

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1990

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Reported by: Pierre Beaudet

Two important decisions which concern every CNEHA member were taken at the Council's board meeting held in New York City on March 9th of this year. The first concerns the reaffirmation of the purpose of our organization and the second a need for change.

Firstly, the board reaffirmed that the Council's principal goal is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historic sites. This decision was taken implicitly by maintaining without interruption—despite serious financial difficulties—the three principal vehicles developed over the years to accomplish this goal: the Annual Meeting, the *Journal*, and the *Newsletter*.

Secondly, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, it was decided to seek ways to cut costs and increase revenues in order to overcome the Council's present financial difficulties. One of the solutions retained combines a drive to increase CNEHA membership and an increase of membership dues which is sufficient to cover the costs related to the publication of the *Journal* and *Newsletter*. The analysis of costs versus revenue data indicates unequivocally that dues presently collected from each student, joint and regular member are lower than the costs related to the production of the publications received. Therefore membership dues collected for the next calendar year (1991), though remaining lower than those of most comparable organizations, will increase as follows:

Individual.....	\$ 20.00 U.S.
Student.....	\$ 12.00 U.S.
Joint.....	\$ 25.00 U.S.
Fellow.....	\$ 35.00 U.S.
Non-profit organization.....	\$ 30.00 U.S.
Business.....	\$ 40.00 U.S.
Life.....	\$ 500.00 U.S.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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

UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Once again there has been a relatively low volume of activity for the editorial office. Editorial Assistant Sally Pendleton and I have processed two additional manuscripts

through the review process. This should close out Volume 17, and we are confident we can get this volume out before the end of 1990. Although this is good news, it doesn't bring us up to date—

Volume 17 is our 1988 journal!

We hate the idea of "catching up" by skipping issues (that is, issuing a single journal as Volume 17, 18, 19) as CNEHA had to do it in the past. I know there is a great deal of very good work being done and literally hundreds of papers are given at various local, regional and national conferences. Many of these never see the light of day as published articles. I urge all of you who have languishing manuscripts to consider the joys of publishing!

Don't forget: *Northeast Historical Archaeology* is the only regional journal devoted to historical archaeology in this hemisphere. What's more, we're international—CNEHA has many Canadian members (our honorable Chairman, Pierre Beaudet, works for the Canadian Parks Service), meets alternately in Canada and the U.S., and actively promotes interaction among Canadian and U.S. historical archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* welcomes submissions from both Canadian and U.S. members on topics relevant to historical archaeology in the Northeast Region; we especially urge members to submit reports of field work. The opportunity to publish summary field reports is rare; they are, however, among the kinds of articles our members tell us they want. The special role of a regional journal is to provide a forum for sharing basic data as well as for introducing new methods and new ideas about interpretation.

We received many responses to our request for potential reviewers. So, despite the present lack of papers, we have a growing file of people willing to review the flood of manuscripts we hope to receive from all of you in the near future!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

The volume of information in the CNEHA Newsletter continues to grow, and in a few years we may even approach the national SHA Newsletter! However, as Pierre Beaudet notes in his Chairman's Report, it will require an increase in dues to be able to continue our growth.

With this Newsletter, we are beginning a new column covering current developments in ceramics research. Entitled "Ceramic Research Notes" and written by George Miller, this column will explore recent discoveries and publications related to ceramics.

We also have a detailed report by Anne Yentsch describing the cancellation of the landscape archaeology program at Morven in Princeton, New Jersey. Limited funding for archaeology and historic preservation are creating major problems for many archaeology programs, and the Morven situation demonstrates how vulnerable archaeology can be when confronted with state politics.

MORVEN, NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Anne Yentsch

The landscape archaeology program at Morven in Princeton, New Jersey joins the small, but growing number of public archaeology programs supported by nonprofit institutions which have been cancelled abruptly for political or financial reasons without the completion of fieldwork and/or first level analysis.

In 1986 archaeologists from the Historic Annapolis Foundation were asked by the New Jersey Department of State to design a research program for Morven that would enable the New Jersey State Museum to recover evidence of an 18th-century garden to be used in its restoration and, simultaneously, exhibit to the public the research processes that provide the basis for informed preservation. The Museum was counseled that, realistically, landscape archaeology would require initial testing, 2-4 years of exploratory research, and 2-3 years of final analysis and report preparation (depending upon the complexity and richness of the site). With this in mind, testing began in 1987 and, when the 18th-century garden began to reappear, a full-scale exploratory program was initiated. This program was impacted in 1989 by a state-wide hiring freeze and, in January of 1990, was cancelled five days after Governor James Florio's administration took office. Within eight days, the field equipment and artifacts had been placed in deep storage; by March 10th no historical archaeologists remained on staff.

Preliminary results of the 1988 and 1989 field seasons indicated the presence of two gardens, one terraced with components that included axial walkways, decorative fieldstone embellishments, planting beds, tree-lined paths, fences, and outbuildings. Two earlier roadways were also located as well as an allee lined with horse chestnut trees. Phytolith analysis permitted identification of some of the plantings, but was incomplete at the time the project was terminated. Fieldwork was scheduled for completion in the spring/early summer of 1990 with installation of a renewed garden planned for 1990-91. Architectural analysis by the National Park Service was complete, and a contract for preparation of a master plan had been written. Major fund-raising was to begin with submission of a two-million-dollar grant application on January 24th under the state's historic preservation bond issue. At the present time, no grants have been submitted, there is no contract for the master plan, and the archaeological units lie beneath their winter protection awaiting a decision from the Attorney General's Office as to how and when they can be filled by the state archaeologist. Anti-preservationists have been enthusiastic in their praise of this action: "the archaeologists [have been] thrown out of Morven—something that should have been done long ago. Now it will be safe [from] eggheads." (*Trentonian*, January 29, 1990).

The archaeologists who excavated the site (Anne Yentsch, Naomi F. Miller, Dolores Piperno, Karen Bescherer, Judson Kratzer, Conrad M. Goodwin, John Hennessy) would have written a report synthesizing the documentary, architectural, and botanical information within an anthropological framework, paying close attention to the articulation of changes in the garden landscape with changes in the family.

Special attention would have been given the ethnobotanical analysis and the way in which plant remains—more than 100 planting beds and stains were recorded—revealed the evolution of the garden. Additionally, the interpretation would have emphasized the “many voices” that created the Morven landscape through careful consideration of the roles of women at Morven (cf. Yentsch and Bescherer 1990, Yentsch n.d.). The analytical study of the artifacts would have demonstrated differences in deposition patterns associated with spatial domains of the site linked to male and female activities, with the working gardens and the pleasure gardens, with the social roles of master, mistress, servant, and slave. It would also have dramatically illustrated the changes in material culture that ensued in the 19th century when objects on historic period sites began to proliferate and to show a different set of status designations embedded within object form and decoration than existed in the 18th century. Changes in diet and in hygiene would also have shown that, we suspect, could have been correlated with information on demographic factors and improved life expectancies. Finally, fieldwork demonstrated the usefulness of applying a past system of symbolic logic to the excavation strategy: this has been partially described elsewhere (Yentsch 1990, n.d., Bescherer et al. 1990a, b). However, with fieldwork incomplete, with collections uninventoried, final feature and level designations not made, stratigraphic analysis unfinished, the archaeological team disbanded, and all materials in deep storage at the New Jersey State Museum, there is little that can be learned now from this rewarding, highly complex site.

The situation calls to mind Kent Flannery’s view of archaeologists who excavate a site only to take the materials, “pack them up and put them in dead storage in the hope that [they] can farm them out to a student some day to ease [their] conscience.” Observing that once this has happened, no scholar would be able to find the material still in its original context, Flannery wrote that it was as if someone like Clifford Geertz or Margaret Mead had interviewed an anthropological informant and then executed him so that he could never be spoken to again: “Archeology is the only branch of anthropology where we kill our informants in the process of studying them” (Flannery 1982:275). We would add the caveat that in those cases where archaeologists are not the ones who have deliberately aborted a project and stored a collection before completion of the field work and its full analysis and write-up, the archaeologists have also been put upon the execution block! Hence the steadily growing number of sites where this has happened, and where museum administrators have later felt at liberty to “interpret” the materials themselves without input from the archaeologists in charge of a site—and we have heard of 2 or 3 such cases since the termination of the Morven project—should be of concern to all in our field whatever their locus of study.

We would stress that the Morven project was aborted for political reasons, for issues unrelated to the competence or skill of the archaeologists and architects working on the project. If these issues can be resolved, then it may be possible to salvage some of the project, although the longer the issues take to resolve (and since the archaeologists are not involved with the political issues, they are also not involved in their resolution), the less there will be to save. Unlike professional archaeologists, government bureaucrats do not seem to

realize that “dead artifacts and fieldnotes”—unlike Henry Miller’s well-known “dead oysters” of the Chesapeake—do not always speak clearly and unambiguously about a site’s excavation and data collection even when analyzed by skillful experts.

The project at Morven was begun under the Kean administration for a number of reasons: First, Morven badly needed care and restoration based on thorough research rather than on conjecture. It is one of New Jersey’s most historic homes, and to its past governors Morven is the most significant of the state’s historic properties. The activities of the men and women (including the 10 adroit politicians) who lived within Morven’s walls touch upon the state’s history in many ways and the heritage of the house is multifaceted, linked to the development and growth of the mid-Atlantic region and the nation at political, social and economic (especially agricultural) levels. All of the advanced tools and techniques of historical preservation were to be used in its restoration and then, when finished, Morven was to be a satellite museum of cultural history for the people of New Jersey. Its restoration was also seen as a medium to teach others how preservation should be done and the potential that restoration held for other cities, towns, and villages in the state. Hence, visitors were taken back-stage to see all aspects of the preservation process—the “peek” holes in the walls that showed placement of earlier fireplaces, stairwells, and ceiling heights, excavation units in the crawlspaces where earlier entryways once stood, and units in the lawn where walks, roads and trash middens were located. Thousands of schoolchildren participated in the Sandbox archaeology program, and outreach programs reached across the state from the very young to the very old.

Today, Morven’s legacy is unfulfilled; from an archaeological point of view its features and artifacts—below ground and in deep storage—are threatened. As archaeologists we believe historic landscapes should not be buffeted about by the flux and flow in political power structures; it should be possible to manage them in a way that transcends political issues. We trust that because the Florio administration is sympathetic to the concerns of preservation, as it proceeds with its restructuring of the New Jersey government the new administration will give Morven and its fragile archaeological resources further and careful attention and that funding sources, private or public, will be found for the master plan and for orderly completion of the work begun as part of the landscape archaeology project.

Bescherer, Karen, Judson M. Kratzer, and Anne Yentsch 1990 Reflections of Changing World Views: Garden Evolution in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, Arizona, January 1990.

Bescherer, Karen, Conrad M. Goodwin, Judson M. Kratzer, and Anne Yentsch 1990 The Gardens at Grumbithorpe, Germantown, Pennsylvania. Landscape Archaeology Report No. 2, Morven Research Group in Landscape Archaeology. Report on file at the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks, 321 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Flannery, Kent 1982 The Golden Marshalltown: A Parable for the Archeology of the 1980s. *American Anthropologist* 84:265-278.

Yentsch, Anne

1990 The Archaeological Reappearance of an 18th-Century Princeton Garden. *Expeditions*, Special Edition on Garden Archaeology. Forthcoming, fall 1990.

1990 Morven Women and the Archaeological Record of a Country Estate in Princeton, New Jersey. In *The Archaeology of Gender*, edited by Donna Seiffert. *Historical Archaeology*. (forthcoming 1990/91).

n.d. Archaeological Field Techniques for Recovering the Earlier Garden Landscapes of Morven. In *The Archaeology of Garden and Field*, edited by Naomi F. Miller and Katherine Gleason. University of Pennsylvania Press. (forthcoming).

CERAMIC RESEARCH NOTES

by George L. Miller

CERAMIC RESEARCH NOTES is a new column which will attempt to keep archaeologists abreast of research developments, conferences, and publications related to ceramics. Just what directions this vehicle will take have not been fully defined at this time; however, some of the possibilities include commentary and opinions on needs and directions for ceramic research and short research notes. I would be pleased to have suggestions from readers as well as information related to ceramic activities sent to me for the column. Requests for information are also welcomed.

Conferences and Books

A major ceramic conference sponsored by the Wedgwood International Seminar and the Birmingham Museum of Art will be held in Birmingham from May 3rd through the 5th. The Conference is titled "The Consumer Revolution in Eighteenth Century English Pottery." Several noted English ceramic scholars will be presenting papers. This is the preliminary list of papers:

Carolyn Conley, "Change and Continuity in 18th Century England."

Damie Söhlman, "The Flowering of Neoclassicism."

Nancy Ramage, "Josiah Wedgwood and Sir William Hamilton: Their Personal and Artistic Relationship."

Michael Raeburn, "The Landscape as Portrayed by Wedgwood's Catherine the Great Service."

Gave Blake Roberts, "Wedgwood's London Showrooms."

Robin Reilly, "Wedgwood's Jasper."

Pat Halfpenny, "Facts and Figures: Staffordshire Earthenware Figures in the 18th Century."

David Barker, "Evidence of Creamware: Production and Use."

George Miller and Robert Hunter, "English Shell Edged Earthenwares."

Terrence Lockett, "Wedgwood's Competitors, 1780 to 1810."

Paul Holdway, "Bat Transfer-printing: From Sadler to Spode."

For further information on this conference, contact:

Brydging A. Henley

Birmingham Museum of Art

2000 Eighth Avenue North

Birmingham, Alabama 35203-2565

Winterthur Museum has published a major collection of annotated bibliographies titled *Decorative Arts and Household Furnishings in America, 1650-1920: An Annotated Bibliography*. It is distributed by the University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville. This 392-page work contains 21 bibliographies on topics such as furniture, textiles, metals, architecture, kitchen artifacts, glass and craftsmen. It has three bibliographies on ceramics. Ellen Denker provided a bibliography on American ceramics and one on Continental and Oriental Ceramics. George Miller and Ann Smart Martin have contributed a bibliography on English Ceramics in America. The book sells for \$60.00.

MATERIAL CULTURE WORKSHOP ON CERAMICS

On November 3, 1990, George L. Miller, a leading ceramic authority, will present a one day workshop on "An Introduction to English Ceramics for the Archaeologist" at Bucks County Community College. This 5 to 6 hour presentation covers ceramic form, decoration, technology, and marketing during the 18th and 19th centuries. Archaeologists, students, curators and collectors are welcome. The workshop is limited to 30 participants and costs \$40.00 (includes lunch). If interested, contact Professor Lyle L. Rosenberger, Social Science Department, Bucks County Community College, Newtown, PA 18940. (215) 968-8270.

ARCHAEOLOGY SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

The Institute for New Hampshire Studies at Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire will sponsor a three-week field school (3 credits) in Nautical Archaeology at the site of the Hart's Cove wreck at New Castle, NH.

The Hart's Cove hull remains, believed to represent a shallow-type vessel dating from the late 17th century, are the subject of a National Register nomination by the Department of Historical Resources. Additional information relative to the hull characteristics will complete the documentation process that began in 1986.

Field school dates are June 18-July 7. Housing will be at the University of New Hampshire. Applicants must be

SCUBA-qualified and should have some open water experience. For further information contact Dr. David C. Switzer, Dept. of Social Science, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264 (603) 536-5000, Ext. 2500.

Practicum in Archaeology (Anthropology 3585 & 3586):
Western Minas Basin, Nova Scotia
July 9 - August 17, 1990.

Director: Dr. Michael Deal, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

This practicum involves six weeks of field and laboratory instruction including survey, mapping, excavation and artifact/ecofact analysis in the Minas Basin area. Simultaneous excavations will be conducted at one prehistoric site and one historic site. Each student will have the opportunity to spend two weeks in the laboratory, one week on the shoreline survey, and one week on each excavation site. The field school will be based at the Department of Geology, Acadia University, and is cosponsored by Memorial University of Newfoundland and the Nova Scotia Museum. Volunteers are welcome.

For further information contact:

Dr. Michael Deal (709) 737-8864
Archaeology Unit
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada A1C 5S7.

NEW MASTERS PROGRAM IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Plymouth State College in cooperation with the NH Division of Historical Resources introduced a new Masters in Education program last summer entitled "Heritage Studies." The program concentrates in the summer with a variety of archaeology offerings but also has a few evening courses spread over the academic year. The program offered 3 different courses in archaeology this past summer. Two of them were specially designed two-week courses for teachers and other types of educators. "Foundation I in Heritage Studies: Basics in Archaeology" instructed participants in basic field methods so they could develop educational learning experiences in elementary or secondary schools. Participants worked at a number of historic and prehistoric sites in Northern New Hampshire. Historic sites included Franconia Iron Works, Pike Steam Saw Mill, Smith River Mill Complex, a 1790s log cabin, and an 1800s hilltop farm; and prehistoric sites included the Drake Site in Belmont and two Archaic sites in the Conway area. The general purpose of the course is to introduce a variety of topics and methods used in archaeology which can be incorporated into the curriculum of schools. The other course, "Foundation II in Heritage Studies: Explanation in Archaeology," explores how archaeologists interpret material culture remains. The course explores cemeteries, old dumps, historic architecture, landscapes, old cellar holes, and especially interesting antique shops and flea markets. Participants learn how to use the material world around them to communicate concepts in archaeology, history, geography and other social sciences. The third archaeology course offered was a more traditional

"field school" at three different Archaic sites: a quarry, a seasonal campsite and a base campsite in the Lakes Region of New Hampshire. The excavations at these sites was in cooperation with the State volunteer program called SCRAP.

The Masters program strongly accents archaeology. This coming summer the archaeology offerings will be substantially increased to have both historic and prehistoric archaeology field schools for the entire summer. A 1860s sawmill site with a millwright's residence and outbuildings near Cardigan Mt. is planned as one location, as well as prehistoric sites around Lake Winnepesaukee.

The Masters program can be completed in two summers. For more information on the upcoming summer of 1990 and the M.Ed. in Heritage Studies, contact: Dr. Duncan Wilkie, Director of Heritage Studies, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264 (603) 536-5000, Ext. 2634.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Teaching Historical Archaeology: As part of an examination of the educational setting of historical archaeology in America, I am collecting data on the general orientation and technical organization of all courses in historical archaeology. If you are teaching (or have taught) classes in historical archaeology (undergraduate and/or graduate) please send the following specific items:

- (1) a class outline
- (2) a class syllabus
- (3) a reading list
- (4) any other items you have available and consider important

I am interested in both general courses and more specific offerings (e.g., "Industrial Archaeology," "Archaeology of Historic New England," "Historic Artifacts," "Historical Archaeology Laboratory," "Historical Archaeology Fieldschool"). If a class has been taught over a number of years it would be very helpful if you could send the above materials for the first or initial offering and any intermediate offering that show major changes between the first and current course. Send materials to: Robert L. Schuyler, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Society is pleased to announce receipt of the twelfth royalty check for \$245.58, from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, Edited by Robert L. Schuyler. (\$24.95 + \$2.50 postage. Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

Available for Purchase or Rental:

GROUND TRUTH: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CITY

This film documents the archaeological excavation of Philadelphia's First African Baptist Church Cemetery. The remains of over 140 individuals buried between 1822 and 1841 were recorded at this site, providing important information on health, nutrition and acculturation among early black Philadelphians.

The film details all aspects of this important excavation and stresses the value of historical archaeology for explicating the overlooked and under-recorded elements of our history.

16mm film purchase.....\$400.00
VHS video purchase.....\$85.00
16mm film rental.....\$100.00

For further information contact: Richard Robinson,
Producer Silverwood Films, P.O. Box 4640, Philadelphia,
PA 19127

MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Last spring the Upper Kennebec Archaeological Survey directed by Leon Cranmer attempted to locate some of the sites associated with the Cork settlement, a reported community of up to 30 Irish families settled along the Kennebec River during the resettlement period in Maine which began in 1713. This was the sixth season for the Upper Kennebec Survey, an ongoing research project funded by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and Fort Western Museum in Augusta. The survey was unsuccessful in locating evidence of the Cork settlement, bringing up the question of the nature of the evidence left behind by poor settlers occupying sites for six years or less. It also questions the accuracy of the report by the land grantee concerning the number of people he claims to have settled. The survey was successful, however, in locating the cellar of a first generation (ca. 1750) settler's log home in Dresden, several unmarked graves and evidence of 17th-century occupation in Woolwich which is believed to be the home of Thomas Ashley.

This year the Upper Kennebec Survey will spend a four week field season investigating Agry's Point in Pictston. This was a 17th-century fur trading post built by the Clarke and Lake Company by 1653. The site also contained Agry's boat yard, an 18th-century boat yard responsible for building some of the bateaux used by the Arnold expedition on their march to Quebec.

Another project conducted last season and located along the Kennebec River involved Fort Halifax in Winslow. This work conducted by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission was directed by Leon Cranmer with overall supervision by Dr. Arthur Spiess. Fort Halifax, built in conjunction with Fort Western in Augusta in 1754, was designed to defend New England from an attack from the north down the Kennebec River by the French and their Indian allies.

The only remaining structure of Fort Halifax is one of the blockhouses, believed to be the oldest existing wooden blockhouse in North America. The goal of the two-week excavation was to locate and determine the condition of the cellar of the main building of the fort. The cellar was easily located, confirming mid-19th-century work on the site. It was determined through documentary research and verified through the archaeology that much of the foundation stone of this building had been removed in 1864 by a local resident to construct the foundation of his own house. Numerous artifacts associated with the fort period were recovered, including a wide variety of ceramics suggesting ready access to the latest styles on this remote frontier outpost. Plans are to spend a week at Fort Halifax during the upcoming field season. The goal will be to locate additional structural features of the fort such as the footprint of the second blockhouse and the main gate.

Another season of excavation was carried out at the Phips Site (ca. 1646-1676) in Woolwich. The site is the birthplace of Sir William Phips, the first American-born Englishman to be knighted, and the first Royal Governor of Massachusetts. Since 1986 Robert Bradley of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission has been directing a series of brief field seasons at the site. The Phips home has proved to be a remarkable site. To date, the floor plan of the building is in the form of a longhouse, measuring fifteen feet wide and seventy-two feet long. Thirty-seven post holes define the outside walls of this earth-fast building. Interior posts for partitions, as well as a stone hearth indicate the building had at least four ground-floor rooms. Another field season is planned in 1989 to examine both the back and front yards of the house.

Neill DePaoli, Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation, continued with another field season at the Montouri Site, near Pemaquid. The site appears to be a mid-seventeenth-century fortified industrial and trading complex. Excavation continued in Structure 1 (ca. 1540-1676), which includes a stone-walled cellar complete with a stone floor, and a double wall on the eastern side (possibly suggesting some defensive purpose?). Structure 1 also contains an earth-fast section. The growing evidence of earth-fast architecture at the Montouri Site, the Phips homestead, the Plymouth Colony trading post at Cushnoc (present-day Augusta), and two partially excavated sites in York County is revealing a pattern of extensive use of earth-fast construction in seventeenth-century Maine, and is leading to comparisons with the use and nature of earth-fast construction in the Chesapeake.

During the summers of 1988 and 1989, Neill DePaoli also directed limited work on four of the seventeenth-century structures at Pemaquid which were first excavated in the 1960s. The work was done as part of a restoration grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to stabilize the exposed stone foundations. While few artifacts were uncovered in this re-excavation process, several important structural features were revealed, leading to new interpretations of the use and construction of two of the structures.

Emerson Baker and Samuel Shogren of the York Institute Museum continued their survey of early York County sites. The season's principal find was the farmstead and milling complex of Henry Sayward in York. This site was located while doing survey work for Central Maine Power Company, prior to construction of a new power line. To date, three structures have been identified at the site, in addition to the

remains of the dam for Sayward's 1652 tide-powered saw mill. Sayward's property became the fourth located along New Mill Creek in York in the past several years. Other sites include the ca. 1634 Governor's Mansion at Point Christian, and two homesteads dating from the 1650s. These, and other documented but as yet undiscovered sites in the New Mill Creek area, are creating the opportunity to study neighborhoods and settlement patterns in early Maine. A Phase 2 survey of the Sayward site is planned for this summer.

The Center for Ancient Studies at the University of Minnesota continued its investigation of the impact of industrialization on early nineteenth-century Maine with a second field season at Factory Island in Saco. In addition to a reconnaissance survey of the southern half of the island, director Peter Wells carried out further excavations at the Thomas Cutts mansion site (1785-1933). Cutts was the leading merchant in Saco during the Federal Period; however, his house later served as the home of the agent of the York Manufacturing Company, a leading textile producer. Work at the site in 1989 further delineated the foundation, and provided a rich scatter of artifacts dating to the entire length of site occupancy.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Willimantic Textile and History Museum

The Willimantic Textile and History Museum (Willimantic, CT) has received a \$26,650 grant from the Connecticut Humanities Council for a "Scholar-in-Residence." This award funds a one-year "residency" of a humanities scholar to assist this newly-established museum of industrial and textile history to develop a set of interpretive public programs including teachers' institutes, exhibitions, oral history projects and book discussion series. For more information call Laura Knott Twine, (203) 456-4199.

Eli Whitney Boarding House

Eli Whitney's single men's boarding house (Hamden, CT) has now been transformed into the headquarters of the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation. The original, first floor school room has been changed into exhibition space, and the second floor design with its central hall and six boarding rooms has yielded staff offices. Plans are to use the large kitchen space for interpretation of boarding house life. The Trust will be coordinating future programs and exhibits with the neighboring Eli Whitney Museum.

Griswold

State Archaeologist Nick Bellantoni is conducting a salvage operation on an 18th century family cemetery in Griswold, Connecticut, that was uncovered during a sand and gravel mining operation. When two skulls were uncovered, the 40-50 foot excavation pit was abandoned, and the police and State Medical Examiner were notified, who in turn requested assistance from the archaeologist. A site visit revealed five grave shafts visible in the cliff face of the mining pit, with some skeletal remains exposed. Three of these burials have been excavated. By the tapered shape of the wooden coffins and the nails, these three burials are believed to be 18th cen-

tury. Both the stone-crypt and the brick-crypt interments (which are probably from the 19th century) that were disturbed by the mining are also slated for research.

Dr. Bellantoni, and Dr. David A. Poirier, Connecticut Historical Commission/SHPO, are currently attempting to define the perimeters of the graveyard. Scraping the topsoil of the undisturbed land surrounding the uncovered burials (using a combination of heavy machinery for clearing and shovel shaving) to look for additional "rows" of interments, they located 17 more grave shafts. No headstones have been located. To date the only recovered materials are two small copper pins, evidently clipping the shroud of the associated child burial.

Documentary research has connected the burial plot with the Walton family who first appeared in the Griswold records in 1690. The Waltons apparently left the community by ca. 1850. Dave Poirier was able to locate a ca. 1915 photograph of the cemetery. According to archival sources, there should be approximately 30 interments in total but only two with engraved headstones. Funds and personnel for further fieldwork and archival research are being sought.

According to guidelines established by Public Act 89-368, the State Archaeologist will advertise for the next of kin to these Walton remains. If no relatives come forward, the State will work with the property owner, who has been extremely cooperative and sensitive to the nature of these discoveries, to develop a reinterment program.

A very positive result of this salvage operation is the cooperation between the police, Medical Examiner and the State Archaeologist. Also, Nick Bellantoni is now working with the Department of Environmental Protection's Mining Division to institute consideration of archaeological resources whenever applications for sand and gravel permits are reviewed.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

New York State Museum Receives Grant

The New York State Museum has received a \$92,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to inventory, organize, assess and computerize historic documents vital to the understanding of its archaeological collections. Included are original field notes, maps, photographs, and analytical records of archaeological excavations.

This is the second of a three-phase program to increase the accessibility of the museum's collection. NSF also funded the first phase which resulted in an inventory and computerization of about one million artifacts in the collection. The third phase will upgrade storage conditions and stabilize materials in need of conservation.

Papers of Jacob Leisler

The National Endowment for the Humanities has endorsed publication of the *Papers of Jacob Leisler* at New York University. Any scholars aware of Leisler manuscripts in American or European archives that have not been published or identified previously are requested to inform editor Dr. David William Voorhees. Information regarding Leisler's educational background would be especially valuable. Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Voorhees. History

Department, New York University, 19 University Place, New York, NY 10003. Leisler's rebellion was an important event in the early history of New York (1689) which is currently undergoing new study by scholars.

Excavations at the Home of Uncle Sam

Archaeologists working in Troy, New York, have uncovered evidence of the home of Troy meatpacker Sam Wilson. Wilson is credited with being the inspiration for Uncle Sam. Wilson stamped meat provided to American soldiers during the War of 1812 with a "US", leading them to joke that the meat was provided by Uncle Sam. A park will be created at the site, and visitors will be able to view the home's foundation and the remains of the privy. Wilson died in the house in July 1854. The archaeological work was done by Hartgen Associates of Troy.

Current New York State Research by Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler, NJ. Edward J. Lenik, Principal Investigator:

Town of New Windsor

Archaeological investigations were carried out within the proposed Forge Hill Shopping Village property adjacent to Knox's Headquarters State Historical Site. The project area was in fact part of the original Ellison farm and mill site which Knox and other Continental officers occupied at various times during the American Revolution. The Ellison property on the Hudson River was first settled by Thomas Ellison in 1723. In 1741 he acquired the land on which he built his mill and the present Knox's Headquarters. The project area was part of this 1741 purchase. Located within the project area are two 18th century buildings, the Ellison Tenant House and the Ellison Store-Meeting House. This second house was built in 1791, a store on the first floor and a meeting room for John Ellison's Methodist Sunday School on the second. These buildings as well as a smoke house will be preserved. Evidence of an old road that early maps indicate may be the original route of the King's Highway was uncovered.

Town of Philipstown

A cultural resources survey of the 2576-acre Glenerye Farms Planned Development identified two potential prehistoric sites and over sixty historic sites. The area was settled in the early 18th century following the designation of the Albany Post Road or King's Highway in 1703. Farms developed along a road into the interior and much of the area was logged for the iron works at Cold Spring. Social life in this area focused on the hamlet of McKeel's Corners. Additional archaeological investigations were recommended for two remote mountain top farmsteads virtually untouched since their abandonment early this century; house foundations, root cellars, and barn or outbuilding foundations are extant, and domestic and agricultural artifacts were found on the surface; excavation prior to building should produce a wealth of information about rural life in this area. Archaeological monitoring was recommended for work along the Albany Post Road, and adaptive reuse was suggested for the Glen Aeyre Manor House built in 1906 in the Scottish castle style.

Town of North Castle

A cultural resource survey of the Sands Mill subdivision property recovered one quartz biface of prehistoric origin. Historical resources were more plentiful. The ruins of the Sands Mill industrial complex (c. 18th century to 1904) included a dam, a wheel-pit, a raceway, gristmill and sawmill foundations, and the John Sands cornerstone dated 1812. A significant portion of this complex is extant in spite of road encroachment. Local historians have been able to document the site plan of the early village, and it is possible to identify most of the ruins. The two acre portion of the southeast corner of the property containing the mill and village is being donated to the Town of North Castle. It is adjacent to a small town park containing the site of the barn Major Andre was held in after his capture by the Continental forces.

Town of Kent

A cultural resources survey of the Fieldbrook Subdivision property provided the opportunity to study several stone chambers associated with 19th century farmsteads. Varying in size, the chambers were all set into banks, lined with dry laid stone and capped with large stones. Their locations within the domestic compounds of the farmsteads support a conclusion that they were root cellars. Three, which are intact and in good repair, were recommended for preservation. Archaeological work was recommended for the Mead House Site, a 19th century farmstead. A petroglyph on a formation known as Hawk Rock appears to be historic, but may have prehistoric origins.

Village of Montebello

Archaeological investigations of the U.S. Realty of Montebello property included testing an area known as Indian Rock, an immense glacial erratic which formed several sheltered areas at its base. In spite of its name, no prehistoric material was recovered here. The site contained several ruins of buildings from a dairy farm which was established here about 1905; foundations extant included barns, a house and workers' housing. In the early 1930s summer stock theater had become popular, and in 1933 the dairy barn was converted into the 275-seat Suffern Summer Theatre complete with restaurant, bar, and crafts center. The Theatre closed in 1941, and the complex was destroyed by fire sometime thereafter.

Town of Pawling

A cultural resource survey of the Croton Head Farm Subdivision property provided an opportunity to examine what was known as "The Oblong," a disputed tract of land given to New York in the NY-CT border settlement. Historic features relating to the Quaker history of the area were documented, and Stage II work was recommended on an early sawmill site and what is possibly the remains of the 18th century Merritt Homestead.

Town of Warwick

A cultural resource survey of Centennial Hill Subdivision property revealed three prehistoric sites, including two chert quarries and a nearby campsite-workshop. A Stage II survey was recommended for these sites, but the property owner has decided to preserve these sites intact. The property was settled by the Wheeler family early in the 18th century, and

several historic buildings related to the Wheeler farm still exist. Of these the most significant is the Wheeler Barn (c. 1875): built c. 1875 when agricultural patterns were changing in response to market expansion brought by the railroads, this barn, specifically built for cattle, represents a transitional phase in barn design in Orange County. It is in good condition. Adaptive reuse of this building is recommended.

Town of Newburgh

Stage IA & IB evaluation of the High Ridge Development Property resulted in the discovery of the Hunt-Neaffie Cemetery which dates to the early 19th century. The cemetery lay off the long abandoned King's Hill Road on property acquired by the Snider family early in the nineteenth century. The earliest burial was that of John Hunt in 1807. Stones still exist for his daughter Elizabeth Hunt Neaffie in 1811 and his wife Martha Hunt Neaffie in 1848. Research untangling the mystery of Hunts and Neaffies on Snider land involved deed and probate searches in four counties, an understanding of wood lot purchases, and a view of the social interaction that accompanied the Continental encampment at nearby New Windsor. This site is considered historically significant, and its preservation is recommended. Other historical features remaining from the Snider family occupation of the land in the 19th century were destroyed beyond research worth.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Rufus King Park

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed archaeological testing of the northern third of Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens, New York. This work was conducted at the request of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of New York, and arranged through the efforts of Land-Site Contracting Corporation, who are undertaking the current reconstruction of the park. The park is the location of Rufus King Manor, a standing 18th and 19th century house that was the home of Rufus King from 1806 through 1827. The background research report on King Park indicated that the northern third would include the locations of two former farm outbuildings constructed between 1842 and 1868 by the King family. All proposed impacts associated with the park reconstruction were comprehensively examined by shovel testing. Unfortunately, the shovel tests failed to locate any remains of these outbuildings or any other features dating prior to 1898 when this area became a city park. Testing of the southern two-thirds of King Park including locations adjacent to the manor house is scheduled for spring 1990. For further information please contact the Principal Investigator: William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, N.Y. 10004.

Riverdale Park

The four-year project of archaeological excavations at Riverdale Park in Wave Hill has been cancelled without archaeologists being able to prepare a final report of what was found. The Riverdale Park project was unique in New York City archaeology history in that the Department of Cultural

Affairs and the Parks Department were cooperating in a program to discover archaeological remains in a city park. Cancellation was due to lack of an expected grant from the Institute of Museum Services. A substantial amount of material had been recovered from the 10 sites identified in the survey, and few of the artifacts now will be categorized or evaluated.

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. have conducted the following projects in New Jersey:

Washington Oaks Housing Development

A Phase I cultural resource investigation was conducted on a 122.4-acre tract for the proposed Washington Oaks Housing Development in Princeton, Princeton Township, Mercer County, on behalf of Calton Homes, Inc. Dr. John Hotopp served as Principal Investigator for the project with assistance from Jay Cohen. Background research indicated that the project area was contained in the historic Worth farm, a 220-acre tract that was established in 1697. Field investigations resulted in locating five cultural resources within the project area. These consisted of (1) a late 19th to 20th century garbage dump; (2) a c. 1745 house site; (3) the remains of a stone foundation and brick scatter; (4) a possible historic quarry site; and (5) a non-diagnostic brick concentration. Since the first four sites would not be impacted by proposed construction, no further work was recommended. However, since the brick concentration may represent the remains of a late 18th century structure and may be impacted by the development, then additional investigations were recommended to determine if any intact subsurface features are present at the site.

NJ Route 129 Re-alignment

The field portion has been completed of the Phase I/II archaeological testing at the American Steel and Wire Company industrial complex in Trenton, Mercer County. This testing program is being performed under contract with DKM Properties Corp. of Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Edward Morin served as the Principal Investigator for the project. The field effort focused on two areas identified during a previous archaeological assessment of the American Steel and Wire Company complex. These two areas were expected to contain archaeological deposits and features associated with (1) a basin (Whittaker's Basin, c. 1849 to 1936) for the Delaware and Raritan Canal; (2) the Davies Fire Brick Factory (c. 1849); and (3) the Wilson Axe Factory (c. 1853). Six backhoe trenches were placed within the study area in order to locate these remains and assess their physical integrity. The placement of the trenches was determined by plotting the location and configuration of the basin and two factory buildings on a site plan with the aid of historic maps. The structural remains exposed during the excavation of the basin consisted of two badly deteriorated bulkhead sections that were constructed to prevent the erosion of the basin's walls. Background research indicated that the bulkhead utilized one of three documented construction methods employed on the canal. This particular method, horizontal timbers spiked together and supported by pilings on its exterior face, has also been found, through archaeological investigations, to be typical at a number of waterfront sites along the east coast from Maine to Virginia. No additional work was recommended due to the common nature of the bulkhead, the lack of

an association between the cultural material recovered from within the basin and earlier industries; and the fact that any additional archaeological information on the basin would be redundant.

No evidence was found for the Davies Fire Brick Factory. It appears that all of the buildings associated with the factory were destroyed by the construction of a modern drainage basin. The basin is rectangular in shape and is approximately 12 to 15 feet below the present ground surface at its deepest point.

No *in situ* artifacts were recovered from the area tested to locate the Wilson Axe Factory. All recovered artifacts were from demolition and fill deposits above a mortared sandstone wall that represents the foundation to the axe factory. Subsequent construction of industrial buildings on the site during the late 19th to early 20th centuries has disturbed any intact deposits associated with the factory. Therefore, no further work was recommended.

A final report will be available this summer.

Price Pottery Site

Fieldwork has been completed for a Phase III data recovery program on the Price Pottery Site located within the proposed Harbortowne Waterfront Development Project, Sayerville, Middlesex County. These investigations are being performed for the Coastal Group, Inc. of Colts Neck, New York. Principal Investigator for the project is Edward Morin, while Jay Cohen served as Field Supervisor. The field effort has (1) documented the extent of the 19th century ceramic waster deposit associated with the pottery; (2) obtained an extensive sample of the material; (3) recovered material from a late 18th to early 19th century trash pit; and (4) located the only surviving structural remains associated with the pottery. A final report on the Phase III investigations will be available in the summer. During the summer of 1989, Ebasco Environmental, under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, carried out a program of archaeological data recovery at the Hopper House Site in Fair Lawn, New Jersey, a suburban community in Bergen County. The Hoppers, who first developed the property in the 18th century, belonged to one of the earliest Dutch families to settle New Jersey. This National Register eligible site will be destroyed by interchange improvements between State Route 208 and Fairlawn Avenue. The structure and most of the archaeological deposits are associated with the 19th century occupation of the property. Henry A. Hopper, who built the most recent structure, was the sheriff of Bergen County in 1862, an assemblyman in the state legislature from 1870-1871, and a freeholder. In addition to a well and privy, excavation focused on several midden deposits in the backyard dating to the third quarter of the 19th century and to buried fill deposits associated with a fire that destroyed the east wing of the house c. 1885. The filled cellar of the wing and its extension provided a good sample of material relating to the late 19th century household which could be compared to earlier occupational debris found elsewhere on the property. Research questions being considered include the changing socioeconomic position of the Hopper household over time and its relationship to the community's position in what John Stilgoe has called a "borderland"—the neither urban nor truly rural condition created by patterns of 19th century suburbanization. The project included an oral history component and an active participation pro-

gram. On designated days, groups of volunteers were given a brief introduction to archaeological methodology and excavated in non-sensitive areas under close supervision. Several highly motivated individuals joined the excavation for one to two-week-long periods. Regular tours were given for the public and press. Joel Klein served as the Project Manager with Rebecca Yamen as the Principal Investigator.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward Morin

MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) is continuing its investigation of Morris Canal Plane 3 East in Ledgewood, Roxbury Township, Morris County, in advance of planned sewer construction. The work is being performed for the township in accordance with regulations of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection — Division of Water Resources. The Morris Canal as a whole is listed on both the National and New Jersey Registers of Historic Places. Though most above-ground features of this inclined plane have been removed, documentary research indicated that the tailrace tunnel and ditch might remain buried under existing roads, where sewer lines are to be installed. Several plans of this plane were obtained from the extensive collection of papers of the Morris Canal and Banking Company located in the New Jersey State Archives in Trenton. These permitted the superimposition of canal features onto current construction plans using computer-assisted design facilities. The projected location of the open-ditch portion of the tailrace was field checked by a series of backhoe trenches. The stone-lined ditch was exposed in one trench. In two others, the stone had, apparently, been removed for use elsewhere. Placement of the planned sewer line will be shifted to avoid the extant portion of the tailrace ditch. A cross-section drawing of the Plane 3 East power house indicates that the tunnel portion of the tailrace is approximately 17 feet below the modern road surface and, therefore, about 7 feet below the planned depth of the sewer pipe. This investigation is being directed by Philip A. Perazio.

MAI has begun a cultural resource investigation along the Lower Saddle River in Bergen County for the Corps of Engineers — New York District (see *CNEHA Newsletter* No. 14). This investigation will result in determinations of National Register eligibility for five historic properties. The Garfield Woolen Mill in Wallington, the Hammerslag Manufacturing Company in Garfield, and the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi are extensive late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century factory complexes, already listed in the New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory. Also included are a wharf-like structure located at the confluence of the Saddle and Passaic Rivers, which may date to the eighteenth century, and the early-nineteenth-century Romaine Mill complex in Lodi. Several areas of suspected prehistoric occupation will also be investigated. This study is being directed by Philip A. Perazio. Edward S. Rutsch will act as a consultant for industrial archaeology.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: Edward Morin

Friendship Hill National Historic Site, Fayette County

Archaeological testing and monitoring was conducted at the Main House, Friendship Hill National Historic site, Pennsylvania, for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center. The project was undertaken to evaluate impacts from installation of a perimeter drainage system and porch reconstruction. Friendship Hill was the homestead of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in the Jefferson and Madison administrations, between 1789 and 1825. Archaeological investigations concentrated on portions of the present 35-room house that date to the Gallatin era. In addition, shovel tests were excavated in selected areas of the yard where a previous remote sensing study located anomalies. The only significant feature, a brick cistern, was identified during monitoring of the drain installation. The date ranges of certain refined earthenwares and window glass suggest an association with Gallatin's tenure at Friendship Hill. The report should be available in mid-1990.

Gettysburg National Military Park

An archaeological survey was conducted at 39 site locations at Gettysburg National Military Park that will be developed as part of a program to improve the auto tour route and visitor parking. Investigations consisted of systematic shovel testing supplemented by a metal-detector survey. Testing located several Civil War minie balls and shell fragments, a token embossed "Kensett", horseshoes, and hardware from a muzzle cleaning rod. These isolated finds do not represent significant archaeological deposits. While the metal detector survey was more successful than the systematic tests in locating cultural material, the majority of recovered objects were modern. The report of these investigations will be available from the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, in mid-1990.

Staple Bend Tunnel, Cambria County

A two-mile length of the Allegheny Portage Railroad adjacent to the Staple Bend Tunnel was surveyed for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, prior to development of hiking trails and visitor facilities. The survey located the railroad trace by the alignment of stone sleepers that were used to support wooden rails. Other historic railroad features included revetments, two culverts, and a drain. Thirteen structures were recorded. Some of these remains relate to the railroad and tunnel that operated from 1834 until 1852. Other structures are associated with later mining operations in the project vicinity.

Steamtown National Historic Site, Scranton

Archaeological testing was conducted in the historic Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yards in Scranton, Pennsylvania, that are under development as Steamtown National Historic Site. Historic maps were used to target areas of archaeological sensitivity. Testing located archaeological remains of several railroad structures, including the 1865 machine shop and roundhouses dated to 1865 and 1912-1916, as well as ashing facilities from the 1870s and 1907. In addition, remains of a late-nineteenth-century iron

founding were identified, including cupola furnaces and stone machinery supports. An artifact deposit located adjacent to the 1909 Gas House represents an earlier domestic occupation of this area. Additional testing and archaeological monitoring is planned to occur with future development of this site.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell
and Nancy J. Kassner

Correctional Treatment Facility

Phase I, II and III archaeological investigations were carried out at the site of the proposed Correctional Treatment Facility in southeast Washington, D.C. under the direction of Elizabeth Crowell and Dennis Knepper of Engineering-Science, Inc. The site included two early nineteenth century powder magazines that were modified for use as workhouses associated with the D.C. Asylum in the late nineteenth century. These buildings were subsequently incorporated into one building as part of the D.C. General Hospital complex. Historic materials were recovered, and features were identified from the building's basement and surrounding grounds. The buildings were demolished after the excavation was completed. Artifact analysis is being conducted by Catharine Toulmin. The work is being carried out by Engineering-Science, Inc., with funds provided by the D.C. Department of Public Works.

Barney Circle

In the bitter cold and snow of the last two months of 1989, Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted archaeological testing along both banks of the Anacostia River in southeast Washington, D.C. as part of the Barney Circle Freeway Modification Project. Using a backhoe to remove large quantities of fill, the excavation was designed to investigate further two known sites (51SE25 and 26) on the east bank of the river, and also resulted in the discovery of four new sites (51SE30-33) on the west bank. The prehistoric components of the sites indicated Native American use of the area from the Archaic through Contact Periods. On the west bank of the Anacostia River nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from historic surfaces related to D.C. Reservation 13, which had been the site of the Army and Navy Magazine in the early nineteenth century and the D.C. Asylum in the later nineteenth century. Nineteenth century artifacts discovered on the east bank of the river were related to the dispersed agricultural community. The project was managed by Francine Bromberg, aided by Holly Heston, with Eugene Goodman serving as Field Supervisor. Funds were provided by Fleming Corporation, DeLeuw Cather Professional Corporation under contract to the D.C. Department of Public Works in compliance with Section 106.

Navy Yard Annex (Southwest Federal Center)

Historical research has indicated that this site, located in southwest Washington, D.C., was one of the earliest neighborhoods in the Federal City and that there is high potential for resources dating from the 1790s onward. The early historical resources include the house sites of several

early land speculators and businessmen, a sugar refinery, a section of the Washington Canal and tobacco warehouse, as well as later nineteenth century alley dwellings. There also exists high potential for prehistoric resources. Phase I archaeological testing is expected to commence shortly. Mark Walker, the Project Manager, has conducted the work in association with Project Historian Madeleine Pappas, both of Engineering-Science, Inc. The work is being carried out in cooperation with DesignTech East under contract to GSA.

District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development Properties

The District of Columbia's Department of Housing and Community development has hired a professional archaeological contractor, Christopher Goodwin and Associates, to perform Phase Two and Three archaeological work on properties DHCD is planning to develop. These properties were surveyed originally by Engineering Science, Inc., and it was determined that there were extant resources that would be impacted by construction. Most of the sites are residential; however, one may contain the remains of Columbian College, which was not only used as a College, but the grounds were used as a hospital during the Civil War.

The excavations are scheduled to begin shortly by Christopher Goodwin and Associates, for the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development.

Cooper Houses

Phase I archaeological work will be carried out in the rear yards of two of the oldest extant houses in the Foggy Bottom Historic District. One of these buildings dates to the pre-Civil War occupation, the other to after the War. Prior to the Civil War, the Foggy Bottom neighborhood was a small village environment with industrial enterprises—lime kilns, a glass factory, and shipping and warehousing concerns—nearby. The Civil War's aftermath left the area in poor physical condition, and the industrial character of the area gave it the reputation as a rough neighborhood. It became the center for the poorer Washington resident and an inexpensive and convenient home for immigrants laboring in the local industries. Although both houses were residences since their construction, one may have been both residential and commercial in its early years.

The Phase one investigations will confirm the presence or absence of resources in the backyards of these buildings. However, if there are remains, Phase two research will begin, and a research design will be developed to study the pre-and post-Civil War changes in the area, and the changes in the residences through time.

This work is being conducted by John Milner Associates, for Bronberg Inc., developers and owners of the property.

Excavations at 11th and E Streets, N.W.

Phase Two excavations are now underway at 11th and E Streets in the downtown section of the District of Columbia. These excavations are taking place in the interiors of several buildings marked for demolition. Most of the extant buildings were constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and in many cases, were constructed over earlier buildings.

Phase I documentary research was conducted to determine where the earlier buildings were located, and to develop a general history of the square. Although preliminary ar-

chaeological testing indicated that most of the earlier building stock (pre-1850) had been graded away with construction of the later generation of buildings, one building constructed in 1912 with a partial basement in the rear half did have the remains of an earlier building foundation, along with two circular features. Neither one of these features has been excavated at this time; however, it is believed that the larger feature is a cistern and the smaller a well. If this is a well, it will be the first found in this section of the District.

The house foundation is perfectly preserved, along with an addition (most likely a porch) and a carved stone step. According to the documentary information, this building was constructed ca. 1820. Artifacts have not been found in association with the foundation, and it is believed that they were graded away when the 1912 building was constructed.

The professional consultant working on this project is Daniel Koski-Karell for the Oliver Carr Company, developers, in consultation with the D. C. Historic Preservation Office.

U.S. National Arboretum

The United States National Arboretum is planning to build a small Museum and Visitor Center on its grounds. According to documentary research there is a historic house site in the area to be impacted by this construction. Phase I archaeological testing has been recommended to determine if the site is still extant, or has been graded away. This work will be starting in the near future by Kidde Consultants, Inc., Dr. Geoffrey M. Gyrisco, Principal Investigator, for the U. S. National Arboretum.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) in conjunction with St. Mary's College of Maryland will be offering a field school in historical archaeology from June 6 -August 12, 1990. This year's excavations focus on the massive Roman Catholic Chapel, built c. 1667. The foundation of this cross-shaped, brick building will be recorded and mapped. Construction and destruction features associated with the building will be excavated. Students will receive a week of class work on archaeological methods, artifact analysis and 17th-century Chesapeake history. For the following nine weeks they will participate in the excavations and laboratory activities. Field trips to nearby sites in Maryland and Virginia are included. Additionally, students will participate in sailing the Maryland Dove, a replica of a 17th-century, square rigged ship. To apply, send a letter of interest which lists pertinent classes, special skills, academic references and a telephone number to: Archaeology Program, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. For additional information call (301) 862-0974.

This past fall, HSMC undertook an archaeological survey for St. Mary's College to assess a newly proposed site for the school's new Science building (see CNEHA Newsletter, Dec. 1989). It is located adjacent to the St. John's site, a major structure in early Maryland history (1638-c1715), which has been previously excavated by HSMC. Under the supervision of Henry M. Miller and Edward E. Chaney, field

work consisted of controlled surface collection over a six-acre plowed area and the excavation of 27 five-by-five foot units. Additionally, another tract of approximately five acres in size was tested using a gradall to open 37 five-by-fifteen foot trenches to locate any surviving features. These operations revealed that cultural remains were primarily concentrated in the vicinity of the St. John's site, although even within the gradall area, prehistoric and colonial features were detected. Prehistoric features encountered included cooking pits, a large midden area, and possible structural remains. Most of these appear to date to the Late Woodland period. Colonial features include structural post holes, apparent borrow pits later used for refuse disposal and several fence ditches, one of which was traced for nearly 350 feet. The colonial occupation seems to have been restricted to the 17th century. Preservation of the most intensively occupied portion of this site has been recommended.

R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., of Frederick, Maryland, has been conducting archaeological compliance studies at the Camden Yards Stadium Site, on behalf of the Maryland Stadium Authority and HOK Sport. The Stadium Authority has begun construction of a new sports complex, including a football and a baseball stadium, on the 85-acre, 71-block tract in Baltimore City.

To locate those areas where resource impact has been least invasive, Goodwin has employed a computerized Geographic Information System (GIS) to generate a series of map overlays. Combining these overlays with historic archival information has facilitated project planning. The procedure has identified those sections of the project area capable of yielding the most intact archaeological data and of addressing the issues raised by the research design.

A portion of the project's resources have been allocated for public interpretation activity. The Maryland Stadium Authority and the Goodwin staff recently hosted a very successful public open house on the site of a saloon once operated by George Herman Ruth, Sr., father of "Babe" Ruth. Approximately 1000 people took advantage of the opportunity to view a working archaeological site.

A rich assortment of historical events, structures, and individuals has been associated with the Camden Yard area throughout its history. This diversity, and the interdisciplinary approach applied to the project, ensure that valuable insights into the social, economic, and cultural development of Baltimore's urban core will not be lost. In addition, the information gained during application of the GIS computer mapping system to the project area will contribute significantly to refinement of methods employed by future urban archaeologists.

Beginning in 1989, the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has undertaken archaeological investigations at the Patuxent Point site in Solomons, Maryland. These investigations are funded by a grant from the Governor's Emergency Fund for Historic Preservation through the Maryland Historical Trust and by the Jefferson vation through the Maryland Historical Trust and by the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Patuxent Point was occupied c. 1660-1700 and is the second earliest colonial site yet examined in Calvert County. The site contains the archaeological traces of a tenant tobacco planter family. Excavations were conducted under the direction of Julia A. King and James Gibb with the assistance of a paid crew and nearly 70 volunteers from the mid-Atlantic region.

Field investigations included a controlled surface collection followed by the excavation of a 12.5 percent sample of the plow zone. The site was then mechanically stripped, and a complex network of post holes and molds and other features was revealed. The principal dwelling appears to be a 20-by-30-foot post-supported frame structure with a timber chimney. At least two other and possibly more buildings have been detected. Fences appear to have been post and rail; no paling ditches were discovered. At least 13 grave shafts dating to this early period were detected and are being tested. Artifacts include a wide range of materials dating to the second half of the century. A preliminary report is due by late summer.

The Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has also conducted the controlled surface collection of a late 17th/early 18th century site on the grounds of the Museum. This project was conducted under the direction of Julia A. King. Hundreds of late 17th/early 18th century artifacts and their distribution suggest an occupation by a wealthy tobacco planter family—possibly Richard and Barbara Smith, their children and servants. Richard Smith, son of Maryland's first Attorney General, remained loyal to Lord Baltimore during the Protestant uprising of 1689. The identification of this site as the Smiths' through detailed analysis will help unravel 17th-century property boundaries in the St. Leonard Creek area of Calvert County.

Test excavations were undertaken at the Charlotte Hall Academy site (18 ST 400), in St. Mary's County, Maryland, by James G. Gibb in the fall of 1989. Examination of the academy layout (1797-1976) was sponsored by the Maryland Veterans' Home Commission, operators of the health facility that occupies the site. The work was undertaken prior to demolition and landscaping activities.

Test units in an area where the original 1797 School Hall was alleged to have stood revealed a robber's trench, scorched earth and a number of machine-cut and headed nails. The detailed and remarkably complete Proceedings of the institution's Board of Trustees suggest that this brick building was constructed in 1857 and burned in 1896. It replaced the 1797 School Hall and the 1801 School Room, both of which burned in 1843.

Archival and archaeological evidence indicates that the original academy campus was very small and compact, with faculty, staff and students living and working within the three adjacent buildings. When two of the three school buildings burned, the Trustees wanted to rebuild upon the same site. Pecuniary problems delayed construction for nearly 15 years. In the meantime, the academy adopted a military program. The need for broad parade grounds, and the adoption of the military practice of separating officers (faculty/staff) from enlisted soldiers (students), may have affected the Trustees' decision to build the new school house 400 feet away from the faculty's quarters and offices.

MAAR Associates is involved in a number of projects in Maryland. A data recovery program is underway for New Town Development Corporation concerning the study of four rural historic sites in Baltimore County, which date from the middle to late nineteenth through the middle twentieth century.

Phase I and Phase II investigations were carried out by MAAR Associates at a nineteenth century plantation, Pentland Hills in Prince George's County. The study also located a middle to late eighteenth century component which

was previously believed to have been situated at a different location of the property. Field investigations identified the possible location of an outbuilding which, based on a functional analysis of the cultural material assemblage, appears to have been the eighteenth century exterior kitchen.

MAAR Associates has also completed a Phase I study for an eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation, Howard's inheritance in Anne Arundel County, which is scheduled for development as part of the Summit Properties Bestgate Apartments. The study identified architectural and domestic cultural materials and features which appeared to be related to an eighteenth century residence that was superseded by the extant early nineteenth residence.

The Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology has recently installed two new exhibits. One, at the Baltimore Brewing Company, is entitled "Baltimore and Beer". A history of the Peters/Claggett brewery is presented along with artifacts from the 1983 excavations of the brewery. An added attraction is a display of Baltimore pre-prohibition beer bottles in the Center's collection, and a selection of more recent beer bottles loaned by Mary Sanphilipo. The second exhibit installed in The Brokerage, "Fire," focuses on the 1904 Baltimore Fire and displays artifacts, associated with the fire, from recent excavations at the site of the Shot Tower/Market Place Metro Station.

Once again the BCUA is conducting Seminar-In-Depth classes through the Maryland Science Center's Gifted and Talented Program. "Archaeology—The Buried Past" gives 11th and 12th graders an intense archaeological experience through classroom instruction, laboratory processing of artifacts and field excavation.

Recent reports prepared by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology:

Stevens, Kristen L.

1989 An Investigation of the Archaeological Resources Associated with the Brown's Wharf Site (18BC59) on Thames Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Scott, Deborah

1989 An Archival Investigation of the Archaeological Resources Associated with the Baltimore History Center on Front Street of the Baltimore City Life Museum's City Life Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Ward, H. Henry

1989 An Investigation of the Archaeological Resources Associated with the Northeast Extension of the Baltimore Metro/Shot Tower Subway Station: Section C Site (18BC65 and 18BC66) on Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Under the direction of Donald Creveling of the History Division of the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, volunteers have begun archaeological investigations of an 18th century burial vault at Darnall's Chance in Upper Marlboro. The vault was discovered in 1987 during a survey by MAAR Associates Inc. It is believed to have been constructed for Dr. Adam Thompson who died in 1767. The burial vault is mentioned in a 1788 deed for the property, but there is no subsequent documentary evidence concerning it. Excavation was initiated because portions of the vaulted roof had collapsed, creating a hazard.

The burial vault is 18 feet in length, 10 feet wide, and at least 6 feet deep. Entrance to the vault is via an 8-foot-long brick stairway. Excavations have revealed that the vault was filled with 18th and 19th century building rubble and domestic debris. No human remains have been encountered so far.

The History Division of the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission has received final draft reports on several projects mentioned in the last issue of the Newsletter. Louis Berger & Associates has submitted *Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Slave Quarters at Northampton Plantation Largo, Maryland*. The ruins of a brick "double pen" or "saddle bag" slave quarter (ca. 1830-1850), and a frame quarter (ca. 1790), are being rebuilt as outdoor museum exhibits in a community park. The History Division has also received *Phase II Archaeological Testing: Excavations at Riversdale, Prince George's County, Maryland* and *Archaeological Investigations at Montpelier (18PR393), Prince George's County, Maryland* from Engineering-Science Inc. Excavations at Riversdale revealed an extensive brick-lined drainage system beneath the cellar floor and discovered potential cultural deposits related to slave/servant occupations. The work at Montpelier was in advance of planned landscape restoration and identified areas of sheet midden, possible 18th century outbuilding remains, and a large, linear feature in an area reputed to be the Snowden family graveyard.

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park, in conjunction with the Historic Annapolis Foundation, is currently undertaking a number of projects in Annapolis, Maryland. Fieldwork has just been completed on a project focussing on the evolution of State Circle. State Circle is one of the two axial circles of Governor Francis Nicholson's Baroque plan for Maryland's second capital. The project is under the direction of Esther Doyle Read and is now entering the laboratory analysis phase which will lead to the production of a final report.

Additionally, the University of Maryland in conjunction with the Historic Annapolis Foundation is continuing an initiative into the study of the African American archaeology of Annapolis. Under the direction of Mark Warner, the project is analyzing artifacts recovered from an early 20th century African American tenement, the Gonscourt site. Analysis is focussing on the glass vessel assemblage. Preliminary analysis has shown that African Americans negotiated their relationship to market forces through what they bought and how they used it. The overall project is designed to involve African Americans in archaeology and contribute to the production of a more inclusive account of the city's past.

VIRGINIA

Reported by: George L. Miller
and Elizabeth Crowell

Alexandria Archaeology

Research is continuing on the Sugar Trade in the Chesapeake region and, more specifically, the role of urban sugar refineries, such as those in Alexandria, Virginia. The Alexandria Archaeology staff will conduct the George

Washington University Field School in May. The students will excavate the remains of foundations and a basement of an Alexandria sugar refinery that operated between 1804 and 1828. The investigation will be continued by staff and volunteers throughout the summer. The plans are to expand the excavation to include areas with high potential for out-buildings and other features relating to the refining process. The site will be open to the public, and visits can be arranged at the archaeology museum at 105 N. Union Street, third floor.

In conjunction with this work, documentary research continues in an effort to learn more about the technology of urban sugar refining in the 19th century, sources of raw sugar (Havana, Cuba, seems to have been the main supplier for Alexandria), markets for Alexandria's refined sugar, as well as the economics involved with this commodity which was once a major export of the City.

Old Ford Plant

Work continues at the Old Ford Plant (44AX114) in Alexandria. In addition to the finds described in the last issue of the newsletter, a small bateau or dory, possibly dating to the eighteenth century, was excavated. Another barge fragment was discovered which had been reused as a footing for the long nineteenth century shipway. The badly deteriorated remains of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century river schooner were also uncovered. It is estimated that the schooner may have originally been as long as 80 to 100 feet. The unusual findings document the importance of the area as a port throughout historic times. Project Director Dennis Knepper and Field Supervisor Ray Wood, both of Engineering-Science, Inc. oversaw the work. Marilyn Harper has been conducting the historical research. Funding is provided by NV Classics and Cook Inlet Regional Inc.

Cloverleaf, Fairfax County

Phase I and II archaeological testing of potential resources relating to the post Civil War Afro-American community in Fairfax County has just been concluded. In conjunction with archival research and oral history, archaeological testing of these resources, which were initially identified by Mike Johnson of Fairfax County Heritage Resources, confirmed the existence of a small house site occupied by Blacks in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. While the occupants were probably farmers or farm laborers, preliminary analysis of the archaeological findings indicates that income may also have been generated by leather working, including shoemaking, and scrap metal dealing. Work is being conducted under the direction of Project Manager Mark Walker and Project Historian Madeleine Pappas of Engineering-Science, with funding provided by the Stanley Martin Corporation.

Lane's Mill, Centreville, Virginia

A Phase I and II archaeological investigation is being conducted at this 200-year-old mill site. During its long history of operation the site is known to have housed a gristmill, sawmill and distillery. To date, the miller's house and a mill have been identified, but the presence of two mill races and a stone foundation indicate the existence of a second mill. Archival research will focus upon determining the dates of construction and the function of each mill. Near the turn of the century the mill was operated by a Black family and serv-

ed both the Black and White communities. A series of interviews conducted by a local historian, Carol Friedman, will be used as a point of departure for documenting local Black history and the physical description of the mill site in the early years of this century. The project is being directed by Dennis Knepper, and the Field Supervisor is Ray Wood of Engineering-Science. The Project Historian is Madeleine Pappas. Funding is provided by the Fairfax Park Authority.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Centreville

A Phase I study is being conducted at St. John's Episcopal Church in Centreville, Virginia. The purpose of the study is to determine the presence or absence of unmarked graves in an area to be impacted by the construction of an addition to the church. The project is being directed by Edward Otter of Engineering-Science, Inc. Bruce Bevan of Geosight is conducting the remote sensing.

Mount Vernon

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association Archaeology Department, under the direction of Chief Archaeologist, Dennis J. Pogue, and Assistant Archaeologist, Esther C. White, carried out numerous projects during the 1989 field season. These included excavations at the site of an 18th-century slave quarter known as the "House for Families," in an area identified as the location of George Washington's vineyard/orchard, in the basement of the extant Mansion, and at a locus of plantation activities known as the Laundry Yard. Twelve students participating in a field school in historical archaeology, annually offered in conjunction with George Mason University, supported the program for six weeks last summer.

House for Families: Excavation focused on a brick-lined cellar (6x6-foot square) below the quarter, that served as a trash receptacle after ceasing in its original storage function. The structure was in existence from ca. 1760 until its demolition in 1793. It was the main quarter at the Mansion House Farm, housing approximately 60 slaves, who performed as house servants and craftsmen, and their children. This investigation is being carried out as part of a broader study leading to the reinterpretation of slave lifeways at Mount Vernon.

A remarkably rich assemblage of domestic remains was recovered, including more than 25,000 bones. The faunal analysis is being conducted by Joanne Bowen Gaynor and Steve Atkins of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Preliminary findings indicate a more diverse slave diet than is suggested by the documentary record. In addition, the presence of numerous wild fauna suggest that the slaves were able to supplement their rations by hunting and fishing, as well as by raising chickens.

The domestic items recovered include a wide variety of ceramics, table glass and utensils, wine bottles, tools, and personal items such as wine bottles, tools, and personal items such as tobacco pipes, buckles, buttons, and the like. Most of these materials probably were passed down to the slaves from the main house, as they represent typical objects associated with relatively wealthy planter households. While some of the items may have been stolen, and a few could have been purchased, the quantity suggests that most were given for the slaves' use after they had become worn or unfashionable, or had broken. Several fragments of colonoware also were recovered.

Vineyard/Orchard: A second season of investigations in an area identified as the location of George Washington's vineyard (from the 1760s), and then an orchard (1785), revealed evidence for a post-and-rail fence line and a ditch that may indicate two sides of the "vineyard enclosure." In addition, numerous root molds and three possible planting holes were discovered. Neither pollen nor phytolith analysis was successful in identifying tree species. This season, additional areas will be stripped to trace the possible enclosure boundaries, and to expose more tree marks in hopes of identifying the orchard planting pattern.

Mansion Basement: As part of a comprehensive engineering study of the Mount Vernon Mansion, limited test excavations were conducted in the basement in order to facilitate the structural assessment. One of the tests is located adjacent to a portion of the foundation that is composed of stone, and which traditionally is associated with the earliest phase of the building's construction—possibly relating to the house built by Augustine Washington ca. 1735. A number of unexpected and provocative findings were revealed, including a layer of brick rubble on which the stone foundation is laid, intact soil strata associated with the construction of the foundation that include numerous domestic artifacts, and a 2x3-foot sub-rectangular feature, also containing artifacts, that stratigraphically underlies the construction strata. The wide range of domestic remains—wine bottle and ceramic mug and plate fragments, nails and window glass, and oyster shell and animal bones—implies intensive occupation rather than just workmen's waste. The assemblage dates to the first half of the 18th century. Finally, the rectangular feature may be the remnant of a structural post hole.

Based on these data, the current working hypothesis is that a dwelling supported by posts set into the ground predated the house with the stone foundation. The brick in that foundation could derive from a brick chimney, brick nogging, or a brick-lined cellar associated with the earlier structure. This evidence does not necessarily imply an occupation of Mount Vernon beginning any earlier than 1735, however. Instead, the post-supported structure could have been the one built by Augustine Washington at that time. When George Washington's elder half-brother, Lawrence, inherited the property in 1740, he may have torn down the older structure and erected a new, larger one (the stone foundation) instead of simply moving into the house built by his father. Additional excavations are planned for this spring to test this hypothesis.

Laundry Yard: A second and final season of excavation was conducted in the Laundry Yard. The main focus of work here was to identify the date and function of a large (8x8-foot) rectangular stone foundation first revealed in 1946. It was hypothesized that it could be the base of a blacksmith's forge, but neither structural nor artifactual evidence supporting that identification was recovered. Other possibilities include a water heater or bake oven. In addition, evidence was revealed indicating an 18th-century post-supported outbuilding, a fence line in existence by 1787, and numerous small outbuildings dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries. These data support an interpretation of the area as the focus of numerous plantation-related activities, intensifying in the mid-19th century and continuing until ca. 1915.

In conjunction with this excavation, David A. Moran of

the Archaeology Department has carried out a study of numerous photographs of the area dating to 19th and early 20th centuries. Using a technique developed by the Flowerdew Hundred Foundation, transparencies of the historic photographs were overlaid on a camera viewfinder and visually aligned with surviving benchmarks. As a result, it was possible to establish the point from which the photographs were taken, and then to relocate nonexistent structures and correlate them with the archaeological remains.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Reported by Rob Ferguson

Red Bay, Labrador

Pending decisions on funding, Memorial University will continue excavations at Red Bay during the summer of 1990. While work on sixteenth-century Basque whaling will continue, the focus of operations has shifted somewhat to include an eighteenth-century fur trade complex consisting of the main *habitation*, small dwellings thought to be those of Native employees, and several special purpose camps. The post is believed to be that of Pierre Constantin, a Quebec entrepreneur who operated at Red Bay between 1715 and the early 1740s.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Enclosure Park

During the summer of 1990, the Archaeology Branch of the New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage will be conducting excavations at the historic Enclosure Park site at the confluence of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers in Northumberland County. The general history of the park was pieced together by Fidele Theriault in 1988, and a preliminary archaeological survey was undertaken in 1988 by Scott Finley and Louise Hale. This summer's project has been contracted to Marc Lavoie who has recently been pursuing Acadian and Planter studies in Nova Scotia.

During the period of the Acadian Expulsion, the Enclosure was the location of a refugee camp and a French battery commanded by Charles Deschamps de Boishebert. The winters of 1756-57 were severe and many are reported to have suffered and died on the site. In 1765, a Scot by the name of William Davidson received a British Crown grant of 100,000 acres on the Miramichi, including the lands surrounding the confluence of the two rivers. Davidson settled at the Enclosure site and established New Brunswick's first commercial salmon fishery. In 1791 Saint James Presbyterian Church, the first protestant church to be built on the Miramichi, was constructed at the Enclosure. William Davidson is buried in the late 18th and early 19th century cemetery associated with the church.

It is hoped that the 1990 field work will offer details on the lifestyles and establishments of the people who lived at

the Enclosure site during the middle and latter half of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century. The remains of the French battery, the temporary Acadian shelters, potential mass grave areas, wharfs, stores, shipyards, taverns, ferry houses, homes, gardens and the 1791 church have much to offer. The project hopes to encourage public visitation and public awareness of New Brunswick's fascinating history.

Hibbard House, St. Andrews

In co-operation with the Heritage Branch the Archaeology Branch of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage is planning to excavate the grounds of the 1820 Hibbard House located in downtown St. Andrews. The families who inhabited the Hibbard House were prominent members of this thriving mercantile community during the first part of the 19th century. It is hoped that the excavation of the grounds will provide intimate details concerning lifestyle and personal preference of those who lived at Hibbard House. The project will be directed by Scott Buchanan, a graduate student at Simon Fraser University.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Halifax Citadel

Archaeological investigations continue to provide information for the restoration program at Citadel Hill. This past fall a crew of seven under contract to Apis Enterprises and directed by Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, began work on Casemate 49 and the Parade.

Casemate 49 was built during the construction of the present fort (c. 1830s) and has undergone a number of changes. Intended as a casemate of defence, it fell victim to changing technology and became a duty room for the changing of the guard. Later, passages were cut through to an adjoining casemate, and Casemate 49 served as a guardroom in a receiving area for detainees sentenced to the garrison's new detention room and isolation cells.

Although the footings for the guardroom floor and gun platform are still intact, the deposit beneath the floor, which was rebuilt in the 1950s, is fill from an unknown dump site at the fort. It contained a wide assortment of artifacts, the most interesting of which were the military buttons and badges which chronicle the various regiments at the fort between 1840 and the 1930s.

Excavations were also conducted on the Parade. The exposure of a beachstone-on-edge drain was instrumental in determining the historic level of the Parade. Further work is planned for the summer of 1990.

Fort Anne National Historic Park

Excavations in July and August will proceed under the direction of Birgitta Wallace Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service. Work will continue on 18th and 19th century buildings of the British garrison as well as the search for the 17th-century French fort. Visitors are welcome to view the excavations throughout the summer.

QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elie

Archaeological Research in Montreal

An agreement between the department of Cultural Affairs of Quebec and the City of Montreal made possible the undertaking of several archaeological projects in Old Montreal during 1989. The *Société d'archéologie et de numismatique de Montréal (SANM)*, under the coordination of Pierre Cardinal, was mandated to realize these interventions. Cardinal provides the following report:

Archaeological Inventory of Streets and Underground Networks

Francois Veronneau undertook a second year of resource inventorying in several streets of Old Montreal by monitoring excavations done as part of the City's effort to rejuvenate its aging subsurface water and sewage networks. The SANM took this opportunity to further its study of the evolution of the City through its public services.

The streets of Montreal provide a good opportunity for this type of approach. Remains of former or aging networks reflect lifestyles and the technology of succeeding periods of urban development. Another purpose of the monitoring was to locate architectural remains and other archaeological features which today find themselves under the surface of streets and sidewalks. Artifacts recovered contribute to the understanding of the sites and themes under study and may be used for exhibit purposes.

The Lemoyne-Leber Site (BjFj 49)

An open area excavation was directed by Robert Bilodeau on a parking lot site situated at the corner of Saint-Paul and Saint-Sulpice streets. Research was focussed on 17th through mid-19th century merchant and domestic occupations as evidenced in backyard remains. It was found that the site relates to three different cadastral units. A well, two wooden barrels (function unknown) and an abundance of artifacts and kitchen refuse were discovered as were the partial remains of a human skeleton associated with a late 18th century context. Finally, a largely disturbed prehistoric layer (late Middle Woodland) was identified as well as evidence relating to the more recent commercial use of the site (19th and 20th centuries).

Excavations Open to the Public at the "Chateau Gate"

For the sixth consecutive year the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the City of Montreal offered persons interested in archaeology an opportunity to participate in an actual dig. A team directed by archaeologist Daniel LaSalle provided the scientific framework as well as the necessary guidance. Excavations were conducted on the very accessible south block of Place Jacques-Cartier, as part of the ongoing evaluation of the area's archaeological potential. The site was believed to have known a succession of occupations relating to the presence of a military esplanade, a gate to the city's fortifications, a public market and an early 19th century dwelling.

The five weeks of excavation provided evidence of the history of the site from prehistoric times (probably Early Woodland) to the present. It appears, even though analysis

is still ongoing, that the site holds remains of all expected contexts.

The Place Royale Site (B)Fj 3 and 47

This site, located not far from where the first fort was built by Maisonneuve in 1642, was excavated for the sixth time since the early 1980s. The latest investigation was conducted by Pierre Cardinal (historic components) and Celine Larouche (prehistoric components). It focused on the site of a house, its yard and an adjoining section of the city's fortification walls. The uniqueness and integrity of the site explain its importance in an urban context where archaeological remains are often characterized by the imprint of successive disturbances. Preliminary results reveal the presence of archaeological remains dating back to the Late Woodland. More recent are those of the Etienne Robbert house built in the early 18th century, and of the occupation of the site by a succession of other merchants. Military remains relate to what is believed to have been a small guard house attached to the 1688 palisade and later to the Fort bastion of the 1720 enceinte.

Origins of Montreal A synthesis on the origins of Montreal has been prepared as part of a publication planned to underline the city's 350th anniversary in 1992. It will be part of a collection entitled "Memories for the year 2000". Using archaeological data as well as historical, iconographic and cartographic sources, Jacqueline Halle and Marie-Helene Provencal present a mix of current knowledge and new information. The study is focussed on the city's founding (including prehistoric contexts) up to the early 18th century.

Marche Sainte-Anne Archaeological excavations were conducted under the direction of Pierre Chenier in the parking lot situated at Place d'Youville between McGill Street and the Montreal History Center. The Saint-Pierre River flowed on this site prior to 1832. It then bordered the city's fortifications to the south and to the north the first General Hospital. In 1832 the river was channeled and covered to form the city's first major masonry sewer collector (William collector). The first Sainte-Anne market (used in 1842 as the first Parliament of the United Canadas) was built over this collector. Burnt by angry Orangists in 1849, the market was later rebuilt on a site formerly occupied by the then razed fortifications.

This investigation follows those of 1980 and 1988. Overall results provide data on the morphology of the Saint-Pierre River, on the architecture of the William collector, on the foundations and cellars of the first market building, on the transformations related to its use as a parliament and its later reuse as a market.

Artifacts related to the use of the river as a dump site prior 1832 were also collected. These provide an opportunity to study the foodways and shoe styles of Montrealers.

Site Evaluations

The site evaluation program was conducted for a second year in a row. It included theoretical studies based on documentary sources as well as "on site" evaluations. Five properties of Old Montreal were evaluated in 1989 by Christian Poulin. The Faubourg Quebec site revealed buildings related to military (barracks, hospital and stable) as well as later railroad occupations. Foundations related to military buildings uncovered date mostly to the 19th century. Occu-

tion levels seem to have been seriously disturbed by land leveling done by the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1881. Prior studies conducted by Robert Bilodeau had indicated that the site was used as a railway yard between 1883 and 1951 and that this activity had seriously altered its former topography. Railway related development was apparently responsible for the gradual decline of the Faubourg Quebec, a residential area dating back to the end of the 18th century. Five areas of possible archaeological interest had nevertheless been identified: an 18th and 19th century military complex, a military hospital complex, a domestic and craft-related urban area and two possible prehistoric sites. An historical study by Jacqueline Halle provides detailed documentary sources on the Euro-Canadian contexts.

Analysis of data, presently going on, should permit the identification of sectors where traces of earlier occupations are still present. Further investigation will have to be undertaken prior to site redevelopment.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported by: Monique Elie and others

P. Beaudet, P. Drouin, M. Elie, G. Piedalue and K. Tremblay, *Small-scale Archaeological Projects 1987, Canadian Parks Service, Quebec Region*, Research Bulletin No. 272 (1989), Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa. This Research Bulletin contains the reports of four small-scale, planned or emergency archaeological projects carried out at various sites in the Quebec Region in 1987. The background and nature of the work as well as the findings are briefly described.

Simon Courcy, *Fort Temiscamingue: Study of the Potential Use of the Collection of Archaeological Artifacts*, Research Bulletin No. 274 (1989), Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa. This brief study examines the archaeological artifacts from Fort Temiscamingue from a site development viewpoint. The collection is dated and its condition described. The collection is also discussed in relation to the interpretation themes and sub-themes.

Robert Gauvin, *Archaeological Activities at the Master's House at the Forges du Saint-Maurice, Autumn 1987*, Research Bulletin No. 276 (1989), Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa. Brief presentation of the results of archaeological monitoring conducted on the site of the master's house at the Forges du Saint-Maurice, an ironworks dating back to the first half of the 18th century.

Pierre Beaudet and Celine Cloutier, *Archaeology at Fort Chambly*, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History (1989), Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa. For several years Fort Chambly N.H.P. has been the object of considerable archaeological research. This study presents the principal results of the investigations and traces the physical development of the site. Also, the results of artifact research are combined with information from other sources to touch upon the question of living conditions at the fort, especially with respect to the occupants' eating habits.

Centre d'étude et de recherche en archéologie du Nord-Est inc. (CERANE), *Bell Canada: Surveillance archéologique des travaux souterrains de 1989 dans la ville de Québec*. Québec, 1989. This unpublished report provides detailed results of various archaeological investigations conducted in the context of underground construction undertaken by Bell Canada in the historic district of Québec City. The findings at each site are described and, when possible, identified and placed within their historical context.

Documentary Archaeology in the New World (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1988), edited by Mary C. Beaudry, operates on two levels: as a primer on types of documentary sources available to the archaeologist (e.g., probate inventories, deeds, maps, newspaper ads, letters, diaries, oral history and folklore, account books, orderly books and impressment receipts, etc.) and as a series of case studies on the combined use of archaeological and documentary analysis in doing anthropological history and in constructing historical ethnographies. Topical chapters address a wide range of issues of concern to historical archaeologists: Native American acculturation; gender; consumerism, ethnicity, ceramics and status; typologies; seasonality, etc. The volume, issued by Cambridge University Press in its "New Directions in Archaeology" series, shows how models borrowed from prehistory are often inappropriate for historical archaeology. It preaches no single theoretical point of view but offers a variety of approaches, most of which are drawn directly from sociocultural anthropology—interpretive cultural analysis, symbolic interactionism, ethnohistory and linguistics, network analysis. Four of the 17 essays in the book appeared in print elsewhere, and one was written as long as 15 years ago, yet the timeliness of both the book and its subject matter is evident. It makes clear that over the past two decades, historical archaeologists have been experimenting with a creative, synthetic blend of material history and anthropology that is counterpart to recent trends in post-structural anthropology and the post-*Annales* school of "the new cultural history." Contributors include Marley Brown, Joanne Bowen, Mary Beaudry, Garry Wheeler Stone, Henry Miller, Larry Babits, Adrian and Mary Praetzelis, Kathleen Bragdon, Nancy Seasholes, Fraser Neiman, Steve Mrozowski, Peter Schmidt, and Anne Yentsch.

Earth Patterns: Essays in Landscape Archaeology (University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1990), edited by William M. Kelso and Rachel Most. This collection of articles on landscape archaeology began as proceedings of a 1987 conference held at Monticello. Kelso and Most solicited additional contributions to this important and influential volume. Essays treat landscape archaeology in both the Old and New Worlds, and, while the emphasis is on the archaeology of gardens (at Monticello, Williamsburg, Annapolis, Pompeii, etc.), there are articles on landscape writ large, on landscape and the built environment, and on methods of recovering past landscapes. Copious illustrations and high-quality production (and a price of \$30.00) make this a bargain. Contributors include Mary Beaudry, Marley Brown, Steve Dyson, Bill Kelso, Mark Leone, Nick Lucketti, Steve Mrozowski, Irwin Rovner, Patricia Samford, Doug Sanford, Paul Shackel, Delf Upton, Carmen Weber, Anne Yentsch, and many others.

The New York State Museum has published a new book called *War over Walloomscoick: Land Use and Settlement Patterns on the Bennington Battlefield-1777*. Written by archaeologist Phil Lord, the study uses a variety of historical and archaeological techniques to recreate an image of the agricultural complex that was present at the site at the time of the battle. Copies of the multi-illustrated publication can be obtained for \$15 (plus \$1 on orders up to \$25; \$2.50 for over \$25.). Please send orders to Publication Sales, New York State Museum, 3140 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230

Lavoie, Marc

1990 *Belleisle Nova Scotia 1680-1755: Acadian Material Life and Economy*. Curatorial Report Number 65. Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax.

This M.A. thesis for the Dept. of Anthropology, McMaster University, is now available as a curatorial report from the N.S. Museum, at a cost of \$8Can. The thesis, described more fully in Newsletter No. 10, discusses the glass and ceramics from two Acadian households. Orders may be placed through:

Nova Scotia Museum Complex
1747 Summer St.
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3H 3A6

RECENT APPOINTMENTS

Reported by: Nancy Dickinson

As of fall 1988, Faith Harrington is Assistant Professor of New England Studies at the University of Southern Maine in Portland; also, she is Executive Director of Maine Citizens for Historic Preservation.

LOST ADDRESSES

We need the addresses of the following members of CNEHA who should be receiving mailings this year. Those from 1988-89 will be expecting a journal; the 1990 members will receive newsletters, election ballots, and notices of the October meeting with the journal to follow in 1991. If you can help, please send the information to Lois Feister, CNEHA Membership Records, NYS Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

Dominique Martin (1988-89)
Annie Quesnel (1988-89)
Esther Doyle-Read (1990)
Allen H. Cooper (1990)

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** For those who feel a primary commitment to North-
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** Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie
historique du Nord-Est americain et qui veulent aider a
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plus elevee.

Mail to / Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Susan Henry
Treasurer, CNEHA
113 E. Raymond Ave.
Alexandria, VA 22301

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 1990

NUMBER 17

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CNEHA '90 KINGSTON, ONTARIO, CONFERENCE REPORT

Reported by: Sue Bazely, Program Chair

This is a brief report on our annual conference held in Kingston, Ontario, on October 12-14, 1990. It was an enjoyable experience for all who attended. Although we had a weekend of torrential rain at times, the beautiful setting of Kingston's historic City Hall, located on the waterfront and the variety of papers presented, made it all worthwhile. At this point I would like to thank everyone who helped out in any way to make CNEHA '90 a success.

We had a total of 68 registrations, with only 47 being preregistered. This abnormally low number might be attributed to the fact that it was also Homecoming weekend for Queen's University, leaving almost no available accommodation. I can only stress that future organization of this conference stay clear of any regularly held activities such as Homecoming, or even Canadian Thanksgiving. I would also urge members to change their ways and register early to be assured of accommodation and to provide more accurate advanced numbers for those organizing the conference.

A total of 27 papers were scheduled to be presented in six separate sessions; however, we suffered a small number of cancellations. George Miller was gracious enough to present a replacement paper, which we thank him for. The papers, which represent the nucleus of our annual gathering, were all extremely interesting and exemplified the goals of the Council. Congratulations to all those who participated here.

Financially, we appear to have broken even, but until the final accounts are done and the bills are paid, we cannot give an accurate figure.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who made the trip to Kingston and invite you to return in clement weather!

UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Volume 17 will go to press shortly; apologies for the delay. We've tried to cut costs by going to a modified desk-top publishing format, so we've spent a lot of time reformatting copy. We don't expect to really lose much in the way of quality, or hope we don't, at any event. Look for your journal in mid- to late November.

Sally Pendleton stepped down as Assistant Editor in order to complete her M.A. thesis; many thanks for her work on Volume 17. Ann-Eliza Lewis has come on board as the new Assistant Editor. She is helping to process new manuscripts as well as to bring Volume 17 to fruition.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
 Newsletter Editor:
 David Starbuck
 Chimney Point State Historical Site
 R.D. 3, Box 3547
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Back issue sales have been sporadic over the summer, but we did a reasonable volume at the Kingston meetings. While the quantities of Volumes 1-6 are extremely low, we have a good stock of subsequent volumes. Please encourage everyone you know—especially your place of employment and/or local library—to purchase back issues of the journal as well as to take out an institutional membership in CNEHA.

We have had several submissions over the past few months, on a wide variety of topics. We hope to turn around Volume 18 in fairly quick order once the new fiscal year begins, with a ship date sometime after March 1991. But please keep your submissions coming!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

Please note that CNEHA dues have risen for 1991 because our old dues structure no longer met basic operating costs; with each additional member, we were losing more and more money! Hopefully we will be able to maintain our new level of dues for some time to come.

We are attempting to add more special features to each issue of the CNEHA Newsletter, and this issue contains the second column of "Ceramic Research Notes" by George Miller and the second "Contractor's Corner" by Terry Klein. We also have a very useful "Bibliography of School-Yard Archaeology" which has been prepared by Nancy Dickinson, and she is contemplating doing supplementary bibliographies in the near future.

And, of course, we have our usual selection of current research items which have been assembled by state and provincial editors. Many areas of the Northeast are not represented here, so please be sure to send copy to the appropriate regional editor in time for the next issue!

CERAMICS RESEARCH NOTES

by George L. Miller

This is my second column on ceramics research which is intended to provide a source of information on conferences and publications in the field. If you have information along these lines, please send a copy to me so that it can be included.

NEW TPQ FOR WHITEWARE

John K. des Fontaines has written an important article titled "Wedgwood Whiteware" in the *Proceedings of the Wedgwood Society* (number 13, 1990, pp. 1-8), which chronicles the development of whiteware by the Wedgwood company. From correspondence in the Wedgwood Archives (deposited at Keele University Library in North Staffordshire), des Fontaines was able to piece together a chronology of the development of whiteware in the Wedgwood plant beginning with an 1802 letter by Thomas Byerely. In that letter, Byerely called for the development of whiteware as he felt that the other potters would soon have such a ware.

Wedgwood's version of whiteware was developed and in production by 1805. During its early production, whiteware was fired with their creamware; however, it was necessary to raise the kiln temperature which had a bad effect on the creamware. Very shortly after production began, whiteware was being fired in separate kilns at a higher temperature. In addition to being fired at a higher temperature, the whiteware contained more kaolin clay from Cornwall than the older creamware. Some prices from an 1809 Wedgwood list suggest that the whiteware sold for around fifty percent more than creamware. From des Fontaines's research, it is clear that 1805 should be the TPQ date for the introduction of whiteware rather than the ca. 1820 date we have been using. The article illustrates several Wedgwood whiteware vessels, mostly decorated with floral and plant motifs.

The Northern Ceramic Society in Staffordshire has reprinted their *Creamware and Pearlware Exhibition Catalogue* which has several good papers as well as a generous number of illustrations of common creamware and pearlware vessels. It is well worth the \$20.00 or nine pounds they are charging. If at all possible, they would prefer the payment in pounds, but will accept dollars. Copies can be obtained from:

Mrs. Kathy Niblett
NCS Publications
City Museum and Art Gallery
Hanley
Stoke-on-Trent, England ST1 3DW

Checks should be made out to: "The Northern Ceramic Society."

THE CONTRACTOR'S CORNER

By Terry H. Klein

The featured firm in this installment of the Contractor's Corner is Engineering-Science, Inc. (E-S) of Washington, D.C. I wish to thank Paula Bienenfeld for submitting information on E-S and look forward to hearing from the other contracting firms in the region. You may send your materials to me at my new business address: Terry H. Klein, J.E. Greiner Company, 4630 Paragon Park Road, Raleigh, North Carolina 27604 (919-876-2760)

Featured Firm:
Engineering-Science, Inc.
1133 Fifteenth Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

The Cultural Resources Department of Engineering-Science, Inc. (E-S) has been based in Washington, D.C. since 1977. The department is headed by Janice Armetel and consists of three divisions: Archaeology (Elizabeth Crowell, Chief), Architectural History (Frances Alexander, Chief), and Curatorial and Archival Services (K. Anne Ketz, Chief). Each division is fully staffed to offer both individual and comprehensive cultural resource services throughout the United States. Staff members include historians, architectural historians, anthropologists, and archaeologists specializing in both prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Projects undertaken by E-S have covered all aspects of preservation and cultural resource management and have required a number of specialties, including architectural history, industrial archaeology, the history of technology, mitigative documentation to the standards of HABS and HAER, historic and prehistoric archaeology, ethnohistory, oral history, and archival services. Archaeological studies range from preliminary assessments and Phase I excavations to extensive Phase III excavation and analyses. A large part of our expertise is in urban archaeology and deeply buried sites.

The ES Cultural Resources Department is fully equipped for all stages of report production, including large format photography, measured drawings, computerized data management, artifact curation and conservation. In addition, we are able to draw on the unique resources of Washington D.C., including the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Archives, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and other specialized libraries, museums, and archives.

The following synopses describe some of E-S's historic archaeology studies. These have been chosen because they illustrate the diversity of findings made by E-S, as well as the unique contributions made both to the history of the immediate region and to more theoretical concerns, such as the development of pottery technology in an expanding economy, or the mechanics of the slave trade in the ante-bellum period.

1981-1984 Providence Cove Lands Phase I, II and III.

Submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration, Northeast Corridor Project, Washington D.C., by Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington D.C. This report describes archaeological and historical findings in the urban center of Providence, Rhode Island. Excavations were carried out as part of the much larger Northeast Corridor Improvement Project. The excavations centered on two areas: Carpenter's Point and the North Shore of the cove. The North Shore excavations are of especial interest to historical archaeology because they provided rarely documented evidence of occupation by lower social classes during an historic period of radical technological, economic, social and political change. The North Shore site, known historically as "Snowtown," was occupied by a mixed transient population throughout the nineteenth century, including free African-Americans, newly arrived Irish immigrants, and peoples of Anglo descent. Because of conflicts among these groups, the area became the site of major civil disturbances twice during the early nineteenth century, in 1824 and again in 1831, as the process of urbanization had its effect on the inhabitants. These disruptions ultimately contributed to the transformation of Providence from a town to an independent municipality with a formally organized government and city structure. The analyses of material remains included studies of recovered fauna and flora, as well as a unique study of pollen cores to reconstruct the original natural landscape.

1989-1990 Old Ford Plans (44AX119), Alexandria, Virginia.

These excavations have just been completed, and the report is forthcoming. The archaeological investigation illuminated all stages of the maritime development of this complex site, from its reclamation from the Potomac River as a wharf in the late eighteenth century, through its long history as a ship-building and repair facility in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Remains of two wharves were uncovered. One dates to ca. 1785 and the second,

to the mid-nineteenth century. Evidence of a marine railway, used to haul ships out of the water for repair, and an extensive shipway, used for ship construction, have also been found. In the Battery Cove portion of the site, a number of derelict vessels buried in a 1911-12 Corps of Engineers dredging and filling project have been found. These include mid- to late-nineteenth century barges of a variety of types: a small bateau or dory, possibly dating from the late eighteenth century, a portion of an 80-100-foot-long river schooner, and, possibly, an abandoned late nineteenth century steamboat hull. These findings document the development of the Alexandria waterfront from its beginnings as an eighteenth century commercial center to use as an industrial area in the nineteenth century. In addition, the wharf excavations add to a growing body of knowledge of the history of harbor engineering, a history that is known almost exclusively through archaeological excavation.

1989 Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Testing, Square 428, Washington, D.C.

These excavations were located in central Washington, D.C., at the intersection of Eighth and 'Eye' Streets, NW. Excavations uncovered a nineteenth century pottery industry engaged in the manufacture of salt-glazed stoneware. Two potters worked at the site. In the early nineteenth century Richard Butt operated a pottery in this location. Archival research revealed that later Enoch Burnett operated his shop in the same area, from approximately 1842 to the mid-1860's. The pottery was subsequently torn down and replaced by a carriage house and stables, later a livery. Phase I and II excavations yielded numerous artifacts relating to pottery production, including kiln furniture (mostly "slugs" used to stack pots, including jug sagger fragments, to stack jugs), wasters, and blue and gray stoneware fragments. Almost 25% of the stoneware fragments from one feature could be identified as crock fragments. Much of the pottery was decorated with a blue hand-painted cobalt decoration, often a floral design. The pot interiors usually had a red to brown clay wash.

1987 The Alexandria Slave Pen: The Archaeology of Urban Captivity.

This report describes archaeological and archival investigations of the 1300 block of Duke Street, in Alexandria, Virginia. Two adjacent locations within the block were excavated: (1) 1315 Duke Street, site of the only remaining structure (an office building) of the Slave Pen Complex, and (2) 1317 Duke Street, the site of the men's quarters. Historical records show that 1315 Duke Street was the location of the Slave Pen from 1828 to 1861; after that it was adapted for use as a Civil War Prison by Union forces, with little alteration. The Alexandria Slave Pen was originally owned and operated by two slave traders, Isaac Franklin and John Armfield, and later by George Kephart, who sold a portion of the property to Charles M. Price and John C. Cook, while continuing to operate the business in partnership with James Birch. The final owner was Joseph Bruin. It was used to house men, women and children who had been purchased locally and were being sent south to new owners, indicating an additional structure as well as a subterranean room, not documented in the historical accounts. There were also foundations and other architectural remains. A bone ring was recovered, as well as tin plates, all used by slaves who were confined to the Pen. The facility was used during the Civil War as a Union Jail. A large trench privy was discovered from this period.

filled with debris remaining from the Union occupation. The report includes detailed descriptions of the course of slavery in the Washington, D.C. area as well as contemporaneous accounts of the operation of the Alexandria Slave Pen.

1989 Anacostia/Barry's Farm Archaeological Survey Project: Resource Guide to the Prehistoric and Historic Period

In the spring and summer of 1989, Engineering-Science, Inc. provided technical support to a project funded by a matching grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, through the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Historic Preservation Division. The grant was administered by United Planning Organization. The purpose of the grant was to involve residents of the Anacostia/Barry's Farm historic district neighborhood of Washington, D.C. in the historical and archaeological study of their community. Assisted by Engineering-Science personnel, volunteers carried out a number of tasks. These consisted of quantifying lists of artifacts which had been found in the area, conducting map research, photographing local architecture, taping and transcribing oral histories, and choosing a site for excavation. In July a two-day excavation was held at 2720 Wade Road (51SE36). This address was the site of a late nineteenth century house constructed in Barry's Farm, a community established by the Freedmen's Bureau in 1868 to aid freed slaves and other blacks. The excavation recovered construction materials and debris related to the renovation and destruction of the house in the twentieth century. At the conclusion of the project, all the documentation produced during the program was bound into one volume. Current plans call for distribution of the volume to several local libraries.

1984 Bank Street Waterfront Project, New London, Connecticut.

The Bank Street Waterfront Project documented the historical development of the New London, Connecticut, maritime industry, with emphasis on the Bank Street waterfront as an illustration of this industry. A combined program of carefully developed archival documentation and archaeological excavation with problem-oriented data collection was implemented. The general research design emphasized the maritime focus of the project area. There were three basic areas of change examined during the study. These included settlement patterns, distinguished by functional and socioeconomic factors, urban lifeways, as reflected in the spatial utilization of lots and material culture, and finally, changes in technology. Industrial areas excavated included the Lake and Burgess shipsmith shop (1844-1900), a blockmaker's shop, a sail loft and chandlery, a ship joiners shop and an eighteenth century wharf. Of particular interest were the diagnostic artifacts from the shipsmith, who was renowned for his whaling harpoons and other specialized tools. This study was conducted as part of the Northeast Corridor Improvement Project, funded by the Federal Railroad Administration, and completed in 1984.

Above- and below-ground archaeology at Ninth and E Streets in Washington, D.C. resulted in *The Archaeology of an Urban Streetcorner*. This study revealed the long use and occupation of an important streetcorner in the nation's capital from 1797 to 1987. During this period the eleven-building area was represented by a changing and urbanizing settlement including the site of the 1797 townhouse of Dr. John Crocker and first U.S. post office, the home of Joseph Gales, Jr., mayor and publisher of the most influential

newspaper of the city, boarding houses for U.S. senators and congressmen, followed by demolition and construction of rowhouses after the Civil War. The new structures were used as residences, retail establishments and theaters, described in the early twentieth century as a combination of honky-tonk and elegance, or that "glorious Dream Street. . .Coney Island, Bowery and Times Square rolled into one." The final era included porn houses and video arcades across the street from the new J. Edgar Hoover FBI building. Archaeological findings included intact features and trash deposits from each of these periods, including artifacts retrieved from standing structures related to some of the subsurface findings, such as letters from dance hall girls, photographs of nineteenth century residents, early pawn shop records and tickets to the horse races.

1989 The Henry Foxall House Site: A Historical and Archaeological Overview.

This report documents archaeological and archival studies conducted at 3333 K Street in Georgetown Washington, D.C. on the former home site of Henry Foxall, an early industrialist, merchant, and civic activist of the capital city. The site is located near the Potomac River and immediately to the south of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The lot was sold to Foxall in 1803. After his death in 1823 his widow Catherine continued to occupy the house until approximately 1829. The excavations focused on the house foundation walls, a refuse disposal area, a cistern, and the C&O Canal Docking Basin. The findings revealed the domestic remains of a high status family with deposits sealed by 1820. The National Park Service was able to document the canal docking basin, in use between 1840 and 1880 for coal loading and transfer, including retrieval of two canal barges. These reports are available through Engineering-Science, Inc., (202) 775-3495.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

The historic Oliver Ellsworth house complex in Windsor, Connecticut, state headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was field tested as part of a restoration and planning grant funded through the Connecticut Office of Economic Development. The restoration project is being directed by Rose Marie Ballard. During May 1990, a Phase I survey, to determine the current condition of archaeological resources, revealed continuous occupation of the property from the prehistoric Middle Archaic period to the present. The archaeological team (Robert Gradie, Tara Prindle, John Lizze, Paul Costa, and Robert Cless) located the archaeological remains of 3 domestic structures in addition to the extant ca. 1781 home of Ellsworth, the second Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Two of the structures apparently date to before 1645 and one to 1904 which was demolished by the DAR in 1933. The survey demonstrated that substantial intact subsurface resources still exist despite the extensive landscaping activities of the last two centuries.

Ellsworth's house, built on a family parcel, was completed while he served in the Continental Congress, but before his 1787 election to the Constitutional Convention. Appointed third Supreme Court Justice in 1796, he resigned to head a ministerial mission

to France in 1799. He returned in 1801, and the last six years of his life, 1801-1807, were his longest period of residency at his Windsor home. During this final period of "gentleman farming" in Connecticut, Ellsworth's investments in real estate and banking proved very lucrative. However, historically Ellsworth was noted for leading a simple life and for his lack of conspicuous consumption. The archaeological collection, although still under analysis, apparently confirms his reputation for simplicity. A preponderance of creamware but very few luxury items were recovered. In addition to the Ellsworth-period artifacts, a Contact Period site yielded re-utilized European flint, and a Jesuit ring was recovered.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury

A six-week Boston University field school in 1990 continued excavations in the East Yard and Scullery areas. A fieldstone foundation in the East Yard—thought to be the footprint of an insubstantial outbuilding—proved to be the upper portion of a deep, stone-lined privy. Presumably this was constructed in the 18th century, possibly at the time the surviving house was built, ca. 1700. At least two distinct fill episodes have been delineated within the privy: a massive deposit of ceramics and glass in the late 18th/early 19th century that we expect to be able to link with the occupation of the site by the household of either Nathaniel and Mary Lee Tracy (ca. 1778-1795) or that of Offin and Sarah Boardman (ca. 1796-1810); and another layer containing material dating to the late 1820s (and hence presumably linked to transfer of the property after the death of Edward Pettingell, who purchased the property in 1812 from the Widow Boardman). Tracy, Boardman, and Pettingell were all prominent and wealthy Newburyport merchants who used the Spencer-Pierce-Little farm as a country seat and/or summer home; Tracy and his wife lived at the farm in reduced circumstances after he lost his fortune amassed by converting his mercantile fleet to privateers during the American Revolution. The late 18th/early 19th-century deposit was excavated so recently that analysis has not begun. It produced hundreds of fragments and intact vessels of pearlware, creamware, Chinese export porcelain, debased scratch blue stoneware, etc., along with many, many fragments of cylindrical and square bottles, decanters, tumblers, stemmed wine glasses, and so forth. The deposit is also rich in macrobotanical remains, although it contains almost nothing in the way of animal bone. The macrobotanical analysis will be performed by Maureen Smyth as an aspect of her M.A. thesis in historical archaeology.

Digging next to the northwest outside corner of the kitchen ell, we found that the scullery foundation was partly destroyed by the installation of a brick cistern in the late 19th century. The cistern in and of itself is an important artifact of late-19th century water management strategies at the site, for it collected roof run-off that could be pumped directly to a sink in the kitchen, thereby relieving the Little family women (the Littles owned the house ca. 1860-1986) of the chore of carrying water to the kitchen from the well. It appears that at least some scullery deposits survive, however, and a cobble apron surrounding the scullery survives in nearly intact condition. Field school students helped to conduct a proton

magnetometer survey of the rear yard of the tenant farmhouse and field immediately to the north. Data analysis by Dr. Timothy Baugh revealed an anomaly that, when tested, appeared to be a stone wall or foundation. It is tantalizing enough that we will expand the coverage of our remote sensing survey and excavate additional test units in the future; perhaps this is part of the 17th-century component of the site that thus far has eluded us. Exploration of this area as well as further work in the homelot of the farm will be carried out as part of the 1991 field school at the site. For more information, write or call Mary Beaudry or Sara Mascia at the Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215. Phone 617-353-3415/FAX 617-353-6800.

Brook Farm

Boston's City Archaeologist, Steven Pendery, is conducting a survey of the Brook Farm site, which was acquired by the state after the Governor's Office was lobbied by the West Roxbury Historical Society and Suzanne Spencer-Wood. Pendery has been conducting test excavations, supported with two Survey and Planning Grants from the Massachusetts Historical Commission for spring and fall 1990, this fall in conjunction with the Harvard University field school. Brook Farm was a dairy farm from the 1600's until it was acquired for use by the utopian association 1841-47. The site was subsequently used as the town almshouse, a training ground for the Massachusetts 2nd Regiment in the Civil War period, and a Lutheran orphanage in the late 19th century. Pendery has located the sites of about nine structures so far, many from the 1840's. One prehistoric site has also been located. Pendery is interested in the utopian community settlement at the site. The documented lack of kitchens except at Brook Farm's main community building has been supported by Pendery's finding few if any ceramics and glass except at the Hive. However, the largely undecorated ceramics are hard to attribute specifically to the 1840's Brook Farm period.

Feminist Historical Archaeology

Suzanne Spencer-Wood is continuing her research in two directions: feminist archaeology, and non-linear systems theory. She is one of 31 social scientists worldwide invited to present a paper at the interdisciplinary Conference on Dynamical Description of Human Systems at the University of Cambridge, Dec. 10-13. Spencer-Wood's paper is titled "Non-Linear Dynamics in Cultural Processes: Implications for Theories of Culture and Cultural Evolution. The conference proceedings will be published. Spencer-Wood has also been invited to present a paper on feminist historical archaeology in the mini-Plenary session organized by Margie Purser for the SHA annual meetings next January.

Mary Beaudry, Boston University, is researching the status of women in historical archaeology and has been invited to present a paper on gender politics in historical archaeology in the mini-Plenary session organized by Margie Purser for the SHA annual meetings next January.

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Mount Independence

The second field season at Mount Independence, Orwell, Vermont, was held from June 25-August 3 under the direction of Dr. David Starbuck. A field school was sponsored by the University of Vermont, with additional funding from the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation which manages the site. The students, assisted by over 40 volunteers, focused upon the large general hospital constructed in 1777 and used by American, British and German forces. The size of the building, 250' long by 25' wide, precluded more than modest testing, so the foundation was divided into three parts, the two end areas and the center. Little in the way of hospital/medical material was uncovered, and it was obvious that pothunters had worked much of the site; however, there were some significant artifacts recovered, including such items as a XXth Regiment of Foot button (a unit of the XXth had been at the Battle of Hubbardton, and their casualties had been returned to the Mount), cuff links, musket balls, glass vial fragments, and more. In addition, a row of soldiers' huts, a bone pit, a large redoubt area, a possible magazine and other smaller features were tested.

Surveying and mapping of the 400-acre site continued under the direction of Gordon DeAngelo. It is likely that the 1991 field season will not include any excavations and will be restricted to surface mapping.

Ethan Allen Homestead

The Ethan Allen Homestead Trust conducted a six-week excavation at the Ethan Allen Homestead in Burlington, Vermont. The project was accomplished with funding provided by the Vermont Council for the Humanities, the Gannet Foundation, and various individual donations, as well as the dedicated assistance of some 20 volunteer excavators.

This summer was the second year of what is hoped to be an extended project investigating the historic period occupation of this late 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century farming site. In the first year (1989) the research design for the project was accomplished, involving the investigation of site-specific historical documentation, an evaluation of the site from previous CRM research conducted at the site by the University of Vermont, and the proposal of specific research questions tailored to the site's long-term occupation.

Although this year's excavations were largely oriented toward testing the integrity of remains at this site, some interesting and tantalizing results came to light. These include the presence of a possible late 18th-early 19th century midden deposit as well as later features documenting extensive landscaping. Curation and analysis of much of the material recovered is being conducted by the Project Archaeologist, Leslie A. Mead, at Boston University, and a report is due out in March of 1991.

The Theron Boyd House

This past summer excavations were undertaken at the Theron Boyd House in Quechee by the Historic Sites System of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. The Division plans to use this newly-acquired historic site to interpret the settlement and development of rural Vermont. In an effort to preserve the historical resources threatened by planned restoration and construction at the

site, a three-week project, utilizing the services of over 30 volunteer excavators, was undertaken to test the two areas to be affected by the proposed construction. Excavators began work on the west side of the 18th-century barn on the site, slated for reconstruction as a visitors' center, then moved to the west side of the residence, where moisture damage to the foundation dictated stabilization measures be taken.

Archaeological evidence for the occupation of the site from the late 18th century to the present was found in both locations. A ramp leading to the entrance of the barn was uncovered, along with evidence suggesting there was successive construction/remodeling of this feature. The presence of a large quantity of wood on the west side of the interior of the barn suggests the presence of flooring or an elaborately constructed haymow. The testing around the residence revealed the presence of a drip skirt off the foundation, as well as banking of the foundation (recent), and at least one posthole of an (as yet) undetermined age.

Cataloguing and analysis of the material recovered is being undertaken by the Project Archaeologist, Leslie Mead, a graduate student at Boston University. Completion of the site report is expected in June 1991.

Justin Morrill Homestead

In September of this year a four-day volunteer project supervised by Sheila Charles was conducted at the Justin Morrill Homestead in Strafford, Vermont. The site was the home of Senator Justin Morrill, author of the Morrill Land-Grant College Act and an avocational experimental horticulturalist. This archaeological study is related to the historic landscape study currently underway. The objective was to locate the fountain mentioned in several documents relating to the site.

Two sites appeared to be prime candidates. The first was a quartz ring situated in the midst of an abandoned formal fruit garden, and the other was a cast iron kettle located in the former vegetable garden. Test units were excavated in both test areas. On the second day a lead pipe was discovered in the center of the quartz ring. The third day produced lead piping and a valve a few inches to the east of the quartz ring. This evidence indicates that a water system existed at the quartz ring, which is most likely the site of the fountain. Lead pipe was also discovered leading to the cast iron kettle in the kitchen garden. Its function is unknown at this time. The Division for Historic Preservation plans to use metal detectors in an attempt to document the underground water systems at the Morrill site.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

Durham Boat Project

A search for the sunken remains of a Durham boat is a major component of the Durham Project, an interdisciplinary study of late 18th century navigation on New York's early canals. From 1790 to 1830, Durham boats were the popular carriers because of their shallow draught and straight parallel sides which made them well suited to the narrow locks and shallow waters of the early canals. The project includes attempts to compile a comprehensive library of extracts and images relating to the Durham boat in New York

in addition to undertaking with the cooperation of recreational divers and underwater archaeologists a search for remains. Anyone interested in participating is invited to contact Phil Lord, Project Director, New York Durham Project, New York State Museum, Albany, New York 12230 or call 518-486-2017.

Archaeologist Hired to Head New York State Museum

Louis Levine, an archaeologist who has led digs in Iran and who directed major new installations at Canada's largest museum, is the choice of the Board of Regents as head of the New York State Museum. Levine, a native of New York City, was associate director of exhibits at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. Levine has noted as his goals in his new job to make a larger part of the museum's vast collections accessible to the public, to work on more innovative exhibits, to strengthen the museum as a research center, and to find ways to reach people with different learning styles. Levine added he would like New York to become "the museum state."

New York State Bureau of Historic Sites Archaeology, Summer 1990

The archaeology staff of the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites conducted archaeological testing programs during 1990 on several properties owned and operated by the State of New York. Beginning in the spring at Crailo State Historic Site, the staff worked in an area of the property slated for extensive plantings of large trees. The results showed, as previously found at Crailo, deep stratigraphic deposits relating to the long-term occupation of Crailo back to the first half of the 17th century, although the building currently standing on the site appears to date to the 18th century. Included in the finds was the existence of a very early feature, possibly a cellar hole, which will be further tested in the future.

Several weeks of the summer were spent at Schotarie Crossing State Historic Site. Although the main interpretive thrust at this site is of the canal period, extensive remains of which are found there, the site was also the location of Fort Hunter, an 18th century Indian village, fortification, and trading center. Archaeological testing in 1989 revealed that part of the stone foundation under one of the 19th century structures actually dated to the 18th century and had been reused. Because extensive restoration work was required, the archaeologists returned in 1990 to do further rescue work. In the process, stabilization of the old foundation proved possible, and extensive deposits of occupation debris dating back to the earliest occupation of the site were sampled.

Archaeological excavations were also conducted at Olana State Historic Site, home of 19th century landscape painter Frederic Church. Because Olana's landscape and views were part of the artist's plan, decisions had been made to restore some of the grounds to their appearance during Church's lifetime. Archaeological testing was undertaken to determine some of the landscaping process used by Church in the 19th century. The testing succeeded in demonstrating the use of previously unknown retaining walls, layers of fill relating to the building of the various wings of the house and the building of carriage roads on the property, and a better understanding of what was already existing on the property prior to the changes Church made and how he incorporated these natural features into his scheme.

Archaeological Finds in Binghamton, New York

Excavations under the parking lot of a proposed shopping mall in Binghamton, New York, has yielded artifacts from the earliest

prehistoric settlements in the region as well as remains from historic Binghamton. The project area included the city's first two streets, laid out in 1800. Nina Versaggi, director of the Public Archaeology Facility, an applied research division of the department of anthropology at the State University of New York at Binghamton, found numerous pieces of ceramics, clay pipes, glass bottles, and children's toys. A trench dug in what historic records indicate was the beer garden in back of an early hotel yielded both children's toys and beer bottles and pipes, a curious juxtaposition which Versaggi will study further.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel N. Pagano

Rose Hill Manor

Between 1988 and 1990, two important deposits of window glass were uncovered during excavations at the Rose Hill Manor, Bronx, New York. Begun in 1985, the Rose Hill Manor project has been directed by Allan S. Gilbert (Fordham).

When the Rose Hill estate of Robert Watts and son (1787-1823) was acquired by the Diocese of New York in 1839 for a Catholic college, the old manor house was expanded with the addition of east and west wings (1844-1845). A crawlspace area at the end of the east wing revealed several layers of broken window glass. The sherds appear to represent the remains of formerly intact windows that may have been removed from the side walls of the center hall when they were broken open to receive the adjoining wing. The panes, perhaps still encased in their wooden frames, were probably sealed under the floorboards of the newly built wing as the most convenient means of disposal. They may be fully restorable and could represent late 18th or early 19th century glazing.

A more substantial deposit of window glass sherds was unearthed in a brick-lined dry well that ran along the front of the wing. This accumulation contained wooden frame fragments and may represent the remains of sashes that were removed at the moment of demolition in 1896 and stacked in the dry well prior to backfilling. Workmen covered this glass with several dozen pieces of Walter's Patent Metallic Shingle taken from the roof and pinned the shingles down with a 150 lb. section of brick chimney. The weight of the overburden resulted in severe crushing, and it is doubtful that complete restorability will be possible with this highly comminuted material. But if sufficiently large pieces can be assembled, the technology of these late 19th century windows might be compared to that of the crawlspace panes that likely date to earlier in the century. Taphonomic, metrical, microscopic, and chemical analyses are planned.

Rufus King Park, Queens

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed archaeological testing of the southern two-thirds of Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens, New York. This work was conducted at the request of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of New York and arranged through the efforts of Land-Site Contracting Corporation, who are undertaking the current reconstruction of the park. This part of the Park is the location of Rufus King Manor, a standing eighteenth and nineteenth century house that was the home of Rufus King from 1806 through 1827. The background research report on

King Park indicated that the southern portion would include the locations of six former farm outbuildings constructed between 1806 and 1842 by the King family. All proposed impacts associated with the park reconstruction were comprehensively examined by shovel testing and trenching. The shovel testing located parts of two probable walls and cobbled surface likely dating to 1813-1842. In addition, a probable privy evidently filled around 1900 was located in the Manor House backyard. Some of the planned impacts are being redesigned to avoid the features located, and a limited amount of additional testing is planned. For further information please contact the Principal Investigator, William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, New York 10004.

Blocks 143 and 2047, Brooklyn

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed archaeological testing and excavations of the backyards of three lots in Blocks 143 and 2047, 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 three lots investigated were chosen because one family had lived in each of them for 25 years or longer during the nineteenth century. Test excavations revealed privies and/or cisterns in two of the lots. One dry well and one cistern were successfully excavated in two lots. Unfortunately, looting by artifact hunters destroyed the resources in the one remaining privy. The thousands of artifacts recovered from the cistern appear to range in date primarily from the 1840s through to the 1890s. Laboratory processing and analysis of these artifacts is presently underway. A report covering seven lots investigated on these two blocks during 1989 and 1990 is in preparation and will be filed with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and Municipal Archives upon completion. For further information please contact the Principal Investigator: William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, New York 10004.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Ed Morin

Pompton Lakes

A report, *The Pompton Ironworks and Village, Passaic County, New Jersey: An Archaeological and Historical Survey*, prepared for the Pompton Lakes Historic Preservation Commission, was presented to the Pompton mission, was presented to the Pompton Lakes Town Council this summer by Edward J. Lenk, Principal Investigator, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants. The Commission has applied for grant money to publish the report. The report is a comprehensive compilation of all known references to Pompton Ironworks including bibliography, maps and photographs. The narrative defines Pompton's geographical and historic setting, exploring why an ironworks developed here and the reason for its ultimate failure. The patterns for developmental interaction between the adjunct village and the evolving industrial site are observed. Artifacts from the current research and those collected over the years are documented. Recommendations include National Register

nomination for the remaining parts of the industrial complex, a furnace bridge abutment, a raceway, an overflow weir and associated stone walls. Two buildings, one of them the last extant ironworker's cottage, are also recommended for nomination as archaeological districts.

Sussex County Route 517 Realignment

A Phase I/II cultural resource investigation of the proposed Route 517 realignment in Glenwood, Vernon Township, Sussex County was conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. under contract with the New Jersey Department of Transportation. Richard Affleck served as Principal Investigator for the project. The field effort focussed on the P.J. Brown farmstead identified during a previous pedestrian survey of the project area by NJDOT archaeologists. Structural remains associated with the farmstead include (1) dwelling foundations; (2) a 94' x 143' dairy barn; (3) a possible garage; (4) a barn/stable; and (5) a corn crib. Documentary and archaeological research indicated that the farmstead was occupied between ca. 1820 and ca. 1960 when the farmhouse was destroyed by fire. Subsurface testing uncovered a deep deposit of late nineteenth and early twentieth century household refuse adjacent to the corn crib located approximately 100 feet from the site of the former dwelling. It appears that this material, along with sand and gravel, was deposited in order to fill a slough or depression at the base of the slope on which the corn crib, garage, and barn/stable are located. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the farmhouse, including the excavation of a section of a builder's trench, suggest a construction date prior to 1850. Although a moderate concentration of nineteenth century domestic material, including a token dated 1837, was uncovered immediately adjacent to the front porch, there was little evidence of nineteenth century sheet refuse in the side or rear yard areas. Most of the cultural material recovered from shovel tests placed around the dwelling consisted of twentieth century bottle glass and architectural items probably associated with the construction, maintenance, and demolition of the farmhouse.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John P. McCarthy and Ed Morin

John Milner Associates, Inc. completed archaeological data recovery excavations at the site of the new convention center in Center City Philadelphia for the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation. Excavation of seven privy shaft features associated with nineteenth century doctors' offices and residences was directed by Michael Parrington and William R. Henry, Jr. Analysis is being completed by Belinda Blomberg and George Cress. The research is focusing on nineteenth century medical practices, privy construction and depositional processes, and block- and site-related fill contexts.

In the course of a Phase I survey for Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., MAAR Associates, Inc. identified the remains of a historic distillery near Benton, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. The distillery produced rye whiskey from the early nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. A Phase II assessment of the site's eligibility and project impacts will be conducted.

MAAR Associates, Inc. is also undertaking a survey of the

Commonwealth-owned Governor Printz Park in Essington, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Betty Cosans. The park includes the site of the seventeenth century Printzhooff, the seat of Swedish rule on the Delaware, built in 1643. The survey will identify and evaluate archeological resources on the property, including previously identified early Swedish colonial and contact period Native American remains, for the purpose of developing a plan for the management and interpretation of the site.

The staff of the State Museum of Pennsylvania undertook excavations at the early eighteenth-century Governor Keith House at Gramme Park, Montgomery County, a Commonwealth-owned historic site. Excavations were completed prior to the installation of measures to control wetness in the cellar. Under the direction of Dr. Mark McConaughy, several structural features were identified, including an earlier floor, and a wide range of domestic artifacts were recovered.

On the grounds of the former Philadelphia General Hospital, an area previously identified as potentially containing remains associated with the 1830 Philadelphia Almshouse was the subject of a Phase II evaluation by John Milner Associates, Inc. prior to construction of a parking structure for the University of Pennsylvania's new Health Center. Test excavations supervised by George Cress indicated that although a portion of a late nineteenth century yard deposit was present, the majority of area had been severely disturbed by various modern construction activities.

At Grumblethorpe, an eighteenth century house-museum in the Germantown section of Philadelphia, Anne Yentsch, Judson Krazzer, and Conrad Goodwin conducted preliminary landscape archaeology investigations. Test excavations revealed multiple phases of garden development, including paths that were constructed using ceramic and glass sherds as base materials, apparently to improve drainage. Karen Bescherer is overseeing the processing of the artifacts recovered. The results of the investigation will be used to guide the further development and interpretation of the site.

On the Philadelphia waterfront, Patrick O'Bannon and William R. Henry, Jr. of John Milner Associates, Inc. investigated and recorded Pier 35 South for Asbell Associates. This privately-built and maintained pier was of crib, rather than pile, construction, dating from ca. 1835 with additions dating from ca. 1855. An interesting feature of the pier was the inclusion of a sluice across the width of the structure which seemed designed to take advantage of tidal action to help prevent silt build-up on the upriver side of the pier.

John Milner Associates, Inc. recovered the remains of over 90 individuals from a cemetery located on property near the intersection of 10th and Vine Streets in Philadelphia this spring which was owned by First African Baptist Church (FABC) from 1810 through 1822. The project was undertaken as part of an ongoing program of archaeological monitoring and data recovery associated with the construction of the Vine Expressway (I-676). The JMA project team is headed by Mr. Daniel G. Roberts, Principal-in-Charge, Mr. John P. McCarthy, Project Manager, and Dr. Belinda Blomberg, Principal Archeologist. In addition, Mr. George Cress conducted the monitoring fieldwork and initial investigation of the cemetery property, and Ms. Jeanne A. Ward directed the cemetery excavation, assisted by Mr. Jeffrey B. Snyder. In 1983-84, a cemetery was found containing the remains of over 140 burials associated with the FABC near the intersection of 8th and Vine Streets, where the congregation had been based ca. 1823-48. The 1810-22 FABC property became available for archaeological examination only upon the

rerouting of traffic as part of the Vine Expressway construction. Seven (7) burials were identified the first day of fieldwork at the property, and over the subsequent 29 days a field team of over 30 worked, in shifts, seven-days-a-week to recover the extensive burials and associated remains. Comparative analysis of the two cemetery populations and associated artifacts is expected to provide important details on the city's scantily documented African-American community and its physical and cultural responses to social and economic stresses. Mr. Thomas A. J. Crist, Project Osteologist, and Mr. Arthur Washburn, Assistant Osteologist, are conducting the analysis of the human remains recovered.

Route 11/15 Improvements

Phase I and II investigations of Sections 001 and 002 of S.R. 0011 in Perry, Snyder and Juniata Counties were conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. under contract with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Randolph Taylor served as the Principal Investigator for the project. Investigations focused on canal related features of the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal between Anny Hall and Mount Patrick and several communities that have developed along it. Archaeological sites that were investigated include an inn, tenant house, a farm residence and various canal features. These features consisted of Lock 5, the remains of an aqueduct, portions of a number of stone and timber bulkheads, and the former site of a canal office. All above ground canal features were mapped to determine their relationship to the area to be impacted from highway improvements and to assess their physical integrity. Background research revealed that two different types of locks were used on this section of the canal at the time of its closing (ca. 1900). The most recent map (ca. 1875) of the canal shows that Lock 5, along with Locks 2 and 3, was constructed with three sets of mitre gates. However, Locks 1, 4, 6, and 7 were designed with only two sets of mitre gates and a single drop gate at the upstream end. Drop gates were often added to older locks as improvements to the system because they were generally more efficient. This would indicate that Lock 5 may be an example of an earlier, unmodified lock which is not duplicated elsewhere in this section of the canal, since the two other locks of this type (Locks 2 and 3) are buried beneath the present highway.

Phase II investigations at the inn revealed that the structure served as a residence after the canal closed around the turn of the century. Several refuse deposits were identified in the yard areas adjacent the structure, while an additional deposit was located down hill within the canal basin. Other features associated with the structure included a stone-lined well, a square stone trough, and the remains of a platform for a steel tower windmill. The study recommended that a Phase III investigation be conducted on the inn and tenant house, in addition to a HABS/HAER study of Lock 5.

Hope Lodge

A Phase II cultural resource investigation was conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. on Hope Lodge, a 1743 Georgian mansion located in Fort Washington. The investigation was performed under contract to John Bowie Associates for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Edward Morin served as Principal Investigator for the project with Henry Holt as Field Supervisor. The need for this study was the result of plans to install a drainage system along the foun-

dation of the eighteenth century summer kitchen and ca. 1920s addition. The field effort focused on the excavation of test units along the north and south foundation walls to investigate the nature and extent of artifact deposits associated with the structure and to ascertain the presence or absence of a builder's trench. In addition, a number of shovel tests were excavated in the northeast yard area in order to determine the extent of the disturbance from the installation of a septic system.

Three areas of early cultural deposits (1775 to 1810) were located adjacent to the summer kitchen's foundation. Preliminary analyses have indicated that these deposits have the potential to provide important data on social and functional aspects of the site's historic occupation. In addition to these deposits, three structural features were encountered adjacent to the southwest corner of the kitchen. These features consisted of two mortared stone walls lying perpendicular to one another and a section of dry-laid brick. Together, the features form what appears to be the remains of an early out-building with an interior brick floor. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the deposits directly overlying the structure predated 1775. Though its function is unknown at this time, it may be the remains of the original summer kitchen to Hope Lodge. Additional testing has been recommended in order to determine the function and date of construction for the structure.

Gideon Gilpin House

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. conducted a limited archaeological testing program at the Gideon Gilpin House, Brandywine Battlefield Park. The testing program was performed under contract to John Bowie Associates for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Edward Morin served as Principal Investigator with Henry Holt as Field Supervisor. The need for the study was the result of planned stabilization and restoration activities for the structure. The field effort focused on the removal of approximately six inches of soil from the crawl space located at the southeast corner of the house. The aim of the excavation was to (1) investigate the nature and extent of the artifact deposits associated with the east wing of the house; (2) determine if the recovered artifacts could help ascertain the age of the structure's east wing; and (3) lower the existing ground surface sufficiently below the wood foundation sill. A wide variety of artifacts dating from the mid-eighteenth to early twentieth century were recovered from the crawl space. The location of the deposit and the types of artifacts present in the assemblage indicated that it represents the remains of a domestic yard deposit associated with the occupation of the house. The broad range date of the assemblage and the presence of a large quantity of rodent bone (i.e., rats, voles, mice) demonstrated that the first six inches of the deposit has been greatly disturbed by rodent and maintenance activities over the years. Although this apparent disturbance and wide date range prevented assigning a construction date to the east wing, it should be noted that sterile soil was not encountered and that "cultural material still remains unexcavated within the crawl space. Therefore, it was recommended that any additional subsurface or restoration activities within the crawl space should be preceded by intensive archaeological investigations.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City has received a three year National Endowment for the Humanities grant to explore both historic and archaeological information on religious toleration in early Maryland. Maryland, as a proprietary colony of the Roman Catholic Lords Baltimore, was the only original English colony which had a legislated policy of religious toleration which included Roman Catholics. The origins of the American Catholic church can be traced back to St. Mary's City and the small chapel built by Father Andrew White in the first years of the colony. The N.E.H. funded research project, "The Birth of an American Freedom: Religion in early Maryland," will involve historic research, under the direction of Lois Carr, of documents relating to early Maryland Catholics and other nonconformist religious groups and the archaeological excavation of several sites in St. Mary's City. This fall, the excavations, under the direction of Timothy B. Riordan and Henry M. Miller, will focus on the "Great Brick Chapel" (ca. 1667) which is the earliest example of monumental brick architecture in Maryland. Next year, the project will investigate the site of the first Catholic chapel and a possible, related mission complex. The final year will explore the sites of a possible Catholic school and a priests' residence.

In conjunction with the multi-year project on religion in early Maryland, the Research Department at Historic St. Mary's City is soliciting information on Catholic religious items recovered from archaeological sites in the U.S. and Canada. Both bibliographical citations and information on archaeological specimens would be appreciated. We will willingly share the information we assemble and illustrations of the objects that have been recovered in St. Mary's City. Should you have anything to contribute in this regard, please send it to: Silas D. Hurry, Research Department, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

Prince Frederick

During the course of a Phase I archaeological survey of a 22-acre tract in Prince Frederick, Calvert County, traces of the Baltimore and Drum Point Railroad (B.D.P.R.R.) were found. The survey was undertaken by James G. Gibb in July of 1990 in compliance with Calvert County's "Multi-family Housing" ordinance with funding provided by Dr. George J. Mathews, and in cooperation with Hugh Wilkerson Engineers, Dunkirk, Maryland. Two cross sections of the railroad cut and one of an embankment were recorded and shovel testing on and about the grade was conducted to examine stratigraphy and to identify associated deposits. No cultural materials relating to the construction of the rail line were encountered. Inspection of other portions of the grade within Calvert County indicated that a 20-foot-wide cut and numerous embankments crossing ravines survive, and generally in better condition than that within the project area.

Intended as a branch line extending 35 miles from the harbor at Drum Point on the Chesapeake Bay to the trunk line that ran from Baltimore to Annapolis, the B.D.P.R.R. was surveyed in 1868. The surveyor's report to the state legislature survives and provides insights into the promotion, planning, and eventual construction of the line. Construction did not begin until 1888, 20 years after

the survey. Due to the inability of the promoters to secure financial commitments from the governments of Calvert and Anne Arundel Counties and the city of Baltimore, construction was suspended in 1890. Culverts and trestles were built, a telegraph line was erected, and locally cut ties delivered; but not a single rail was ever laid.

Despite its failure as a business venture, the B.D.P.R.R. was an important institution in Southern Maryland—and an important battleground. Individuals and corporations argued over the need for the line and the propriety of government funding. Opposition over public financing of the corporation ultimately led to the withdrawal of Anne Arundel County funds, and to the refusal of Baltimore City to commit to the project. Newspaper articles and the proceedings of the county and city governments provide a great deal of data on opposition to the B.D.P.R.R. and on its promotion, organization and construction. The graded right-of-way, embankments, and culvert pipes survive along much of the 35-mile route. These remains reveal not only the technology used by the contractors, but the "short cuts" that the company was taking in an effort to stretch their meager cash reserves. The rich and rather precise documentary record suggests that the archaeological remains of the workers' camps, stables, blacksmith shops, and trestles may be found along unexplored portions of the route.

Annapolis

"Archaeology in Annapolis," a collaborative archaeological research project between Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland, College Park, has recently completed excavations around the perimeter of State Circle, the roadway surrounding the Maryland State capital building. The purpose of this excavation was to gain a better understanding of how the road had been modified during the three hundred years since it had been laid out by Governor Francis Nicholson in 1695. The results of the excavation indicate that State Circle has never been a geometrically true circle, and that even though the periphery has been significantly modified, its basic form remains intact.

A fourth season of excavation at the Carroll Garden site has focused on the house and formal gardens built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the late 18th century. The remains include the original foundation of the Carroll mansion, the landscape features and intact topography of the two-acre formal garden planned by Carroll in 1771. Artifacts recovered reflect the 19th and 20th century occupation by the Redemptorist, a Catholic religious order that currently owns the site, and the 18th century occupation by the Carroll family.

The most recent excavations by "Archaeology in Annapolis" are being conducted in the parking lot behind the Anne Arundel County Courthouse. This is the Franklin Street site which represents a relatively new phase of the project, the history of African Americans in Annapolis. African Americans have made up a third of the city's population since the 1700s; in the 1850s one quarter of Annapolis' entire free population was African American. The documentary records of this group are quite sparse, but land deeds show that some of the properties in this neighborhood were owned and occupied by African Americans in the 1800s. The excavations this past summer have demonstrated that the archaeological record of this community is intact and goes back at least 200 years.

This area of Annapolis is important to African Americans today as it was in the past. The neighborhood surrounds where the Mount Moriah African Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1813. The

1874 successor to this building now houses the Banneker-Douglass Museum and the Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture.

The project's long-term commitment to African American archaeology is intended to help produce a more inclusive account of Annapolis' past. The African American contribution to the development of Annapolis has been addressed only infrequently in the presentation of the city's history. The "Archaeology in Annapolis" project hopes to address this inaccuracy through these excavations and outreach programs. Over the next three years "Archaeology in Annapolis" is committed to excavations, oral history projects, and public education initiatives addressing the African American past in Annapolis.

Simpsonville

G.A.I. Consultants, Inc. of Monroeville, PA, has completed a Phase II investigation of the Simpsonville Stone Ruins in Howard County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Transportation. This site contains the remains of a late 18th through early 20th-century rural milling community and includes a 2 1/2-story standing stone gristmill and associated millseat. The Simpsonville Mill supported a variety of specialized crafts/industries including a woolen factory, sawmill, wheelwright shop, blacksmith shop, at least one general store, and several residences. Simpsonville is associated with several of the founding families of Howard County and the State of Maryland, including the wealthy and prominent Owings Family (1792-1852).

Archaeological field investigations were supervised by Diane Beynon and Jack Irion and included over 200 shovel test pits and 29 larger test units. A total of 47 features were identified including the possible location of the sawmill, a general store, at least one residence, and several refuse deposits. Excavations placed around the mill foundation resulted in the identification of potentially stratified cultural deposits dating to the late 18th through the early 19th centuries. Included in these deposits was a 1797 U.S. one cent piece recovered near the base of the foundation. Other potentially important archaeological features include the presence of a deeply buried, domestic deposit dating to the first portion of the 19th century.

Based on the architectural and archaeological integrity of the site, in conjunction with its significance to the development of the area's local milling industry, Simpsonville was recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District. Additional excavations at Simpsonville (i.e., Phase III Data Recovery) will provide the opportunity to more closely examine the site's overall development including the chronology of the stone mill, the site's changing settlement pattern, and the impact of the Simpsonville Mill on the surrounding region. A final report detailing the results of the archaeological and historical investigation of Simpsonville has been submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Cambridge

Verna G. Boyd is undertaking historical research and artifact analysis pertaining to an archaeological collection from the Horn site in Dorchester County, Maryland, that was excavated in the mid-1970s. This domestic site has a primary occupation period of 1680 to 1711 and is located in Cambridge on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Among the research areas being considered are questions of gender, 17th century educational practices, and the visibility—

or lack thereof--of children in the archaeological record. The research is being undertaken for a Ph.D. dissertation in anthropology from the American University of Washington, D.C.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Petersfield Provincial Park

This 56-acre property, located in Cape Breton County, is owned and maintained by the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests. Excavations this year were directed by Carol Lynn O'Neill. Occupation on the property includes four cultural periods, one of which belonged to the distinguished McLennan family.

The 1990 field season focussed on the period between 1900 and 1942 when the property was owned by Senator J.S. McLennan, a prominent businessman of Sydney, Cape Breton. Investigations concentrated on structural remains of the residence. In 1988-89, all foundation walls were exposed and the interior completely excavated. In 1990 the maid's quarters, a tower and all related garden walls were uncovered. Still to be excavated is the studio area. Once revealed, the foundations can help to give a visual perspective on the grandeur of McLennan's home.

Artifacts include structural materials (window glass, nails, wood, etc.), white ironstone (1890-1920) and refined white earthenware of the late 19th century. Several pieces of Canton Ware were located, one of which was dated to ca. 1800-ca. 1830. All artifacts reveal a well-constructed home and a prestigious lifestyle.

Petersfield Provincial Park is rich in local history. The park is committed to preserving all archaeological finds along with protection of the flora related to its occupations. The Park exemplifies the successful integration of local history, archaeology, horticulture and education for the enjoyment of the public.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

Two major projects were undertaken this year. Route 22 Survey: In May and June, Charles Burke of the Archaeology Section, with a research team contracted through the Fortress of Louisbourg Volunteers, surveyed a 3-km. length of the paved access road, Route 22, as an environmental screening prior to expansion of the road bed. This road follows the original route constructed by the French in the early 18th century. Numerous 18th century artifacts and structural remains were identified. Construction plans will be modified to protect all resources.

North Shore Salvage

In July-September, Rob Ferguson, Atlantic Regional Office, Canadian Parks Service, with a research team contracted through Women Unlimited of Sydney, excavated an 18th century French merchant-fisherman's property on the shore outside the walled town. The site has been badly damaged by shoreline erosion. The partial remains of a charpente, or half-timber, house with a full cellar were uncovered, as well as foundations of a probable storehouse, a barrel well, cobbled yard areas and a possible road bed. Most exciting were the preserved remains of clay used as in-fill in the walls of the residence. The clay fragments had been partially fired by the burning of the building, preserving details of the timber construction. Both the building construction and the artifacts indicate a pro-

fitable commercial operation. The lack of a significant distribution of domestic artifacts within the building suggests that the property had been evacuated prior to its destruction during one of the two sieges of Louisbourg in 1745 and 1758. The occupants, however, failed to retrieve over a dozen wine bottles stored in the cellar drain. A further season of field work is anticipated.

Halifax Defence Complex National Historic Park

Excavations were begun in September at Citadel Hill, Halifax, in support of the continuing restoration program. The excavations were confined to the Northwest Demi-Bastion defence casemates constructed between 1830-1832.

The two underground casemates were originally equipped with 24-pdr. smooth bores which were sighted to fire into the ditch surrounding the fort. By the time the fort was completed ca. 1850, the defence strategem had changed, and the casemates were used as a handsroom and shoe repair facility.

The excavations were primarily concerned with structural details, more specifically drainage. The casemates had a number of drains, and early indications are that few, if any, worked for any length of time. Thus, a good deal of the excavation was concerned with pumping water out of the casemates to enable the work to proceed in a slurry of mud or hard-packed beach stone. A report is being prepared by Bruce Stewart, Senior Archaeologist with Porter Dillon Limited, contractor for the excavation.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Enclosure Provincial Park

From June 4 to September 1, the Archaeological Services of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage conducted a reconnaissance and excavations at the park in Newcastle. The site is located at the confluence of the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi Rivers and includes the area known as Wilson's Point. The project was directed by Marc Lavoie, assisted by Christopher and Susan Blair.

The site was occupied by ancestral Micmacs in prehistoric or protohistoric times. From 1756 to 1759 an Acadian refugee camp was administered from the point, providing shelter for about 3500 Acadians and the French military. Around 1765, William Davidson and John Cort, Scottish entrepreneurs, operated a commercial salmon fishery, a shipyard and a trade post on the Miramichi. Cort resided at the Enclosure, and Davidson's warehouse was at the point. Around 1784, Loyalists arrived at the site. The point was occupied until about 1949, when it was declared a provincial park, being the site of a cemetery used from Acadian times to about the turn of the present century.

Archaeologists located, identified and documented eight structures and features at the site, including a house erected by Acadian refugees in or shortly after 1756, a communal fire utilized repeatedly by the Acadians, two structures built by Scottish residents around 1765, another two structures erected after 1783 by Loyalists and two residences constructed around 1850. It is estimated that 20,000 artifacts were retrieved from the 1990 excavations. Complete excavations of selected structures are planned for 1991.

Sheriff Andrews House, St. Andrews

Excavations under the direction of Scott Buchanan were begun this summer for Archaeological Services of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage. Built in 1820 by Sheriff Elisha Andrews, the two-and-a-half story neo-classical residence is one of the few remaining original brick houses in St. Andrews. Acquired by the Province in 1983, the house has been refurbished and restored to its original condition with interpretation emphasizing the period ca. 1820.

Archaeological testing and excavation were conducted in the back yard of the property, with particular interest in locating the gardens, outbuildings and refuse pits. Limited evidence of all three was identified during the initial soil testing of the site. A preliminary conductivity survey of the yard indicated several potential structural areas.

Subsequent excavation focussed on a limited area of a one-and-a-half story frame carriage house, depicted on an 1888 insurance atlas. Preliminary results suggest a mid-century construction date, with wooden sills placed on a dry field stone foundation set upon an introduced clay base. Wooden planking was uncovered over a possible shallow cellar. Behind the rear wall was an isolated manure deposit. Moist soil conditions have preserved seeds, leather, bone and fabric.

Acting upon information from a local historian, the site of an early nineteenth century industrial complex near St. Andrews was examined for visible surface remains.

Fort Folly Point

At the request of the Fort Folly Indian Band, Archaeological Services initiated a preliminary survey of the historic Chapelle de Beaumont cemetery. A visit to the nearby Fort Folly Point failed to reveal any archaeological evidence to substantiate a lone documentary reference concerning the presence of an eighteenth century fortification on the site.

QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elie

Canadian Parks Service Archaeological Research 1989-1990:

1. Archaeological Research at Fort Lennox National Historic Site

Archaeological excavations and monitoring were conducted in 1989 by Gisele Piedaloe as part of the stabilization and restoration of stores and the north entrance of Fort Lennox. The objective of the project was to ensure the identification, recording and protection of archaeological evidence indicating the architectural and functional evolution of the buildings and works of Fort Lennox and the former French and British occupations of the areas concerned.

The presence of foundations hugging the walls (exterior and partition) of the two buildings was confirmed. These foundations testify to an initial plan drawn up in 1823, involving the construction of a single—very long—store. The instability of the soil on the east side of the parade ground, however, led British military engineers to construct two smaller buildings. Test pits inside the stores revealed, among other things, the existence of successive floors and thresholds. Artifacts from the excavations showed various facets of the occupation of the stores, from their construction and use by the British military to the time when they were used for the intern-

ment of refugees during the Second World War.

Traces of two or three previous structures were discovered and partially excavated. According to data gathered, these works belonged to the first British fortifications (1779-1819). The first is located under part of the partition wall near the north store and includes infilling which may be associated with a building that served as a blacksmith's shop and living quarters for the master carpenter about 1814-1816. The two other structures, discovered at the southern end of the south store, seem to be the remains of a wooden blockhouse built about 1783 and a quartermaster's store erected on the same location about 1815.

Testing at the north entrance led to the discovery of architectural evidence of the original threshold and various passage fittings, including two superimposed levels of flagstones and three drainage pipes. A chronology of events was prepared in the light of information gathered.

A Research Bulletin summarizes the results obtained so far, and an article will be prepared for publication. In addition, a descriptive inventory of evidence is being prepared and will be completed once stabilization work is completed.

2. Archaeological Research at Bastion Saint-Jean, Quebec City

Mechanical soundings, selective excavations and monitoring were conducted by Roxane Renaud and Robert Gauvin as part of the stabilization of the Saint-Jean Bastion, a component of the Quebec City fortifications. The objective of this ongoing project is to ensure the identification, understanding and protection of archaeological evidence and remains which can contribute to our knowledge of the site and its development through time.

Testing and excavations, conducted mainly on the left, led to the discovery of masonry structures, including gorges and embrasure cheeks (some superimposed), banquette retaining walls, gunrite passageway walls and the remains of wooden gun platforms. Musket balls, a cannonball and a cannonball support were among the artifacts discovered. The surface levels and the original height of certain parts of the parapet could be projected from stratigraphic evidence. Finally, a human skeleton was found on the left shoulder, not far from the present grade level. Surveillance of the excavation work in different areas of the site also provided fragmentary data.

Close cooperation with workers on the site is a key factor enabling the protection of many elements which otherwise would be destroyed. In addition, the results obtained have already steered the restoration of embrasures and platforms toward the right flank rather than the adjoining wall.

A Research Bulletin will report on the activities carried out to date. In addition, all information concerning evidence found has been organized into a descriptive inventory which will be made available on microfiche once the work has been completed (1991). It is anticipated that an article will be published next year.

3. Study of the Archaeological Potential of the Grosse-Ile National Historic Site

The objective of this ongoing research project, directed by Monique Elie and Guy Plourde, is to determine from on-site observations, limited testing, historic and geographic sources, etc., the archaeological potential of Grosse-Ile. It is being conducted as part of the planning process of the site's future development.

A great deal of evidence of buildings and other old structures linked to the successive phases of the island's use as a quarantine

station, and the presence of many artifacts from the past occupation of the site have already been confirmed.

4. Archaeological Mitigation and Monitoring at Grosse-Ile National Historic Site, 1989

The objective of this project conducted by Monique Elie and Guy Plourde was to ensure the protection of significant archaeological resources and the collecting of data and artifacts in areas to be disturbed by stabilization work conducted on still standing buildings.

Second class hotel: Many artifacts were brought to light, both during the excavation of four test units and during surveillance of mechanical excavation. The backfill contained a considerable amount of construction debris, architectural hardware and pipes and several fragments of dishes and toys dating from the early 19th century to the present.

Upper block: The four exploratory test pits provided mainly artifacts and vestiges related to the architectural history of the dwelling block. The methods used in constructing the building's foundations, which rest partly on rock and partly on clay, were interesting not only to the archaeologists, but also to our engineering colleagues. Finally, the discovery of an Amerindian projectile point and the rock profile which was exposed called for a new stabilization design for the rear of the building.

Electrician's house: Considerable archaeological evidence (architectural hardware, dishes, personal objects) was brought to light by testing and surveillance in the area of the electrician's house. Of particular interest is the discovery of wooden timbers in the surrounding earth, remains of buildings from the early years of the quarantine.

Results of these interventions will be included in the resource inventory presently in preparation.

5. Archaeological Surveillance in Forillon National Park, 1989

Selective archaeological surveillance was carried out by Pierre Drouin and Roxane Renaud during construction work conducted on parts of the road linking Grande-Greve and Anse-aux-Sauvages, and during the construction of a recreation and tourist center in Petit-Gaspé. The objective of the project was to uncover significant archaeological evidence and collect relevant data in the sectors of the park where excavation and landscaping was being done.

Anse-aux-Sauvages: More data was collected on the site of a building first located in 1988 at the eastern end of the road. Three of four sides of a stone foundation remain. Neither the artifacts collected nor the iconographic documents consulted enabled us to determine precisely the identity of this building or when it was used. The remains of a little wooden toolshed resting on sills were also found. Our information concerning these two buildings remains extremely sketchy, but their discovery enriches our knowledge of the site and increases awareness of the need for archaeological testing in the area.

Petit-Gaspé: The site for the new recreation-tourist center in Petit-Gaspé is on the western side of a former road, near the fishing village of which the only traces still visible are the church and the cemetery. Several preliminary test pits and the surveillance of excavation and earthwork led to the discovery of many artifacts dating from the 19th century and some insubstantial wooden remains. It is, however, possible that other significant evidence escaped the watchful eyes of the archaeologists since the heavy equipment used in the excavation did not allow for close observation of traces of anthropic activities in the soil.

6. Archaeological Activities, Lavoir Brook and Blast Furnace Dam, Les Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site

Archaeological surveillance of excavation and earthwork was carried out by Pierre Drouin and Roxane Renaud as part of the redevelopment of the stream bed, pond and dam located upstream from the blast furnace. The reconstruction of the dam involved laying underground conduits to handle reservoir overflow, the redevelopment of the stream bed, supplying water to the blast furnace and the reconstruction of the dam in the location where traces of its 19th century predecessor were found. Downstream from the blast furnace, work consisted of removing the recent, but deteriorated channeling in order to reestablish the earlier stream bed.

The objective of the project was to ensure the collection of data on the earlier occupations of the site and to ensure the conservation of significant structural remains. Area above the Lavoir Brook: The excavation work for laying new conduits led to the discovery of the foundations of a building and the base of its chimney. From their location, these are probably the remains of a wheelwright's house/shop identified on an 1845 plan. A considerable number of domestic artifacts from the mid-19th century were also found here. Once the evidence was identified and recorded, the original line of the trench was changed to ensure the protection of resources left in situ. No systematic archaeological excavation was carried out in connection with this discovery.

Dam area: The excavation work carried out in the dam area resulted in several elements previously covered by the old water control works being brought to light. Many artifacts were also gathered during this surveillance, notably two casting ladles—essential tools in the production of cast iron objects—of which no previous examples had been found. Mitigating measures were taken in order to ensure maximum conservation of old remains and the functional reconstruction of the water control works.

7. Archaeological Surveillance, Coteneu-du-Lac National Historic Site

The objective of this project conducted by Monique Elie in 1989 was to ensure the collection of information generated by construction work and to protect any significant structural remains which might be brought to light.

The excavations did not reveal any architectural evidence. However, the layer of organic soil located directly under the grass contained in places many artifacts and mortar granules.

In the sector located to the south of the future reception center site (near the remains of the barracks officer's lodging) decomposed mortar and several nearly complete artifacts dating from the first quarter of the 19th century were found. The site of the future reception center contained many artifacts testifying to the occupation of the site since the beginning of the 19th century. In the area of the retaining wall, a band of very black organic soil about 2 m in width contained artifacts, including wood and charred ceramics, bones and fragments of eggshell. The trench excavated to the west of the future center did not provide any significant archaeological evidence.

8. Pointe-a-Callieres. Archaeological Research and Surveillance. Professional Guidance by the Canadian Parks Service (Pierre Beaudet), Project direction by Pauline Desjardins, Old Port of Montreal Corporation

The objective of the project conducted in 1989 was to carry out the research required to ensure the protection and understanding of archaeological resources situated within the perimeter of the

former customs house. Activities included the partial uncovering of evidence of several buildings and other structures which succeeded one another on the site, beginning in the period of contact and lasting until the middle of the 19th century.

Several rooms at the level of the cellars of the Royal Insurance Building were uncovered to reveal very well preserved remains of the floors and stone walls which will probably be stabilized and integrated into the future Centre of Montreal History and Archaeology. Many exterior facing stones—some of which are engraved with the name of the building—English ceramic tiles, decorative plaster moldings, pieces of architectural hardware, etc. were found in the debris and will be used as inspiration in the design of the new building to be erected on the site.

The research areas where the archaeological excavations were more extensive revealed evidence of three buildings, two small houses with stone foundations belonging to Antoine Papineau, and a large storehouse built by Pierre Berthelet. Well-defined archaeological contexts consisting of many artifacts enrich our knowledge of the site's occupation in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. We would draw attention in particular to a significant quantity of ceramic and glass objects and other domestic waste (leather shoes, animal bones, etc.) found in a pit in what was formerly the yard of one of the two Papineau houses.

The deepest unit dug in the yard sector enabled us to discover graves and fence post holes of the first Catholic cemetery of Montreal. Only one skeleton was found in situ in the limited area excavated, the other graves probably having been emptied when the cemetery was moved in 1654.

Many objects, including several hundred glass beads, are currently being studied to enable us to learn more about the first European use of the site. Finally, a few Amerindian objects were also found in the lower levels of several trenches. These included a soapstone pipe, projectile points and other objects from either the Woodland period or the period of contact (Natives—Europeans).

The results of this research are the object of two reports. The first, now completed, consists of a relatively detailed listing of evidence attributed to each of the functional units. It serves mainly as a descriptive archive to meet the need for detailed and precise information on the part of architects, engineers, designers, etc. The second, in preparation, will present research results in a way which is more accessible to the general public, including highlights of the excavation and the history of the site's occupation with reference to its urban and port context.

9. *The Sept-Iles Whaling Station*

The objective of this project conducted in 1989 by Pierre Drouin at the eastern extremity of Point Marconi was to make comments and recommendations for the Sept-Iles port authorities concerning the archaeological potential of a site soon to be radically altered by the construction of the Alouette aluminum smelter. The site in question is a whaling station established in 1898 and is the oldest industrial installation in the port of Sept-Iles.

Visual inspection of the site revealed high archaeological potential, particularly with respect to the technology used for rendering whale blubber. The remains, which cover an area 150 meters by 50 meters, include the remains of buildings used for cutting up whales, depressions marking reservoirs for boiling water, the remains of ovens, and a very well preserved powder magazine. The remains of an old wharf are still visible under water. It was recom-

mended that protective measures be taken to safeguard the old industrial complex including the detailed archaeological recording of all surface evidence.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The program in historical archaeology at Boston University's Department of Archaeology has been strengthened by several recent developments. Mary C. Beaudry has been awarded tenure and promoted to the rank of Associate Professor; she also will serve as Acting Director of the Preservation Studies Program during 1991, while Prof. Richard Candee is on sabbatical. Increased interaction between preservation and historical archaeology students and faculty will be of benefit to both programs, as will the planned development of an interdepartmental program in history and anthropology. Prof. Richard Fox, new Director of the American Studies program, is steering the program towards a focus on cultural studies; filling an endowed chair in Material Culture will help fulfill this goal. The combined faculty and facilities of the Boston University departments of Anthropology, Archaeology, History, and of the American Studies and Preservation programs provide a wide range of options for students hoping to forge for themselves a substantive background in/and an innovative approach to the field of historical archaeology.

RECENT MASTER'S THESES IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The following M.A. theses were recently completed at Boston University:

Dutton, David

1990 "Thrasher's China" or "Colored Porcelain": Ceramics from a Boott Mills Boardinghouse and Tenement. A review of 19th-century ceramic studies and a detailed, comparative analysis of 19th and 20th century ceramics excavated from two boardinghouse backlots in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Fendleton, Sally

1990 The Plant Remains from the Spencer-Pierce-Little Kitchen: A Historical Ethnobotanical Analysis. A review of studies in historical ethnobotany and a study of plant remains from a late 18th-century deposit from a rural domestic site in Newbury, Massachusetts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCHOOL-YARD ARCHAEOLOGY

Prepared by: Nancy S. Dickinson
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Bankoff, H. Arthur, and Fred W. Winters

1987 Erasmus Hall High School: Report of Trial Excavations Conducted by Brooklyn College Summer Archaeological

- Field School. Ms on file, Department of Anthropology, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY.
- Bartovics, Albert F.
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1987 *The Letchworth Park School: Stage IB and Stage II Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Site of a Proposed Storage Building in Letchworth State Park, Town of Genesee Falls, Wyoming County, New York*, RMSC/CRSP P.L.N. 86.21. Cultural Resource Survey Program of the Research Division of the Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester, NY.
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1986 *Architectural Investigations of the Route 7 North Corridor, Milltown to the Pennsylvania State Line, New Castle County, Delaware*, pp. 29-30, 131-148. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 48, Dover.
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- Davidson, Tom, and Ethel Eaton
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1983 *Archaeological Investigation, West Avon Schoolhouse, Avon, Connecticut, UCONN CHPC -133 (NPS NADB -CT-211)*. Copies available from Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc., Storrs, CT.
- Guarnieri, Catherine
1983 *A Comparative Community Study of Two New England Schoolhouses*. Student essay on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
- 1984 *An Intra-Community Study of Schoolhouses in Goshen, CT*. Student essay on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
- Handsman, Russell
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- Lacoste, Kenneth, and Robert D. Wall
1988 *An Archeological Study of the Western Maryland Coal Region: The Historic Resources*, pp. 65-67, 129-132. Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, in press.
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- Orr, Kenneth G., and Ronald G. Orr
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- Payne, Ted M., Jerome D. Traver, Kenneth Baumgardt, Kevin M. Brown, and Lauren C. Archibald
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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

- Rushing, Byron
1978 Urban Archeology in Boston, Massachusetts. Archeology and the Museum of Afro American History. In *New England Historical Archeology*, edited by Peter Benes and Jane Montague Benes, pp. 115-117. Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife: Annual Proceedings 1977. Boston University, Boston.
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1986 The Chesapeake City Public School Centennial Archeological Project: Archeology for Us. Ms. on file, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis.
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- Yentsch, Anne
1981 Final Report: Phase II Archaeology Survey of the Reconstruction of Route 104, North Smithfield, Rhode Island. Submitted to Rhode Island Department of Transportation, Providence. Submitted by Institute for Conservation Archaeology, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge.

This school-yard archaeology bibliography results from a literature search done in conjunction with research by Historical Perspectives, Inc. for a redevelopment project in New York City. A letter was mailed requesting information about archaeological investigations and reports that included: single-sex and co-ed, ante-bellum and post-Civil War schools in northeastern villages or small towns that were becoming urban places by the end of the nineteenth century; and schools in which both private organizations and/or public institutions were instrumental in educating particular racial, ethnic, and socio-economic groups. References were supplied by state archaeologists, SHPO representatives, contract archaeology firms, DOTs, and archaeologists known to have done some school-yard archaeology. A review of CNEHA and SHA publications was conducted.

As of September 1990 there were more than 30 entries. Some citations were for boarding or military schools or else were for only the pre-1820 or post-1890 period, so they are not included here. Two references included here have not yet been written, but are included because of their presumed comparative value. [We already have in hand enough material to begin another bibliography devoted to archaeology at boarding schools and colleges. This will probably appear in the next issue of the *CNEHA Newsletter*.]

We welcome any additional references to school-yard archaeology broadly defined. Please send them to Historical Perspectives, Inc., P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878 or else to the *CNEHA Newsletter*, care of David R. Starbuck, editor.

As an archaeologist who was connected with the Morven project, I feel that I must respond to some statements which Anne Yentsch made in her report on Morven in the April 1990 CNEHA Newsletter. While it is true that the archeology was shut down by March 1990, it was not cancelled abruptly. As early as December 1989, I warned Anne Yentsch that the political climate was such that work could not be expected to continue. Our project was seen as a "pet project" of the Kean Administration; it was not initiated by the Florio Administration, nor was there much hope that it would be continued.

What is not mentioned in the report by Yentsch is that the project was contracted for three field seasons (1987-1989). We knew from the beginning that the archeology was going to end in the fall of 1989. The perception that the project was to extend past that stage was a construction of Anne Yentsch. It was this optimism of Yentsch's that the project would last past the 1989 field season that can be tied to the fall of Morven. She incorrectly perceived that the project would be extended longer than originally specified in the contract. The resistance of the New Jersey State Museum to put any archeologists into Civil Service positions should have been an indication of the temporary nature of the project. Archeologists working on the project (including supervisory archeologists) were terminated after 944 hours were worked, and received no medical/dental insurance or vacation/sick time.

When discussing the state of the archeological collections Yentsch (1990:3) states "However, with fieldwork incomplete, with collections uninventoried, . . . there is little that can be learned now from this rewarding, highly complex site". Some of this blame can be placed on Yentsch. From April 1988, a full-time laboratory director was on staff for the Morven project. In spite of this, less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the artifacts were catalogued. If it was not for volunteers such as Owen Cooper who washed the artifacts, I am sure that this step of analysis would also have not been completed. The lab director spent a majority of her time excavating in the field during the summer months. Most of the lab director's time during January 1989 to April 1989 and during September 1989 to March 1990 was spent either writing papers for conferences or organizing conference sessions.

I do not believe that there is little that can be learned from the Morven collection. Implicit in Yentsch's argument is the feeling that collections cannot be analyzed after storage in a museum. The New Jersey State Museum is an accredited museum. Collections are stored following accepted standards. The collections are curated so they CAN be reused by future generations. One only has to look at the work of Winters (1969) to see that successful analysis of museum collections is possible. Salwen (1981:567) states "museum collections, even quite ancient ones, are sources of new and useful information". We should remember this when discussing Morven's archeological collection. While a full report will not be written in the near future, the collection is curated so that analysis by future generations of archeologists is possible.

Sincerely yours,

John Hennessy M.A., S.O.P.A.
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Yentsch, Anne

- 1990 Morven, New Jersey. *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 16:2-4.

LOST MEMBERS—PLEASE HELP

The current addresses of the following 1990 members are needed. These people's mailings are being returned. If you can help supply the information, please write to Lois Feister, NYS Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

Barrett, James (Ontario)
Bradley, Charles (Ontario)
Cassell, Mark (NYS)
Cook, Loren (PA)
DesGagne, Anne (Quebec)
Doyle-Read, Esther (Maryland)
Hood, Ed (Massachusetts)
Huot, Michel (Quebec)
Martin, Dominique (Quebec)
Neuwirth, Jessica (PA)
Quesnel, Annie (Quebec)
Stewart, Bruce (Ontario)

