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Québec et du patrimoine*, 1989, 105 pp.). Results indicated that the îlot Hunt was particularly interesting as the site of 17th and 18th-century waterfront batteries as well as of 19th-century port-related activities (warehousing, coopering, baking). The îlot Bell, largely disturbed by 20th-century construction, is nonetheless interesting for remains of early 19th-century wharf infrastructures. Appropriate protection and research procedures are currently being formulated by the Ville de Québec and the Cultural Affairs Department.

**Palais de l'Intendant Site:** La Ville de Québec, in collaboration with the Québec Cultural Affairs Department and Laval University, recently inaugurated its archaeological interpretation center at the Intendant's Palace site. The center, which is open from May to October, relates the history of this multi-component, multi-functional site spanning over three centuries of urban

history. Research has been carried out on the site by Laval University since 1982.

**Historic District:** Several archaeological CRM studies have been carried out or are currently underway for specific properties within the Historic District. These include: Jacques Guimont, *Évaluation du potentiel archéologique, 1192, 1194, 1196 et 1198 rue Saint-Jean* (1988, 99 pp.); and Ethnoscop inc., *Évaluation du potentiel archéologique de l'îlot Mont-Carmel* [in preparation]. Monitoring of road-construction work or of specific redevelopment projects has also been carried out: Daniel Simoneau and Serge Rouleau, *Rapport de surveillance archéologique, Rues Sault-au-Matelot, Saint-Jacques, et Saint-Antoine* (1988, 435 pp.); Daniel Simoneau, *Rapport de surveillance archéologique, les halles du Vieux-Port* (1988, 155 pp.), *Rapport de surveillance archéologique, rue Saint-Jean, Québec* [in preparation], and *Rapport de fouilles archéologiques, la Côte du Palais, Québec* [in preparation]. All of these reports are deposited with the Ville de Québec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Québec et du patrimoine.

The public utility companies Hydro-Québec, Gaz-Métropolitain and Bell Canada have continued to monitor their excavations in the Historic District. A series of annual reports detailing results of each company's operations, prepared by the consulting firm CERANE, is available.

**Université Laval:** Professor Marcel Moussette reports that Laval University, in cooperation with the City of Québec, conducted under his supervision its 8th annual field school on the site of the Palais de l'Intendant. The new information gathered will be very useful in dating and identifying the numerous occupation levels that are characteristic of this site. Also, three different systems used at different times for evacuating waste water from the Boswell-Dow brewery (1852-1968) were identified. Helène Côté, a student at the master's level, will be in charge of the preliminary report. Since the fall of 1988 when two reports were published on the site, Laroche's on building hardware and Brossard's on the dig of 1987, two more studies have come out, one by Catherine Fortin on the plant remains and the other by Nicole Dorion on the industrial ethnology of the Boswell Brewery. Four more publications are now being prepared: Paul-Gaston L'Anglais on diverse operations of salvage done on the site, Annie Quesnel on the dig of 1988, Anne Desgagne on the dig of 1986, and Pierre Halle on the gunflints belonging to the King's stores.

Dominique Lalande, a student at the Ph.D. level, continued for a second year the excavation of two ovens used to produce whale oil on the site of Bon-Desir some 20 miles down river from Tadoussac on the St. Lawrence River. So far, she has been able to demonstrate from her data that one oven had two fireplaces and the other

three. The difference in construction seems to confirm that these structures occupy a different place in time, but the artifacts are too scarce and not diagnostic enough to date precisely the occupation of the site to the 16th century and relate it to the Basque sites of the Strait of Belle Isle. More research will be needed on this site, especially since an area rich in artifacts was discovered during the last days of the dig.

Paul-Gaston L'Anglais has just finished his doctoral dissertation studying and comparing artifact deposits from latrines in Quebec City and Louisbourg, N.S. Richard Fiset has submitted for evaluation his master's thesis on the industrial archaeology of the Duberger River in Charlesbourg. And Pierre Cloutier is currently studying the ceramics from the D'Youville square in Quebec City in order to establish the social status of the inhabitants of the St. John's suburbs in the 18th century.

## ONTARIO

Reported by: W. Bruce Stewart

### *Inge-Va*

The 1989 investigations at the Inge-Va estate, an Ontario Heritage Foundation property located in Perth, focused on the archaeology of the landscape. Combined programs of modern vegetation sampling and pollen coring were conducted by paleo-ethnobotanist Steve Moncton of Archaeological Services Inc. To date, over 50 extant plant species were recorded on the property, while over 30 species were represented in the pollen samples. It is anticipated that the data generated by the study will greatly aid in the eventual restoration of the gardens.

### *Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study*

The Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study (KAMPS), directed by W. Bruce Stewart of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, has entered into its final stages of recommendations and implementation. The multi-stage archaeological planning study was designed to identify potential archaeological resources within the city and develop appropriate management strategies for the conservation of the resources. Extensive background research combined with the field testing of 35 Kingston properties has contributed to the identification of five zones of archaeological potential within the city. Completion of the study is scheduled for early 1990. For further information on KAMPS, please contact W. Bruce Stewart, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, 370 King Street, West, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 2X4.

### *Molly Brant Property*

The Kingston property of Molly Brant, a Loyalist and leader of the Mohawk people, was first tested in 1988

as part of the Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study. Since the property was scheduled for redevelopment, it was recommended that the landowners, the City of Kingston, initiate a salvage excavation of the site. Susan Bazely, Staff Archaeologist with the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, undertook the excavations which focused on the tenuous remains of a house and the more substantial remains of a limestone privy constructed in the late 18th to early 19th century. Testing in the privy provided evidence of two distinct deposits, one being mid-19th century in origin, while the second related to the early 19th century occupation of the property by Molly's daughters. A preliminary report is due by year's end.

### *St. Thomas Anglican Cemetery*

A major cemetery investigation was prompted by the planned closure and redevelopment of the St. Thomas Anglican Cemetery, a 19th century pioneer cemetery located in the town of Belleville. Heather McKillop of Northeastern Archaeological Associates supervised the excavation of some 573 bodies. Coffin hardware included approximately 3,600 coffin handles and name plates. It is anticipated that the results of the field work and analysis will be published in the spring.

### *Windsor Railway Lands*

The impending redevelopment of the Canadian National Railway Yards on the south shore of the Detroit River in Windsor, Ontario, prompted the city to sponsor a major archaeological assessment of the property. Under the direction of Randy Johnston, Staff Archaeologist with the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, the field crew has been testing the property in hopes of locating evidence of the early 18th century Ottawa village and cemetery located in the area, mid-18th century French strip farms, and late 18th and early 19th century British settlement. Evidence of substantial prehistoric settlement is also anticipated. Early results of the field testing indicate that a wide range of archaeological resources survived the 140 years of railway activities.

### *Canadian Parks Service — Ontario Region*

For a total of three weeks, Caroline Phillips, Steve Mills, Chris Grant and Bruce Mooney, assisted by volunteer Leif Lundgaard and Wendi Briggs, conducted research to assist with period landscaping scheduled to begin at Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst in 1990. A resistivity survey conducted by University of Waterloo student Tara Hunter and her supervisor, Dr. David Nobes, identified six target areas, three of which proved positive for features. A large, turn-of-the-century midden and a fence line were located.

A week was spent at Woodside National Historic Site in Kitchener as part of a weekend program called "Rooting and Reminiscing." ORO historian Tina Bates

accompanied archaeologists Caroline Phillips and Lorene Jacobs. Ms. Bates interviewed former residents of the house, while the archaeologists continued excavation of a garbage-filled outhouse pit believed to date to the 1886-1893 occupation by former Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

On the Rideau Canal, Caroline Phillips and Steve Mills spent several days at Woods Mills in Smiths Falls. Woods Mills, built in 1892, is to become a museum and the new headquarters for the Canadian Parks Service Rideau Canal. Excavation was conducted on the exterior to determine if any remains of an earlier 1831 wooden mill could be found. The excavation revealed few artifacts, no definite structural remains, and a history of disturbance to the site. In September the archaeologists were joined by material culture researcher John Light, from Canadian Parks Service headquarters in Ottawa to assist in the removal of mill artifacts which covered the ground surface in the basement of the mill and elevator.

At Perth, the foundations of the Beckwith Street Storehouse/Bridge Tender's House (ca. 1890) were examined in preparation for a restoration of the site.

Steve Mills and John Franklin supervised a contractor's excavation of a utility line at Sault St. Marie Locks in May. No features were uncovered during this work.

The Sir John Johnson House in Williamstown, Ontario, was the focus of a 12-week excavation during the past summer. The "Manor House," as it is known locally, was built in three phases beginning between 1784 and 1792. The 1989 season was a continuation of a program begun in 1988, in support of stabilization work on the structure. The project, supervised by David Christianson, Joe Last, Arnie Feast, and Suzanne Plousos, extensively tested a corridor around the perimeter of the house. A volunteer program involving members of the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeology Society, among others, allowed testing of nearby features including a icehouse. As well, a previously unknown stone-lined privy, probably dating to the 1821-1838 period of occupation, was located and partially excavated.

In May 1986 ORO archaeology staff monitored excavations for the installation of an interpretive display at Navy Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. The ca. 1779 marine complex included a wharf, cradle, capstan and stores. Between 1791 and 1796 the renovated storehouse served as Government House and residence for Governor Simcoe. With the relocation of the seat of government to York, Navy Hall was used as a mess hall and barracks and later as the Commissariat store. The building was moved several times, and the present structure is situated immediately south of the original Navy Hall Storehouse. Clearance for the display installation involved the augering of seven post holes and the ex-

cavation of one test pit. The investigation revealed both 20th and 19th-century fill layers and a late 18th-century occupation. A highly organic, brick-filled depression was also uncovered. It is believed to represent the remains of the cellar pit and north wall of the original 1779-1812 storehouse. The investigation also provided valuable data pertaining to the stratigraphic sequences and historic landscape contours which will assist in future site interpretation.

Point Pelee National Park, at the western end of Lake Erie, requested the services of the C.P.S. Ontario Region Archaeology Unit to accurately locate a trailside display commemorating the operation of an historic marine disaster life-saving station at the top of the point. The original station, including a coxwain's residence, boathouse, and launching ramps, was erected in 1900, but subsequently underwent a series of reconstructions and relocations (likely in response to the rapidly receding shoreline). By the 1930s, the station was abandoned, and by the 1950s all structures were removed. Relying primarily on a "pace-and-shovel" survey methodology augmented by limited test excavation, a crew of four was able to find evidence over a five-day period of the first life-saving station; relocate the boat launching ramp for the second station (ca. 1925); and relocate the coxwain's dwelling.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

*17th Century Ceramics from Nicholas Denys' Fort St. Pierre, St. Peters, Nova Scotia.* Denise Hansen, *Research Bulletin #271*, Canadian Parks Service. The ceramics consist of at least 32 vessels predating destruction of the site by fire in 1668-1669. This small but well-dated collection is a useful addition to the slowly developing corpus of excavated materials from 17th century sites in Canada.

*Archaeological Survey at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, 1986-87.* Charles Burke, *Research Bulletin #273*, Canadian Parks Service. This bulletin outlines the results of the first year of the survey for archaeological sites outside the reconstructed areas of the 18th century town, particularly along the shores of Louisbourg Harbour.

*Progress of the Archaeological Survey Project, Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, 1987-88.* Charles Burke, *Research Bulletin #277*, Canadian Parks Service. This bulletin summarizes the results of the second field season.

Research Bulletins are available upon request from:  
Research Publications  
Archaeological Research Division  
Canadian Parks Service  
1600 Liverpool Court  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada K1A 0H4

*Archaeology in Newfoundland & Labrador 1986*. Annual Report #7, Newfoundland Museum, Historic Resources Division, Dept. of Municipal and Provincial Affairs. This latest edition includes reports on surveys and excavations of European and historic native sites from the 16th to 19th centuries, including Red Bay, Ferryland, Inuit & Innu sites in Labrador, and a 17th century shipwreck at Fermeuse.

## RECENT APPOINTMENTS

Reported by: Nancy Dickinson

Here are several recent appointments that have been brought to our attention:

Terry Klein, Chief  
Cultural Resources, Southeast Region  
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

John Seidel  
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Anthropology  
University of Maryland

Lu Ann De Cunzo  
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Anthropology  
University of Delaware

Susan Henry, Preservation Planner  
National Park Service  
Washington, D.C.

Evelyn Tidlow, Archaeologist  
Allegheny National Forest  
Warren, Pennsylvania

Diana Wall  
Acting Co-director for the Concentration in History and Historical Archaeology, Department of Anthropology  
New York University  
(and she continues to be Curator of Archaeology, South Street Seaport Museum)

David Starbuck  
Visiting Associate Professor  
Dept. of Anthropology  
University of Vermont

Also, George Miller has been awarded a duPont Fellowship and is in residence at the Winterthur Museum for the fall of 1989.

## CORRECTION

In Number 14 of the CNEHA Newsletter (June 1989), there were several omissions in the report on "The Jamestown Conference: Ceramic Typology and Research" (pp. 7-8). The corrections/additions are as follows:

- 1) Stephen Potter is with the National Park Service;
- 2) Stephen Patrick (not "Patick") is with Historic Annapolis Foundation;
- 3) the co-authors with Patrick were Anne Yentsch (Historic Annapolis Foundation) and Karen Bescherer (The New Jersey State Museum).

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