

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1991

NUMBER 18

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1991 ANNUAL MEETING NEWARK, DELAWARE OCTOBER 5 AND 6, 1991

The Council is pleased to announce that the 1991 annual meeting will be held on Saturday and Sunday, October 5 and 6 at the Sheraton Inn just outside of Newark, Delaware. As a special feature of this year's meeting, we are cooperating with the Winterthur Museum in their annual Conference in American Material Culture Studies. This year the Winterthur Conference will be held Thursday evening, October 3, through Saturday morning, October 5, with its theme "Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture." The regular Council conference will commence Saturday afternoon and continue through Sunday. The program of the two conferences will consist of Winterthur paper sessions Thursday evening, all day Friday and Saturday morning at the Winterthur Museum, and Council paper sessions Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning at the Conference hotel, the Sheraton Inn. The traditional Council "affair" will be held Saturday evening, and tours of important historical and archaeological sites in Delaware offered on Sunday afternoon. Transportation will be provided from the Sheraton to Winterthur Museum and to all other activities held away from the hotel. While you may choose to attend both or only one of the two conferences, we are hoping most attendees will take advantage of the special opportunity to attend both. With this in mind, the organizers of both conferences are working to keep costs as low as possible.

Enclosed with this Newsletter you will find the Call for Papers for the Council's Annual Meeting; please note that the final deadline for submission of paper abstracts is June 1, 1991. "City, Town, Country: Community as Context" has been selected as a general theme for this year's Conference, a topic especially relevant to the historical archaeology of Delaware. The theme references the importance in interpretation of placing the site and its occupants in the appropriate community context and of seeking to understand the interrelationships between the rural countryside, towns and cities of the region. While proposed papers need not fit within this theme, it is clearly applicable to the historical archaeology of the entire Northeast, and we urge participants to structure their papers so as to address the theme if possible. Refer to the enclosed Call for Papers for further details regarding the submission of abstracts.

Please be reminded that in addition to the two conferences, the Newark, Delaware, area offers access to the splendid collections and research opportunities of the Winterthur Museum and the Hagley Museum and Library, as well as proximity to the museums and research institutions of Philadelphia. Finally, this year's conference is also particularly well located in terms of transportation access. The Sheraton Inn is located just off I-95, is less than one

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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hour's drive from Philadelphia International Airport and approximately twenty minutes' drive from the Amtrak station in Wilmington.

Pre-registration packets for both conferences will be mailed to all Council members in July. The packet will include preliminary programs for both conferences, and registration, hotel, and travel information. For further information on the conference, contact Lu Ann De Cunzo, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716; (302) 451-1854.

ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the thirteenth royalty check for \$323.15 for sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, Edited by Robert L. Schuyler. (\$24.95 + \$2.30 postage, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

By the time you read this, Volume 17 will have gone to the printer—at last. Apologies for the delay! We are very pleased with this issue and hope you'll find it worth the wait. To whet your appetite, here's a preview of the contents of Volume 17.

DENNIS J. POGUE

"Anthrosols and the Analysis of Archaeological Sites in a Flowed Context: The King's Reach Site"

DAVID R. STARBUCK

"The American Headquarters for the Battle of Saratoga"

AILEEN B. AGNEW

"Ceramics and the Sea Trade in 18th-Century Portsmouth, New Hampshire"

JEROME R. CYBULSKI

"Skeletons in the Walls of Old Quebec"

DAVID B. LANDON

"Tooth Increment Analysis and its Potential Application in Historical Archaeology"

There is renewed activity on the Salwen memorial volume; we hope to have it out as a special double issue sometime in 1992. Over the past few months we have processed several manuscripts; at present three have been revised and returned to us; three have gone back for revision; one is out for review. Hence we have the

bulk of yet another issue in the works. Please think about submitting an article soon; your manuscript might be just what we need to have a quick turn-around on Volume 18. Please drop me a line if you need a copy of the editorial guidelines.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

This January I moved to Fort Edward, New York (where I am about to start work on a Rogers Rangers' encampment), so please send news items for the CNEHA Newsletter to my new address as it appears on the front cover.

This issue of the newsletter includes a provocative ceramics article by George Miller, who is eagerly awaiting your comments on it! However, we do not have a "Contractor's Corner" in this issue because no contracting firms sent a "company description" to Terry Klein. If you would like to have your firm featured in an upcoming issue, please contact Terry at his business address [c/o J. E. Greiner Company, 4630 Paragon Park Road, Raleigh, NC 27604. (919) 876-2760].

Please keep sending in your news for the Newsletter! (If possible, please submit all copy double-spaced and "letter quality;" my scanner cannot accurately read copy that is dot matrix or which has an italics type face.)

THOUGHTS TOWARDS A USERS' GUIDE TO CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES

by George L. Miller

PART ONE

What constitutes meaningful data from excavated ceramic assemblages and the scrutiny to which it is subjected is a gray area in the archaeological literature. There seems to be an unstated assumption that once an assemblage has been described and quantified, it is as good as the next one as a building block in reconstructing and understanding the past. Quantified assemblages are presented as representing the whole period of a site's occupation with few questions asked in terms of what the assemblage does or does not represent. This paper is meant to raise issues for further discussion that will hopefully lead towards the establishment of some guidelines for the evaluation of ceramic assemblages. This essay will start with what seem to be the most common problems and the unstated assumptions that they represent.

LUMPING SITES INTO MEGA-ASSEMBLAGES BY THOSE THAT CAN NOT TELL TIME

The most common format encountered in dealing with site reports is the phenomenon of lumped assemblages in which all of the ceramics are combined into a single laundry list that is presented

as representing the whole period of the site's occupation. This technique, or one should say lack of a technique, no doubt goes back to our origins as prehistorians where the ability to "tell time" is limited compared to what is possible with the chronologies available to historical archaeologists.

Archaeologists have established basic standards for dealing with excavated collections which, at a minimum level, involves recording the grid and level locations for excavated artifacts. This time consuming process is one of the things that makes archaeology so expensive. Why bother to expend all the time and energy used to establish and maintain locational and associational data if the artifacts are just going to be lumped together in one assemblage whose only context to be considered is the site? Is there a difference between a lumped collection from a carefully excavated site and a pot hunter's collection where the only provenance is the site? Clearly, the lumping of excavated collections, particularly in sites occupied for long periods of time, is a cop out on one of the main objectives of archaeological research which is the study of changes through time. Instead of dealing with change within sites, much broader lumped periods are being used to study change in which sites are used as the basic building blocks.

There are sites for which lumping is a very appropriate approach, for example, those which were occupied for periods of less than ten years and have not produced enough artifacts for meaningful breakdowns. Even for sites occupied for short periods of time it is sometimes possible to break the collections into sub-assemblages. For example, Meredith Moodey was able to use locational data in combination with information on cross-mends and ceramic chronology to segregate a plowzone collection into three sub-assemblages representing the sequence of deposition at the Franklin Glass Works which was only occupied for eight years. This breakdown establishes a sequence of acquisition for the site's eight short years of occupation which enabled Moodey to examine the impact of economic stress of the failing Glassworks on ceramics purchases (Moodey 1988). Moodey clearly demonstrated that it is possible to break down a plowzone assemblage from a site only occupied for eight years. That level of control of our data is necessary to deal with questions of acquisition and deposition of ceramics, and of course the site formation process will be better understood by establishing better control of the element of time.

Lumping of archaeological collections carries with it some implied assumptions which need to be examined. Perhaps first and foremost is the assumption that they are representative of what was on the site. Time and again, the ceramics from an excavation are presented without any discussion as to how representative they are of what was on the site. Rarely is there any indication of what percentage of the site was excavated, or an estimate by the person presenting the collection as to what percentage that they think the collection represents of what was deposited on the site. There seems to be an assumption that as long as the number of vessels recovered is fairly large then they are representative of what was on the site. Looking at the distribution of vessels from 19th century sites that have been occupied for a long period of time, one is frequently struck by how skewed the assemblage is in representing only a segment of the time that the site was occupied.

John Otto's *Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794-1860: Living Con-*

ditions and Status Patterns in the Old South illustrates some of the problems in the lumping of ceramic assemblages, the implicit assumptions involved and how they do not hold up to close scrutiny. Otto set out to excavate assemblages from the households of the plantation owner, the overseer and a typical slave cabin. This he accomplished; however, his control of the data beyond that has several major problems which were compounded by the lumping of his ceramic assemblages and assumptions as to what they represent in time periods.

Consider the main plantation house. A fair amount of historical research established this basic outline of the plantation's history. Cannon's Point Plantation was built by John Couper in 1794 to take advantage of a strong market and high prices for long-staple cotton. Previously he had been a merchant. John was born in 1759, married in 1792, and moved his family to the plantation in 1796. The initial phase of the plantation was very successful, and by 1804 Couper had built two cotton gin houses and owned several hundred slaves. However, there were setbacks. In 1804, a hurricane devastated the cotton crop. Shortly after that the Embargo of 1807 followed by the War of 1812 put further economic strain on the operation which caused Couper to mortgage 290 of his slaves to borrow \$100,000. During the War, 60 of his slaves were carried off by the British. The market for long-staple cotton recovered after the War briefly but then fell during the panic of 1819 and remained low through the mid-1820s. In addition, another hurricane devastated the cotton crop in 1824, and in 1825 a crop was lost to caterpillars.

In 1827 John Couper declared bankruptcy as the price of cotton fell and took with it the value of his slaves and land. While Couper lost another plantation and other investments, he came out of his bankruptcy still owning his Cannon's Point plantation and 100 slaves. By 1828, Couper was on the way to recovery, and prices for long-staple cotton rose to a peak in 1837 of between forty-five to fifty cents a pound. After the panic of 1837 set in, the prices fell to a low of eighteen cents a pound in 1842. John Couper retired to Hopeton Plantation in 1845 at age 86. Five years later John Couper died, and the ownership of Cannon's Point passed to his son James. "From 1845 to 1861 the only year-round white residents of Cannon's Point were the hired overseers who supervised the slave force. . ." (Otto 1984:124). The management of the Cannon's Point Plantation was taken over by John's son James Couper who managed it from his residence on another plantation. After 1845, according to Otto's research, the Couper family used Cannon's Point as a summer home, residing there during the malarial season. In 1862, Union Army troops occupied the area. The plantation house was described by a Union naval surgeon in 1864 who included the following statement:

In the basement, large quantities of [fossil] bones and minerals of all sizes and kinds are scattered around the floor. Broken furniture, dilapidated paintings, and broken crockery by the boat load are strewn around the rooms" (Otto 1984:30).

John Otto pulled together all of the above data, presented it and then ignored its potential for providing insights on his excavated assemblages. From the historical synopsis, it is clear that John Couper set up his household after marriage in 1792 and moved his family to Cannon's Point in 1794. He appears to have done very

well until the hurricane of 1804, the embargo of 1807, and the War of 1812. The fall of cotton prices following the Panic of 1819, losses of the 1824 crop to another hurricane, and 1825 crop to caterpillars led to a bankruptcy in 1827. In the 1830s the plantation seems to have flourished. One would guess that the ceramics from initial setting up of the household would be quite different from those in use three decades later after the plantation had recovered.

Instead of using this information, Otto presented a lumped assemblage from the excavation of the midden associated with the Couper's plantation kitchen as being representative of the whole sixty-six years of the plantation's occupation. Several aspects of the ceramic assemblage and their association indicate that this assemblage probably represents a period after the hurricane of 1824 until the 1860 abandonment of the plantation. One is that almost eighty percent of the 935 nails recovered from the kitchen were machine cut and headed which places them no earlier than the 1820s. John Couper lists several outbuildings and 12 slave cabins being lost in the 1824 hurricane, suggesting the kitchen midden with which the ceramics are associated probably began accumulating in the 1820s after the kitchen was built.

Supporting this supposition is the makeup of the ceramic assemblage. Otto presented the 1242 sherds recovered from the planter's kitchen as representing the whole period of the Couper family's occupation of the site and came up with a ceramic mean date of 1818 for the assemblage. Otto states that 1818 is a good fit for the site because he feels that represents the main period of the site's occupation which was from 1796, when John Couper moved his family to Cannon's Point, to 1845, after which it was just occupied during the summer season. The median of this period would be 1820.

While the date generated from Stanley South's formula is within a couple of years of the median of peak occupation period, it appears to be far too early for the ceramic assemblage. Just over two percent of the sherds from the Planter's Kitchen were creamware which seems far too low for an assemblage that began accumulating in the 1790s. Pearlware on the other hand made up almost eighty-six percent of the ceramics, while whiteware only accounts for four-and-a-half percent of the sherds. Those proportions suggest a site that was occupied for a short period in the early 1820s. A more plausible explanation is that Otto's definition of pearlware was too broad and that any trace of blue in the foot ring would have cast the vessels into the pearlware category. When dealing with blue printed wares this can be a problem as the definition of what constitutes pearlware is an arbitrary one. Given that whiteware began

showing up in American assemblages shortly after the War of 1812 and had become very common by the 1830s, particularly with the growing popularity of red, green, brown and purple printed wares during that decade, one would expect a much higher proportion of whiteware in the Planter's Kitchen assemblage. Unfortunately, Otto does not mention the colors of the printed wares he is dealing with.

The Planter's Kitchen assemblage is presented as one lumped context. However, in Otto's earlier article in *Stanley South's Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology*, Otto presented the kitchen assemblages broken down into "zones" as shown in Table 1.

These zones appear to have integrity as a meaningful time sequence. In this table, the whiteware category includes the decorated as well as undecorated whitewares, whereas the printed category are those listed as printed pearlwares by Otto. Assuming that these "zones" represent layers, the TPQ artifact in layer III would be the white granite wares, suggesting that the level was accumulating material until at least the mid-1840s. Level two therefore must postdate ca. 1845 which would have been a period of just summertime occupation of the plantation. Given that sequence of events, I doubt that the printed pearlware made up 64 percent of the sherds. There must be more printed whitewares than Otto has identified.

Again, looking at the above levels, they seem to suggest that shell edge may have been the earliest tableware at the site which was probably replaced by printed wares after the War of 1812. However, to confirm that assumption one would need to see the shell edge and printed wares. Why Otto chose to lump these three zones in his book is not clear, nor is there any information presented on what was found in zone one. On page 66 of his book, Otto discusses changes in the styles of transfer prints which he summarizes as follows. The earlier decades of production were dominated by oriental patterns, which were replaced by English, American and Near Eastern scenes that remained popular to the 1840s, which were then replaced by floral patterns. Unfortunately, Otto did not use this information to provide his readers insight to the dating of his assemblages that would have gone beyond the ceramic mean dates that he generated. None of the transfer printed patterns are broken down into pattern styles.

In summary, Otto segmented his historical research from his archaeological analysis and limited the dating of his assemblages to what could be derived from Stanley South's mean ceramic date formula, which for the 19th century does not work very well. Despite the evidence of the predominance of machine cut and headed nails from the kitchen which suggests a building date sometime after

Table 1. *Otto's Kitchen Assemblages*

| Zone | mean date | shell edge | printed | whiteware | white Granite | N |
|------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----|
| II | 1824.2 | 0.9% | 64.1% | 17.3% | 1.8% | 220 |
| III | 1817.5 | 1.7% | 79.5% | 2.8% | 0.9% | 654 |
| IV | 1815.0 | 4.3% | 78.9% | none | none | 303 |

the early 1820s. Otto concludes that the ceramics associated with the kitchen's midden represent the whole period of the site's occupation by the Couper family, i.e., from 1794 to 1860. From the minimal information presented in the book, I would estimate that the assemblage represents a collection generated from the mid-1820s to the early 1840s. One of the variables that Otto claims to have under control is the element of time. Lumping is not a way to control the element of time as it masks changes that took place, which is one of the major subjects of archaeological inquiry.

Even if Otto's assemblage was representative of the whole period of the occupation, how meaningful would it be? Let's assume that the ceramic assemblages from slave cabin and the overseer's house were also representative of the same sixty-six year period of occupation. What would the samples tell us? The period from the 1790s to the Civil War saw a major decline in English ceramic prices (Miller 1991:1-4). Ceramics have a flexible demand curve, which means as they got cheaper people adjusted their consumption patterns accordingly. This is seen in two ways: one was that more ceramics were consumed, and the second was that more decorated ceramics were used as they became cheaper. The 1790s was a period still dominated by plain creamware with some shell edged tableware and painted teas.

After the War of 1812, plain creamware began to be replaced by decorated wares, including shell edge, dpt, painted and printed wares. In addition to decoration becoming more common, the variety of forms and quantity of ceramics being purchased and used in households increased. When one lumps ceramics from such a long period as the first half of the 19th century, it would be very difficult to come to meaningful conclusions about the differences in consumption patterns. The one place where Otto's argument holds up is in the area of vessel forms, i.e., bowls versus flat ware. These differences can be seen through time. In short, lumping obscures the process of change that we are trying to observe as archaeologists.

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1988 "Ceramics from the Franklin Glassworks: Acquisition Patterns and Economic Stress." Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, The College of William and Mary.
- Otto, John S.
1977 "Artifact and Status Differences: A Comparison of Ceramics from Planter, Overseer, and Slave Sites on an Antebellum Plantation." in *Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Stanley South. New York: Academic Press, Inc.
1984 *Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794-1860: Living Conditions and Status Patterns in the Old South*. New York: Academic Press, Inc.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Pre-1776 Barracks: A gazeteer of military barracks constructed in North America prior to the Revolutionary War is being compiled as part of research on the 1758 Barracks in Trenton, New Jersey. These barracks were constructed by the colonial administration for over-wintering of troops who would otherwise have been billeted in private homes. We are therefore particularly interested in barracks constructed under similar circumstances elsewhere, away from formal military forts and in or close to centers of population. Information on Spanish and French examples will be welcome in addition to British.

Please send information to: Dr. Ian Burrow, Hunter Research, Inc., 714 South Clinton Avenue, Trenton, NJ 08611. (609) 695-0122. FAX (609) 695-0147.

Current Research

IROQUOIS PIPELINE CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

The Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L. P. (Iroquois) is a 370-mile natural gas pipeline that will extend from the St. Lawrence River in northern New York in a southeasterly direction across northern and eastern New York and western Connecticut, across Long Island Sound to a terminus at Commaack, Suffolk County, Long Island. A variety of cultural resource studies are being undertaken prior to pipeline construction, including archaeological work conducted by Garrow & Associates, Inc. and a historic structures survey conducted by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research (MAAR).

The Phase I archaeological survey for the Iroquois project consists of a 100% pedestrian survey of the entire pipeline route and associated ancillary facilities. The survey began in July, 1989 and has continued (with the exception of a brief period during the winter of 1989-1990) until the present time, and has employed up to 50 supervisors and technicians at any given time. As of March 15, 1991, survey has been completed of over 95% of the route in New York and 100% of the route in Connecticut. A total of 480 archaeological sites have been identified, 318 in New York and 162 in Connecticut. Although the majority of these are prehistoric sites, 98 date to the historic period.

The historic sites identified during the survey include a variety of site types. Most consist of either domestic structural foundations and associated artifact scatters or scatters with no evidence of associated structural remains; these sites date from the mid-eighteenth to early twentieth century. Other site types identified include mill foundations (and associated water control structures) and nineteenth century stone quarries. In addition, the pipeline route crosses portions of both the Black River and Erie Canal systems in upstate New York.

It is Iroquois' policy to avoid potential National Register archaeological sites through minor route modifications whenever possible, and this policy has been successfully implemented at many

MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

of the potentially eligible historic sites. Phase II investigations began in July, 1990 at those potentially eligible sites that could not be avoided due to pipeline engineering constraints or the presence of other natural or cultural features. To date, Phase II studies have been completed at 110 sites, including 17 historic period sites. The 17 sites tested to date consist of structural remains and artifact scatters of varying integrity. Although final determinations have not yet been made, it is anticipated that some of these sites may be determined to be eligible for the National Register. The Phase II fieldwork is supplemented by historical research. In a number of cases, this research has revealed information that assists greatly in determining site significance. For example, one small site was apparently the mid-eighteenth century home of the first African-American to be freed from slavery in his northwestern Connecticut community. In this case, a minor modification of the pipeline route has been implemented to avoid impact to the structural remains and the bulk of the associated artifact scatter.

Additional Phase II work is ongoing, and is scheduled for completion by the end of April. Following agency review of the Phase II report and data recovery plans, any Phase III work that may be necessary will be conducted prior to pipeline construction.

Historic Structures Survey

A second component of the Iroquois cultural resources program consists of the assessment of the potential indirect impacts of the project on standing historic structures. Because the pipeline and associated facilities have been specifically aligned to avoid direct impacts to structures, the focus of this investigation has been on the potential indirect effects on historic structures that could result from long-term views of either the pipeline right-of-way or the associated above ground facilities.

The visual effects of the project have been considered throughout the five-year pipeline selection process. In addition, a historic structures survey of the pipeline route was initiated in August 1990. This study involved driving the pipeline route to identify areas within which the pipeline could be visible and to determine whether such areas included structures that were listed on or potentially eligible for the National Register. For structures that were identified as having views of the pipeline that could adversely affect their historic integrity, recommendations were made regarding possible mitigation measures, including minor realignments of the pipeline (e.g., bends), vegetative screening, etc.

Public Education and Benefit Program

As part of the cultural resources program, Iroquois is preparing plans concerning the dissemination of the research results to the professional community as well as to the public at large. Information may be provided to the archaeological community through journal articles and presentations as well as technical reports. In addition, Iroquois is presently developing a Public Education and Benefit Program that will make the results of the project-sponsored research available to interested citizens along the pipeline route and elsewhere in New York and New England. Although plans are not yet finalized, this program may include the use of techniques such as non-technical pamphlets, videos, and/or exhibits.

Pemaquid Harbor

During July and August, 1990, excavation led by Neill DePaoli (Ph.D. candidate, University of New Hampshire) was resumed on the MC site, Pemaquid Harbor, Maine. Fieldwork continued to focus on what was thought to have been the site of a single-occupation, second and third quarter of the seventeenth century, dwelling and probable truckhouse (S-1). Testing exposed more of S-1 which appears to consist of a post-in-the-ground component and stone-walled and floored cellar. The cellar is probably a later addition. However, remnants of a second and later building (S-2), comprised of three parallel "trenches," was also found cutting the long axis of S-1. These features may be sill trenches to a later earthfast structure. Additional 17th century occupational and demolition debris was also found. Both buildings have pre-1677 construction and occupation dates, S-1 possibly pre-dating ca. 1640. Further excavation is scheduled for the summer of 1991. The upcoming field season is intended to define the full extent of the two structures and locate additional related building(s) and trash deposits/scatters, as well as a paved "way" suspected to be north and west of S-1 and S-2.

York

A phase two excavation was carried out on the Henry Sayward site (ca. 1652-1692) by the York Institute Museum during the summer of 1990. The project is directed by Emerson Baker and Samuel Shogren (York Institute Museum). The site was first discovered in 1989, during a survey of a corridor for a proposed electrical power line for Central Maine Power Company, which has funded all project work. Henry Sayward was a prominent mill owner whose homestead consisted of a "mansion house," barns, outbuildings, as well as a tide-powered saw mill and grist mill. By the end of the 1990 season a total of four structures had been identified at the site. Three of these were tested, and all appear to be single-component occupations dating to the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Work focused on two structures. One is a 16 x 16 stone-lined cellar which appears to be the mansion house itself. Another structure, located about 100 feet from the mansion house, is identified by intact strata of structural materials and domestic refuse. To date no foundation or structural posts have been located for this second structure. A report and National Register nomination are in preparation.

Topsham

During the fall of 1990 Samuel Shogren (York Institute Museum) directed a limited phase one survey of Topsham, Maine. The survey was carried out for the town's planning office, with a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission's Certified Local Government Program. The survey discovered five sites dating to the eighteenth century, and another that may date to the 1660s. In addition, documentary work identified 98 potential sites dating to the colonial period. Work was principally focused on developing a settlement pattern and site location model for Topsham. The model

suggests that the early settlers in Topsham chose to locate their sites on bluffs overlooking the navigable waterways of the town (particularly the Androscoggin River). While this is a typical settlement pattern for early Maine, most sites were found between 40-50 feet above water level, considerably higher than previously located sites. Indeed, most of the Topsham sites are located near a natural land drain or stream, which serves the dual purpose of providing fresh water, and a graduated access to the river. A report has been submitted to the Town of Topsham.

Recently Published

Cushnoc: The History and Archaeology of Plymouth Colony Traders on the Kennebec. By Leon E. Cranmer; 125 pages; \$10. Available from the Maine Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 982, Augusta, Maine 04337. This latest monograph from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission's *Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology* series details the history and excavation of the palisaded trading post occupied by the Plymouth Colony as early as 1629. Excavations focused on a large earthfast structure which may have been the truckhouse and residence of the traders. Cranmer, an archaeologist on the staff of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, provides important new details about life and the fur trade in early Maine.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

75th Anniversary Meeting of New York State Archaeological Association

The 75th annual meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association will be held in Rochester, New York, April 12, 13, 14, 1991. The program will feature a special panel presentation on the history of archaeology in New York State, including that of historical archaeology. Dr. William Sturtevant will be the Saturday night banquet speaker. Hotel reservations should be made at the Stouffer Rochester Plaza by March 21, 1991; preregistration (\$16.00) is due by April 1 to Charles Hayes III, Research Division, RMSC, Box 1480, Rochester, NY 14603-1480. Contact Dr. Hayes for more information.

Archaeological Studies and Publications

Four recent archaeological studies conducted in New York State on both prehistoric and early historic sites are of interest to historical archaeologists. The first, part of a report series on a Small Sites Methods Project published by the New York State Museum, describes an analytical approach to the Shaker Run archaeological project. Titled *Analyses Mitigating Construction Impacts upon Two Small Prehistoric Sites in the Pine Bush, Colonie, New York; Spatial Context Definition and Lithic Analysis at the Shaker Run 1 and 4 Archaeological Sites* may be obtained from Ed Curtin, CEC 3122, New York State Museum, Albany, New York 12230.

The New York State Museum has also published *A Guide to the Archaeological Collections of the New York State Museum*. To obtain a copy, send \$4 plus \$1 for postage and handling to Publica-

tion Sales, New York State Museum, 3140 Cultural Education Center, Albany, New York 12230.

The third study is the Mohawk Valley Project which after eight years has reached the publication state. Two volumes have been completed, one on Iroquois ethnobotany and one on early historic narratives relative to the Mohawks. Two projected publications will be a compilation of site reports and a volume describing inventoried collections and illustrations of special material. An article will appear in *National Geographic*. For more information, contact Dean Snow, SUNY-Albany, Anthropology Department, Albany, New York 12222.

The Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has announced the availability of *A Prehistoric Context for the Upper Hudson Valley, Report of the Survey and Planning Project* by Dr. Susan Bender and Edward Curtin. The study looks at the existing prehistoric archaeological data from an eight-county region in the Upper Hudson River Valley and assesses its usefulness for addressing current research questions. To obtain a copy, write Charles Florence, Field Services Bureau, Agency Building #1, Albany, New York 12238.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano and Richard Hunter

Brooklyn College Summer Archaeological Field School: 1990 Preliminary Report - Van Cortlandt Mansion Excavations

The Brooklyn College Summer Archaeological Field School conducted excavations at Van Cortlandt Mansion from June 13 through June 28, 1990. Fieldwork was directed by Drs. H. Arthur Bankoff and Frederick A. Winter, SOPA certified archaeologists on the staff of Brooklyn College. The excavation crew consisted of 25 undergraduate students from Brooklyn College and other U.S. institutions.

Operations: Excavations were conducted in five areas: the lawn to the east of the Mansion, the lawn to the south of the Mansion, the immediate perimeter of the Mansion, the Herb Garden, and the edge of the baseball field to the northeast of the Mansion grounds.

East Lawn: Five trenches were excavated in the East Lawn area: S2E1.5, S2E6.5, S3E2.5, N0E4, and N0E9. The trenches were positioned to investigate an area that had been partially disturbed by the construction of a sewer line in 1985. At that time, local newspapers reported the disturbance of archaeological deposits and building foundations. Our trenches revealed no foundations or architectural features in the area, although pottery and other artifacts from the 18th through 20th centuries were recovered. The *Daily News* reported that one of the trenches (S2E1.5) had come down upon a prehistoric dog burial. In fact, the dog bones found in the trench represent only a partial skeleton, and were found in association with 19th century pottery, thus precluding the possibility of the burial being a Native American feature.

South Lawn: One trench was excavated in the South Lawn area: S28W15. This trench was designed to locate foundations exposed during sewer construction in 1910. It is assumed that these foundations belong to the van der Donck or Tippetts house that preceded the standing 18th century Mansion. The southeast corner of an unmortared fieldstone foundation was found at the bottom of the

trench, approximately 2.25 meters below the ground surface. Due to prior disturbance of the area, no intact 17th or 18th century strata were found.

Building Perimeter: Three trenches were excavated around the perimeter of the 18th century Mansion: N9.1E12.5, S5.55W11.35, and S7.55W26.25. The objective here was to investigate the building foundations prior to the proposed excavation of a new drainage system around the building. All trenches encountered early to late 20th century ceramic drain pipes and other modern intrusions. It is noteworthy that the character of the foundation as revealed in the trenches differs markedly on the north and south sides of the structure. This may suggest that the north wing of the Mansion was a somewhat later addition. No foundation trenches were found in our excavations, indicating that the basement walls of the Mansion were constructed flush to the edge of the basement pit.

Herb Garden: Two trenches were excavated in the Herb Garden between the old Mansion and the modern north wing, HG1 and HG2. They were positioned between the brick pathways of the Herb Garden, and were designed to investigate the area of a previously-demolished lean-to or shed which was built against the north side of the original Mansion. In addition to 18th and 19th century household refuse, a stone foundation wall was uncovered in HG1.

Northeast (Baseball Field): Two trenches were excavated to the northeast of the Mansion, N27E13 and N42E28. These trenches were positioned to investigate an area that in 19th century illustrations was shown to have been the site of a large barn. The first trench, located within the Mansion fence, proved to have been disturbed by a modern electrical pipe. The second trench was located on the southern edge of the Van Cortlandt Park baseball field, where recent excavations for an electrical conduit line had exposed elements of a fieldstone wall or foundation. Excavation revealed a subterranean stone structure approximately 1.75 meters square, which was cleared to a depth of slightly more than three meters. Excavations did not reach the bottom of the deposit, and the feature was partially refilled for preservation and later excavation. Comparison to similar facilities at related and contemporaneous historic structures, such as the Washington Irving Mansion near Tarrytown, indicate that this was originally a root cellar. The feature had been filled with a mixture of rock rubble and earth, at the bottom of which was deposited a collection of largely intact bottles, plates, and other artifacts. These materials date to the middle and later part of the 19th century, with possibly some earlier pieces.

Conclusion: Excavations have revealed that the Van Cortlandt Mansion is a rich source of archaeological information dating from the 17th through the 19th centuries. Cleaning, restoration, and analysis of the artifacts will be begun during the 1990-1991 academic year. Future excavations are strongly recommended in order to complete the investigation of the root cellar in the baseball field, further expose the older foundations to the south of the existing Mansion, and to investigate the area to the west of the Mansion.

Tweed Courthouse, Manhattan

In the late summer and early fall of 1990, Hunter Research, Inc. performed a historical and archaeological assessment of the northern half of City Hall Park in connection with the ongoing restoration of Tweed Courthouse. Correlation of historic map data and information from secondary sources with the evidence from excavations by Grossman and Associates, Inc. and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission resulted in the delineation of

archaeologically sensitive areas within the park immediately around Tweed Courthouse.

Pre-Tweed resources for which there is a moderate or high chance of survival include: various buildings, including the recently identified almshouse kitchen, and a possible cemetery on the First Almshouse Lot (18th and early 19th centuries); the Barracks and Barrack Street (1774); the Bridewell (a jail, 1775-76); the North and South British Barracks (ca. 1780); the Second Almshouse (1796-97); the City Hall steps and associated features (early 19th century); the City Courthouse and an attached structure (1851-52). There is a lower chance of survival of various other features, including an early 18th-century black cemetery, a mid-18th-century palisade, the First Almshouse (1735-36), the Upper Barracks (1757), and other British military structures dating from ca. 1780.

Central Park (North of the 97th Street Transverse), Manhattan

During the summer and fall of 1990, Hunter Research, Inc. conducted a historical and archaeological assessment of the northern portion of Central Park, to the north of the 97th Street Transverse, in advance of restoration plans. These studies were undertaken as a Central Park Conservancy project funded by a grant from Johnson & Higgins. The work involved a detailed analysis of pre-Park (i.e., pre-1860s) historic maps, a review of secondary sources and historic photographs and a systematic walk-over of the project area. Particular emphasis was given to cartographic and topographic analysis with the sites of all resources being plotted onto the series of 1" = 20' maps that show the Park's existing conditions.

In all, 147 separate historic resources were identified as follows: domestic sites (98 resources), ranging in date from the late 17th through mid-19th centuries, and including farmhouses, small dwellings, shanties and miscellaneous outbuildings; taverns along the Kingsbridge Road (4 resources), ranging in date from the late 17th through early 19th centuries; military sites (29 resources), dating chiefly from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and including fortifications (chiefly redoubts and earthworks) and encampments; and sites and structures relating to the Mount St. Vincent Academy (16 resources), a religious and educational institution established in the mid-19th century.

Three groups of recommendations were offered in the areas of environmental impact assessment, historic interpretive opportunities, and the directions future historical and archaeological investigations can most usefully take. It was felt that with appropriate archaeological archival elicitation, some of the identified historic resources could be brought back to life and become a viable and attractive force in the restoration of the north end of the Park.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Ed Morin and Richard Hunter

Delaware Bay, New Jersey-Delaware

GAI Consultants, Inc. of Monroeville, Pennsylvania, has completed a comprehensive inventory of all documented archaeological, historical, and maritime sites in portions of Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem Counties, New Jersey, and Kent, New Castle, and Sussex Counties, Delaware. This study was conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District. The project area included

all of Delaware Bay and an adjacent two-mile inland corridor extending from Cape May Point to the Salem River in New Jersey and from the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to Cape Henlopen, Delaware. The purpose of these investigations was to create a cultural resource inventory for use in planning any future shoreline protection projects or other activities being considered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Site file data for all documented sites were collected at various repositories in New Jersey, Delaware, and Philadelphia and assembled into both a computer database and computer-generated map.

The GAI study sought to identify and record all known cultural resources in the study area. As a result of these investigations, GAI identified a total of 579 archaeological sites, 198 of which were located in New Jersey. The majority of these sites were historic and dated to the mid to late nineteenth century. Previous cultural resource overviews and sensitivity studies of the Delaware River and Bay have tended to emphasize sites listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places. The GAI database and resulting CADD-generated map represent a more comprehensive and inclusive body of data than previous site inventories of the area and will facilitate planning and cultural resource management tasks undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Shabakunk Creek, New Jersey

GAI Consultants, Inc. of Monroeville, Pennsylvania, recently completed a Phase IA cultural resources investigation of the West Branch of Shabakunk Creek, Ewing Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. This study was conducted as part of a flood control project for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District. The Phase IA project included background research involving a review of cartographic sources, cultural resource survey reports, and site record files in order to determine the potential of the project area for containing significant archaeological and historic remains.

Although no cultural resources were located within the project area, several archaeological and historic sites were identified within one mile of the project area. For this reason, in conjunction with the lack of any formal archaeological survey along the West Branch, additional Phase IB archaeological fieldwork was recommended prior to the implementation of the flood control project. The purpose of this research will be to determine whether or not any archaeological or historic resources will be affected by the proposed project.

New Jersey State House Complex, Trenton, Mercer County

Between August and October, 1990, Hunter Research, Inc., on behalf of the New Jersey Division of Building and Construction, conducted an overview assessment of historical and archaeological resources at the site of the New Jersey State House Complex. This study had a three-fold objective: 1) to present and prioritize the rich and varied historical and archaeological resources at this site; 2) to consider the interpretive potential of these resources within the context of the proposed improvement of the Capitol Complex; and 3) to provide a more specific assessment of archaeological issues relating to the current four-phase plan for improving the site.

Thirteen separate resource categories, including major historic architectural features, archaeological remains and historic landscape elements, were identified ranging in date from the Archaic period

through to the early 20th century. Prioritized according to their significance and interpretive potential, these resources are as follows: the New Jersey State House & Annex [historic architecture]; the Old Barracks & Barracks Lot [historic architecture and archaeology]; the Middle Petty's Run Industrial Complex [historic and industrial archaeology]; Petty's Run [historic landscape element and industrial archaeology]; 105-115 West State Street [historic architecture and archaeology]; Edison College [historic architecture]; prehistoric resources; Mahlon Stacy Park [historic landscape element]; West State Street frontage [historic archaeology], other urban street frontages [historic archaeology]; the Trenton Water Power [industrial archaeology]; a sawmill/bow factory [industrial archaeology]; and a saw and planing mill [industrial archaeology].

Particular emphasis was laid on the considerable historic interpretive potential of the Capitol Complex site. History and archaeology in this instance have the capacity to make Trenton a more attractive and unique capital city, a combination of qualities that it hardly possesses at the present time.

Lloyd Houses, Newark, Essex County

In August of 1990 archaeological investigations were carried out by Hunter Research, Inc. for the City of Newark in the rear yards of 86 and 88 University Avenue, Newark (commonly known as the Lloyd Houses). These investigations were conducted prior to the demolition of two 1830s residences which are listed as part of the James Street Commons Historic District. A well, cistern, areas of paving, and remains of a late 19th/early 20th-century outbuilding were identified, and sheet trash deposits of this period were also sampled. Recommendations were made for demolition to take place in such a way as to avoid impacting the archaeologically sensitive portions of these properties. In November of 1990 these houses were demolished (under archaeological supervision) without affecting archaeological deposits in their rear yards.

Belle Mountain Parking Area, Delaware and Raritan Feeder Canal, West Amwell Township, Hunterdon County

Historical and archaeological investigations conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. in November and December of 1990 in the vicinity of a parking area adjacent to the Delaware and Raritan Feeder Canal identified a late 18th/early 19th-century dwelling and tavern site and the remains of a late 19th/early 20th-century trap rock quarrying operation. The former resource, primarily associated with the Smith and Pidecock families, and situated on the left bank of the Delaware River, was also the focus of an 18th-century fishery. The principal archaeological feature of this site is a long stone foundation, which appears to have supported a one-room-deep frame building of standard 1-house type. The remains of the quarrying operation, established by the New Jersey Paving and Construction Company in 1893, include the foundation of an office/dwelling and a portion of a railroad siding connecting to the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad. Both sites are superimposed over an extensive and deeply stratified prehistoric resource dating from the Archaic and Woodland periods.

Prattville Oil Mill, Stockton Borough, Hunterdon County

In October and November of 1990, Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to the Delaware River Mill Society, carried out an investiga-

tion of the interior and exterior of the Prallsville Oil Mill prior to the rehabilitation and interpretation of this much-altered building. The Prallsville Oil Mill was originally constructed in the 1790s and is the oldest standing oil mill in New Jersey. It is one of the key elements in a well-preserved milling complex (which also includes a standing grist mill and sawmill) at the confluence of Wickecheoke Creek and the Delaware River.

The interior of the two-story stone oil mill building presently contains substantial quantities of stone rubble fill. Portions of the wheel pit, a sub-basement chamber adjacent to the wheel pit, areas of wooden flooring, other internal structural features and a pair of mill stones (not *in situ*) were exposed. Good preservation of organic materials was evident owing to waterlogged conditions and perhaps also because of the building's former use as a plaster mill. Excavations around the exterior of the mill sought to establish historic ground levels and the character of a wing adjoining to the west.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: Evelyn Tidlow and Richard Hunter

University of Pittsburgh Cultural Resource Management Program

The Cultural Resource Management Program (CRMP) at the University of Pittsburgh conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance at the site of the 1792-1793 encampment of General Anthony Wayne's "Legion of the United States" in October of 1990. Legionville, as Wayne called the camp, was established on the Ohio River about one day's journey below Pittsburgh and once quartered some 2,000 infantry, dragoons, artillerymen, and cavalry. Although Wayne and his troops occupied the camp for only six months, the extensive training that they received prepared them for their excursions into the Northwest Territory during 1793-94. Wayne's victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 and the conclusion of the Treaty of Greene Ville the following year opened the Ohio River Valley to settlement and further exploration. In the nineteenth century, Wayne's camp site was used as an agricultural field by the Harmonites who lived at nearby Old Economy, Pennsylvania.

The CRMP's work at the site identified what is interpreted to be a remnant of one of Wayne's earthworks, but no subsurface evidence of the many log huts that once composed the camp have thus far been identified. Additional field work at the site is soon to begin. One M.A. thesis on the site is in preparation, and a summary of work completed to date was given at the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology meetings in April 1991.

In other activities, CRMP began Phase III excavations at the site of the 1842 Salt and Mears Pottery in East Liverpool, Ohio, for the Ohio Department of Transportation and the Ohio Historical Society. The Salt and Mears Pottery was one of the early yellowware potteries to be established in this important nineteenth century ceramic center. The "Mansion Pottery" was later acquired by the firm of Croxall and Cartwright and continued production under various names until 1914. The pottery therefore operated throughout the most important period in the history of the East Liverpool ceramic industry. Structures known to have stood on the pottery site included two bottle kilns, a gloss warehouse, and a biscuit warehouse. It is anticipated that excavations will recover evidence of products produced at the pottery as well as kiln furniture and

structural features. Work at the site will extend through June 1991 with analysis of artifacts to follow.

From September through December 1990 the CRMP also conducted urban archaeological work in the Crawford-Roberts Redevelopment Area of Pittsburgh's Lower Hill District for the Urban Redevelopment Authority. Background historical research by the CRMP documented the study area as the locus of a significant ante-bellum African-American population in the city. The stone foundation of what is believed to be the pre-1837 "African Church" in the study area was identified during the Phase I archaeological study. Of particular interest was the discovery of a rudely finished partial basement beneath the floor of the church, which historical research had failed to document. The basement was probably first a stone quarry as it is hewn from a sandstone outcrop. The quarry also may be the source of the stone used in the foundation walls of the church. Further research on the church, the possible use of the basement as a station on the underground railroad, and on this ante-bellum African-American community in Pittsburgh has been proposed to the sponsor.

Zane Grey Property, Lackawaxen, Pike County

In November and December 1990, Hunter Research, Inc., for Short and Ford Architects and the National Park Service, carried out an archaeological assessment of a five-acre property in Lackawaxen developed by Zane Grey and his family in the early 20th century. It was on this property that Zane Grey wrote a number of his earliest and best-known western novels, including *Heritage of the Desert* (1910) and *Riders of the Purple Sage* (1912). Archaeological assessment indicated that many of the original Grey-era elements of the site, long since destroyed, are likely to survive below ground (e.g., remains of privies, an ice house and other outbuildings; garden and landscape features). The entire property overlies a rich and deeply stratified prehistoric site at the confluence of the Lackawaxen and Delaware Rivers. Recommendations were made for further investigation and future interpretation of the prehistoric and historical archaeology of this frequently-visited, federally-owned site.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

During the summer and fall of 1991, Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) excavated the site of the Great Brick Chapel, a Catholic Church built by the Jesuits around 1667. This season was the first of a 3-year project on Religion in Colonial Maryland sponsored by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. (See CNEHA Newsletter, Fall 1990). The building was the first public structure in Maryland to be built entirely out of brick, the first monumental architecture in the colony, and a physical symbol of Maryland's principle of Religious Tolerance. Excavations were conducted by field school students and a paid crew under the direction of Timothy B. Riordan and Henry M. Miller. The plow zone was removed and screened from above the foundation, hundreds of features were recorded, and a majority of the architectural features

were excavated. Analysis and conservation of the artifacts is currently underway by Silas D. Hurry and Susan D. Hanna.

The most significant discovery of the field season was the confirmation of a burial vault within the north transept of the church. A ground penetrating radar survey in 1989 demonstrated the presence of a radar anomaly in this area. From the density of this image and its location it was suspected that it might be a lead coffin. When the plow zone was removed from this area, a rectangular, gravel-filled pit was revealed. A quadrant of this pit was excavated, and three well-preserved lead coffins were revealed. The first was a full size adult coffin with the classic 6-sided coffin shape. Next to this was a narrower, oval-shaped coffin with squared ends. The size of this coffin indicated that it was for a smaller adult or adolescent. The third coffin was a small lead box that was probably for a child. While there is no way to identify these individuals at present, it seems likely that they are related to the Calvert family, the Proprietors of Colonial Maryland. Because of the lateness of the season, the feature was refilled to protect the coffins. A technical committee with both forensic and material science specialists has been formed to determine the best course in approaching the research potential of these coffins.

Elsewhere in St. Mary's City, over 40 acres of the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland was intensively surveyed between May and December of 1990. The investigations, supervised by Edward Chanzy, included surface collection on a 10 foot grid, shovel tests at intervals ranging from 10 to 50 feet, and over 200, 5x5 foot excavation units. The remnants of a Woodland Period site, as well as at least two Archaic lithic scatters were discovered. In addition, a portion of a 17th century road leading to the site of the St. John's Manor House was uncovered in an area where earlier surveys had predicted it would be located. The most exciting finds of the survey were two small late 18th to early 19th century domestic sites. The archaeological evidence (such as the recovery of a wide temporal range of ceramic types but relatively few total artifacts), as well as historical documentation, suggests that these are slave or tenant occupations. One feature, a clay-lined palisade fence ditch, has certain parallels to architectural remains noted on some slave sites in the Deep South. This suggests that the occupants of these sites, whether tenant or slave, may have been African-American.

St. Leonard

The Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) recently completed the surface collection and artifact analysis of two 17th century sites located on Museum property. The two sites, Smith's and Cottage, were on the same tract of land in the 17th Century and are clearly related. Based on the artifacts collected from the sites, Smith's probably represents the domestic occupation of Richard Smith, Jr., son of Maryland's first attorney general. Cottage may represent the remains of a servant's quarter. Test excavations have also generated considerable land use data in the form of fence lines. A report will be available in late summer.

Solomons

JPPM has also recently completed field work at the Patuxent Point site, a ca. 1660-1685 domestic site in Solomons, Maryland. Excavations concentrated on the systematic recovery of plow zone and feature data. An associated cemetery containing the remains of 19 individuals constitutes the earliest colonial cemetery fully excavated

in Maryland. Analysis of all the Patuxent Point materials is currently underway. For additional information about either of these projects undertaken by JPPM, please contact Julia A. King at (301) 586-0050.

Montgomery County

Garrow & Associates, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia, have recently completed two Phase II archaeological and historical studies in Montgomery County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration. The first of these is Warfield Site (18M0327). Site 18M0327 is located within the right-of-way for proposed highway improvements in the community of Damascus. The Phase I investigations by another consultant had initially identified the site and interpreted it as having intact, nineteenth-century deposits. Phase II investigations conducted by Garrow & Associates have clearly shown that site 18M0327 is a twentieth-century domestic site that was completely bulldozed in the 1970s and now lacks integrity of deposits.

A final Phase II report submitted to the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration documents the Phase II Archaeological and Historical Investigations on a Historic Farmstead Site (18M0314), Montgomery County, Maryland. Site 18M0314 is located within the right-of-way for a proposed realignment of Maryland Route 97 to the north of the village of Olney. Phase I investigations conducted by another consultant initially identified the site, a fieldstone cellar with an associated set of garden terraces located on a hillside to the east.

Historical research indicated that the structural remains represented a residential structure constructed ca. 1840 and torn down in 1980. The Phase II investigations conducted by Garrow & Associates concentrated on determining the significance of the terraces and whether any intact features or midden deposits from the nineteenth-century occupation existed anywhere on the site. Shovel testing revealed that the soil deposits of the site were highly disturbed by twentieth-century modifications to the landscape, and the possibility of intact features or midden surviving from the nineteenth century was small.

Annapolis

Archaeology In Annapolis opened the Franklin Street site, the location of their summer excavations, to participate in the Kunta Kinte Commemoration and Heritage Festival in late September. The Franklin Street site is located next to the Banneker-Douglass Museum which was once the Mt. Moriah African Methodist Episcopal Church. This is in the heart of what was an African-American neighborhood dating back to ca. 1800. Archaeology In Annapolis, a joint research project between the University of Maryland, College Park, and Historic Annapolis Foundation, welcomed the opportunity to share its research and to reach out to the African-American community, of Annapolis and beyond, through the festival. Nearly 400 visitors toured the excavation during the festival, and we received much positive feedback and interest in our research.

Currently, Archaeology In Annapolis is working with the staff of the Banneker-Douglas Museum, a division of the Maryland Commission on AfroAmerican History and Culture, to mount a cooperative exhibit at the Museum. This exhibit will focus on the Black experience in Maryland as understood through archaeology

and will contain items of material culture from the two historic African-American sites that have been excavated in Annapolis, Franklin Street and Gott's Court.

Elsewhere in Annapolis, limited excavations are being conducted at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street, a house lot with the mid-19th century house still standing. Documentary research has revealed that the owner and probable builder of the house was John T. Maynard, a free African-American listed in the 1860 census as the property owner and head of household. From the time it was built until the early 1980s, the property was owned by African-Americans. In limited excavations we have uncovered an impressive collection of 19th century household articles which will help build a more solid base of material reference for learning about African-American history in Annapolis.

Baltimore City

The Center for Urban Archaeology (CUA) recently installed two archaeological exhibits in Baltimore. Artifacts from the Captain Pitt House Site (18BC2), Fells Point, were placed on display in the CUA. The material was loaned to the Center by Mr. Richard Kelley who had systematically excavated the site in the 1960s. The CUA is documenting the material with the aid of volunteers. The second exhibit is located at Lexington Market in the Eutaw Street window. Images from the 1904 fire and artifacts associated with the Shot Tower Metro Station project are on display.

The CUA wishes to thank two interns from Towson University who have completed their internships. Debbie Whair began updating the Baltimore City Archaeological Site File. The update involved historical research and oral history as well as locating lost artifacts and a site check. Katherine Black researched the Glasgow Studio Site in hopes of identifying land use patterns and occupancy of the site. Her ultimate goal was to identify a deep rectangular wood-lined feature excavated by volunteers last summer.

Baltimore County

MAAR Associates, Inc. of Joppa, Maryland, and Newark, Delaware, has completed data recovery research, authorized by the Baltimore County Department of Public Works, at a multiple-resident tenaant structure for Irish workers employed in the limestone kilning operations at Texas, Maryland. Many of the middle- 19th-century families were recently arrived from Ireland and were just entering the local work force. One of the goals of the research being conducted by Ted M. Payne and Betty C. Zebbocker is an evaluation of the social and economic status of these families as they were assimilated. As a result of the project, and related 19th century tenant building research in Wilmington, Delaware, a behavioral model concerning status based on the variety of ceramic vessels owned rather than the market pricing is being developed. Two nearby single family residences are scheduled for study later in the year.

NEWFOUNDLAND/LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford & Assoc. Ltd.

Sites investigated in Nfld/Lab in 1990 include:

Great Mosquito Cove: Additional survey and some rescue excavation work was conducted at the site of the Hibernia drilling platform construction project. Some 19th-century materials were recovered underwater. No clear evidence was found of a Beothuk site reported by John Guy and Henry Crout during their 1612 trading voyage around Trinity Bay.

Ile Rouge: A report was prepared on the feasibility of conducting an archaeological investigation on this island off the coast of Port au Port Peninsula in western Newfoundland. Ile Rouge was occupied from the late 16th century by, successively, Basque, French and Acadian fishermen.

Labrador: Several surveys and monitoring programs were carried out for Department of National Defence at four Short Range Radar sites on the north and central coasts. Fourteen new sites were found, including several Inuit habitation and hunting sites from the past century.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Sheriff Andrews' House, St. Andrews

Excavations begun in 1990 in this tourist resort area of southwestern New Brunswick will continue in 1991 under the direction of Christopher Blair, under the auspices of the University of New Brunswick and Archaeology New Brunswick of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage. As part of his Master's Degree, Blair will examine the artifacts and structures found in the yard of the Andrews house and use the results for a comparison with the known historical information on the house and its occupants.

Known locally as the "Hibbard House," this brick home was constructed in 1820 by Sheriff Elisha Andrews. It was subsequently inhabited by Sheriff Thomas Jones and his family from 1840 to 1900. At that time the house was purchased by the Hibbard family who owned it until 1984. The house has been restored to the 1820 occupation.

Excavations will begin in June and continue until the end of August. The public is encouraged to tour the archaeological excavations and the restored two-and-a-half storey home. Several hundred artifacts were recovered during the 1990 field season, and many of these will be displayed. Volunteers will be accepted to work with the archaeological team. Interested persons should contact Christopher Blair, Archaeology New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 3H1, or phone (506) 453-2738.

Enclosure Provincial Park

From June until September 1, Archaeology New Brunswick of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage will undertake a second season of testing and excavations at the park near Newcastle. The site is located at the confluence of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers at Wilson's or Miramichi Point. The site was occupied consecutively from prehistoric times to the 1960s by ancestral Micmacs, Acadian refugees (ca. 1756-1759), Scots and New Englanders (ca. 1765), Loyalists (1784) and other pioneers. In 1990, eight structures and features were identified, and nearly 40,000 artifacts were recovered.

Survey and excavations will continue this year. The following features will be examined: an Acadian communal fire, an Acadian house and structures from the Scottish and New England presence at the point. The site is open to the public as well as volunteers from July until September 1. For more information contact Marc Lavoie, Archaeology New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 4Y1. (506) 457-4802 (Fredericton) or 622-0761 (Newcastle).

Jacques Whitford & Assoc. Ltd.

Sites investigated in N.B. in 1990 include:

Miramichi River: Chalk matrix and some flint nodules and artifacts were found at the site of a proposed new bridge over the river, suggesting that European ballast flint was curated here. Testing of a proposed site for a new salmon research facility revealed the remains of a 20th-century house cellar, some late 19th-20th-century materials and a few Ceramic Period Indian artifacts.

Highways Surveys: Preliminary survey of 60 km of new highway routes resulted in the finding of several 19th-century farm sites, none of particular significance.

Petitcodiac River: The site of a Micmac portage terminus reported by W. L. Ganong in 1899 was not located in the suggested area, suggesting that the site was several kilometers downriver at Ganong's alternate site at Salisbury.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Bayers Lake

Following local media reports of a "Mystery Wall," Stephen Davis of Saint Mary's University received a contract for preliminary archaeological investigation of a unique structure and associated stone wall discovered within the confines of Bayers Lake Industrial Park near Halifax. The dry stone wall is 120 m long. Dr. Davis reports the following unusual features of the structure (see diagram):

- i) it is a five-sided foundation pointing northeast.
- ii) the west wall is approximately 2.9 m longer than the east side.

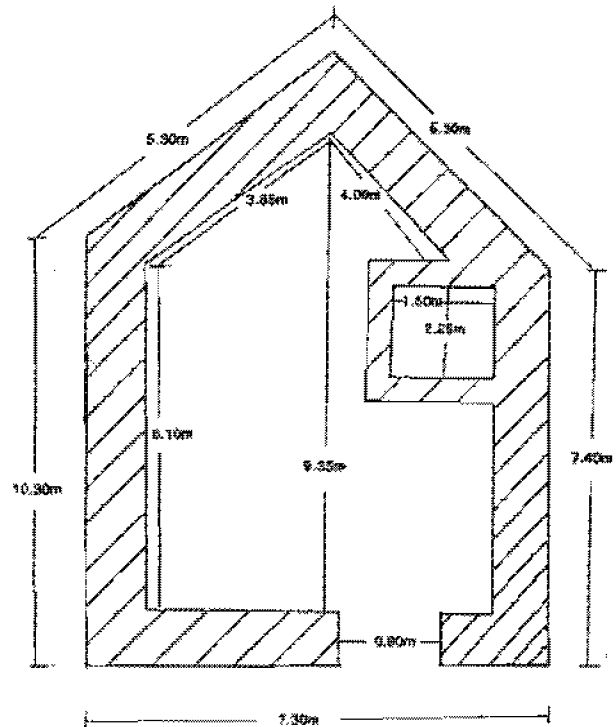


Figure 1 Field Sketch (not to scale) dimensions of foundation structure at Bayers Lake, Halifax County, Nova Scotia.

- iii) the structure was built on bedrock which slopes one meter west to east.
- iv) the sloping bedrock was incorporated into the design of a root cellar on the east side.
- v) limited testing has yet to identify the remains of a chimney.
- vi) the entrance was situated at the southeast end of the structure.
- vii) there was no obvious evidence for windows.
- viii) the foundation and the long wall were constructed using the same technique. This involved crudely dressed stones on the interior and exterior faces with rubble fill between.
- ix) the mode of construction and the size of the structure and wall indicate intensive effort in labor as well as presumed costs.

Limited testing within the root cellar failed to produce any artifactual material other than 20th-century items. An archival search, which is on-going, has not revealed specific information on the site. It is known that the land was granted in 1763 to Johann Gottlieb who came to Nova Scotia in 1749 with the founding settlers of Halifax. He sold the property in 1770 to Richard Jacobs, a major landholder of the time.

If CNEHA Newsletter readers have any experience with similar structures, we would be pleased to hear about them. Otherwise the site will continue to amuse the press as a "Mystery." Please write to: Stephen A. Davis, Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada, B3H 3C3.

Fort Anne National Historic Park

In 1990 Birgitta Wallace Ferguson of the Canadian Parks Service continued excavations at Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal, assisted by Heather Henderson, Karen Microys and a crew of four. The fort has a long history, with many construction episodes. Under the name Port Royal, it was built in 1638 by Charles de Menou, Sieur d'Aulnay, as a fur trade post and gubernatorial residence. The post was situated on an escarpment at the confluence of the Allain and Annapolis Rivers. D'Aulnay established an agricultural settlement on lands flanking the fort, laying the foundation for the present town which soon became the largest community in Acadia. Between 1684 and 1710 the fort and town changed hands between the French and the British three times. During this time the fort was substantially enlarged. With the final British takeover in 1710, the fort was renamed Fort Anne. The fort and town served as headquarters for British forces in Nova Scotia until 1749 when Halifax replaced Annapolis as the capital.

D'Aulnay's trading post is known to have been a small rectangular earthwork with corner bastions, but documentation of its interior structures and layout is non-existent. A church and windmill, as well as possibly the governor's residence, seem to have been located outside the fortified area. They were later incorporated into an enlarged fort.

In 1989 a large slate tablet with the date 1651 and the name of d'Aulnay's oldest son was found in the area of d'Aulnay's fort, together with ceramics and pipes of a mid-17th-century date. The 1990 excavation concentrated on this area. A midden, a bloomery pit with large quantities of iron slag and coal, a curvilinear ditch and the impressions of a double line of squared posts were uncovered, all from this first occupation. Palisade lines and a brick drain are probably from one of the last French forts, dating from 1686 or 1703.

The excavation is scheduled to continue this summer from July to mid-September when the structure associated with the midden will be explored and the extent of other features pursued. Visitors are welcome.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

Salvage excavations in the restored 18th-century town site have continued throughout the winter. Michael Sanders has uncovered a major drainage system through one of the property yards.

There will be two major projects this summer as part of the North Shore Salvage program. These are both on fishing properties on the harbour shore, outside the fortified town of Louisbourg.

- 1) June-mid-August: Robert Ferguson will continue excavation of a fish merchant's house and property begun in 1990. Work will concentrate on the cellar floor of the house, an attached structure, and adjacent possible fish processing areas. Michael Deal, Department of Anthropology, Memorial University, is beginning analysis of seeds recovered from a barrel well and from the cellar drain.
- 2) mid-August-September: Charles Burke will begin test excavations in a fish-processing area where several unidentified stone features have been located.

Excavations will be open to visitors to the park. Individuals wishing to volunteer should contact Andree Crepeau, Fortress of

Louisbourg N.H.P., P.O. Box 160, Louisbourg, N.S., Canada, BOA 1M0.

Jacques Whitford & Assoc. Ltd.

Sites investigated in N.S. in 1990 include:

Bedford: A survey of an island for a planned subdivision revealed the remains of the Holland Mill, the earliest paper mill in eastern Canada, dating to 1818. Clear indications were found of dams, dykes, sluice channels and other features.

Shubenacadie Canal: Plans were developed for raising a wood and iron lock gate from the bottom of the Wellington Lock, part of the 1861-1870 canal system. Rapidly rising water and the onset of ice thwarted efforts which will resume in 1991.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford & Assoc. Ltd.

Sites investigated in P.E.I. in 1990 include:

P.E.I. Archaeological Master Plan: Several new areas of historic and prehistoric interest were reported by Island collectors during preparation of the plan.

P.E.I. National Park: An inventory of crown lands adjacent to the park, performed for the Canadian Parks Service, produced evidence of 25 sites, most of which dated to the late 19th century. At least one Acadian site was recorded, and information was gathered on a cemetery dating to the Yankee Gale, an 1851 storm which devastated the New England and local fishing fleets working off the north shore of the island.

St. Peters Bay: Several 19th-century farm sites and a possible Acadian site were recorded during preliminary survey of land proposed for a golf course.

QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elic

Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Saint-Roch District

The City of Quebec is currently preparing an urban development plan for the Saint-Roch District, the industrial heart of the city since the XVIIth century. A cultural resources management study, particularly an evaluation of the archaeology of the district, was prepared by William Moss and Serge Rouleau of the Urban Planning Department. The document was released as part of the public consultation undertaken by the City.

The report evaluates the potential existence of Amerindian sites and identifies a series of industrial sites located along both St-Vallier Street and St-Charles River. These include pottery and tannery sites (XVIIIth to XIXth centuries), the Palais de l'Intendant complex (XVIIIth to XXth centuries) as well as various shipyards (XVIIIth and XIXth centuries). The study also highlighted

agricultural, military, institutional and domestic sites dating from the XVIIIth to the XIXth century. Finally, the report rapidly examines results of previous investigations performed in the district and evaluates the remaining archaeological potential. Mitigative measures are proposed for specific development projects.

The study precedes further archaeological investigations (analysis of site potential, archaeological excavations, monitoring, etc.) which may be planned for and conducted in the former industrial district of Quebec City.

Moss, William and Serge Rouleau, *Etude d'ensemble, le potentiel archeologique du quartier Saint-Roch*, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine, 1990, 149 pages.

De La Chesnaye's Residence and Warehouse Site

Test excavations were conducted in November 1990 on the site of Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye's habitation by Serge Rouleau of Quebec City's Urban Planning Department. Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye was one of the most important merchants in XVIIIth century New France, and he owned a monumental residence near Place-Royale in the lower town. A large vault, built in 1680 and still standing today, and various architectural features of the XVIIIth century are presently incorporated into an architectural complex uniting several buildings constructed during the XIXth century.

Preliminary results revealed the inner walls of two wings of the residence and the use of certain parts as independent dwellings by merchants during the XVIIIth century. Stratigraphic levels provided artifacts from the XVIIIth and mid-XVIIIth centuries; no prehistoric occupation levels were present on the site. A vaulted masonry work was located under the east wing at a level below the large vault already identified. Preliminary interpretation favors the existence of a passage or latrines dating back to ca. 1680. Recording of architectural vestiges is currently under way.

Further archaeological excavations are likely to be conducted in and around the vaulted masonry work in order to assess its functions and provide information for interpretation and architectural conservation. Archaeological monitoring will also be performed during restoration operations on those portions of the site where occupation levels were removed during cellar excavations at the end of the XIXth century.

Rouleau, Serge, *Inventaire archeologique, la maison Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye*, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine (in preparation).

Hunt Site Inventory

Test excavations were conducted in November of 1990 on the Hunt site by Daniel Simoneau of Quebec City's Urban Planning Department. Situated in the Lower Town immediately beside the Musee de la Civilisation, the Hunt site includes military and commercial/industrial components dating from the XVIIIth through to the XXth century: two batteries built during the French Regime and two wharf-fronts constructed under the English Regime all traverse this former shoreline of the Saint Lawrence River. The 1990 inventory concentrated on that part of the site occupied following the construction of the 1820 wharf and associated buildings.

Results confirmed the archaeological importance of the site: a deposit of several thousand objects discarded as damaged merchandise by a XIXth and XXth century wholesale merchant constitute

the highlight of the project. Other data, including several layers of cobbling and macadam, illustrate the use of the courtyard by merchants and artisans during the XIXth century.

Simoneau, Daniel, *Inventaire archeologique, l'ilot Hunt*, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine (in preparation).

Archaeological Monitoring Operations

Notre Dame Street, Place-Royale: Daniel Simoneau of Quebec City's Urban Planning Department monitored major construction work on the Notre-Dame Street roadbed in the Place-Royale sector of the city's historic district.

Following stratigraphic archaeological excavations carried out between 1977 and 1988, a specific objective of the project was the protection of unexcavated parts of the site, which include several occupational sequences dating from the Middle and Late Woodland periods, and of architectural vestiges of Samuel de Champlain's second habitation, built in 1624. The city Engineering Department offered its full cooperation, and procedures included measures permitting direction by archaeological personnel of mechanical excavations, strict control of excavation depths, and the application of site-specific measures adapted to the previously-identified architectural vestiges.

Simoneau, Daniel, *Surveillance archeologique, la rue Notre-Dame*, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine (in preparation).

ONTARIO

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko and David Christianson

Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region

Ontario Region conducted field work in National Parks and Native Sites, Military Sites, and Canals sections during the 1990 field season.

The National Parks & Native Sites archaeology program successfully completed its busiest field season to date. The program began with a one week investigation of a series of shallow caves and overhangs eroded out of the Niagara Escarpment in the Bruce Peninsula National Park. This investigation identified the use of some of these caves, and their associated terraces, by aboriginal people. The material recovered includes a number of *Petus* specimens which may be associated with a large Odawa village located on the Peninsula.

An eight-week excavation project was undertaken at the Georgian Bay Islands National Park to mitigate the effects of installing a septic system in an area known to contain a native village or large encampment site. This site had been discovered in 1989 during the archaeological survey of the area as part of the installation's environmental assessment and review. Subsequent negotiation with the proponent was successful in relocating the installation away from the heart of the site and into a peripheral area. Nevertheless, our research retrieved thousands of artifacts representing six distinct native cultural groups ranging from Meadowood (ca. 1200 B.C.) to historic Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 1690). Of special note was the discovery of material possibly related to the early Jesuit presence

in Huronia (e.g., rosary beads and a Christianization ring).

Two weeks were spent at Pukaskwa National Park, on the shores of Lake Superior, expanding the current Pukaskwa Pit Monitoring Programme. "Pukaskwa pits" are enigmatic, dry masonry features (either depressions, paved floors, or walled enclosures) constructed out of the local stones on relic cobble beaches. These features are believed to be the remains of ca. 2000-year-old semi-subterranean dwellings, hearths, wind breaks, cairns, and cache pits. The program is a cultural resource management tool whereby the project archaeologist monitors a site's condition on an annual basis by reviewing a set of photographs of each feature taken by the park wardens at predetermined vantage points. This year, such vantage points were established at three new sites.

The last week of the Native Sites program was spent mitigating the effects of pedestrian traffic on a significant Point Peninsula site in St. Lawrence Islands National Park. Park visitors have been bypassing the established trail, thereby collapsing the bank on which the site is located. What began as an apparently simple task of cutting a small section of the bank back to a flush surface for the installation of a retaining wall, resulted in our project retrieving over two thousand specimens related, not only to the Point Peninsula occupation, but to an Owaseco, Sandbanks, and St. Lawrence Iroquois presence as well.

Military Sites section conducted a major excavation project at Fort Wellington, and carried out smaller mitigation programs at Fort(s) George, Mississauga, and Malden, and the Sir John Johnson House.

A British military latrine in use from 1838 until the early twentieth century was the focus of a twelve-week excavation at Fort Wellington in Prescott. The project, associated with the restoration program for the wood latrine building, examined the structural and depositional history of the feature. The stone-lined privy pit contents were largely undisturbed, with good stratigraphic context largely undisturbed, with good stratigraphic context and preservation of artifacts, including organic items. One focus of the project was the delineation of male and female use areas, and the sections of the latrine used by officers and enlisted men. The excavation portion of the project is slated for completion during the 1991 field season.

Two trenches were excavated at Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake, in order to assess the condition of the ca. 1930 wooden palisade. Additional information on post-1814 use of the site was gained including the location of a ravine that was extant within the fort during its occupation. While at Fort George, a series of test pits were excavated on the property adjoining Fort Mississauga in preparation for tree planting; no evidence of nineteenth century use of the site was noted. At Fort Malden, monitoring associated with a drainage trench recorded two superimposed pathways, one of stone and one of brick, both probably dating to the mid-19th century.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted in association with major repair work to the foundation of the Sir John Johnson House (ca. 1792-present) in Williamstown. A small drain and additional information on various construction phases of the house were recorded adding to the information garnered from previous archaeological investigations on the property (1988, 1989).

Caroline Phillips and Steve Mills, assisted by Lorene Jacobs, Laurie-Anne Lascelle and Rosemarie Denunzio, conducted field work on the Trent Severn Waterway, at Bethune Memorial House, and at Woodside National Historic Site during the summer of 1990. Research continued at Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst in

June and September, 1990, in order to provide further information for the landscape restoration project. Additional resistivity survey targets located in 1989 were tested, and excavation of the midden was completed. The field work included one school program; a grade 6 class assisted with the excavations and prepared a site map and profiles. Although no new features were located, several hundred artifacts were recovered. In September the archaeologists returned to the site to monitor the landscaping contractor's excavations.

As part of the summer activities at Woodside National Historic Site in Kitchener, a weekend field work project was undertaken for the public. The excavation of the 1886-93 privy/midden pit first located in 1987 was completed, resulting in the recovery of several hundred additional artifacts. During a similar 1989 special summer program, several former occupants of the house visited the site and provided information on the location of the barn and other outbuildings that once existed. This information was used by a student from the University of Waterloo and by D. MacNeill of Geonics Ltd. to plan their 1989-90 resistivity surveys. One of the positive targets encountered during these surveys was tested. A feature containing a large quantity of 20th century material was located. This water-logged feature was located beneath one meter of clay fill. Further testing involving mechanical removal of the fill will be required in order to determine if the feature located is the former barn.

Archaeological excavations were carried out during May and June at the lockstations at Frankford and Portage on the Trent Severn waterway. The work was undertaken to locate and record the foundations for the original lockmaster's houses prior to the construction of new lock offices. The Frankford residence dated to 1906, while the Portage residence was constructed in the mid-1920s. Each project was successful in locating the foundations which had been leveled and filled in during the 1960s. The Portage foundation had been partially demolished during the removal of the building. Photographs were taken of the exposed portions of the foundations, and their precise locations were drawn on site maps.

Monitoring of construction projects was undertaken at Perth storehouse and Woods Mill on the Rideau Canal, at Inverarden House in Cornwall and at the Doon Pioneer Cemetery in Kitchener.

Barnum House, Grafton

Dena Doroszenko, archaeology and research co-ordinator of the Property Restoration Unit of The Ontario Heritage Foundation, conducted a five-week excavation program at Barnum House, located on the north side of Highway 2, approximately 1.5 kilometers west of the Town of Grafton, Ontario.

Barnum House was built ca. 1820 by Eliakum Barnum and is considered to be one of the finest houses to survive from the early years of settlement in Ontario. In 1982, The Ontario Heritage Foundation acquired the property and launched a restoration and interpretive research program for the house. Archaeological research was conducted in 1982 and 1986 by Gary Warrick and in 1987, 1989 and 1990 by Doroszenko.

During the 1982 excavations, Warrick and his crew recovered over 10,000 artifacts reflecting the two major periods of occupation of the property. Historical documentation revealed that prior to Barnum's house on the site, a James Norris had built a house in ca. 1811. In 1814-15, a fire destroyed this structure. Archaeological excavations by Warrick in 1982 and 1986 uncovered

unmistakable evidence for the destruction of the Norris house. Additional fieldwork took place at the east addition site, the 1870 woodshed, the west verandah area, the smokehouse and carriage house areas (Warrick 1982, 1986).

During the restoration of the exterior of the house in 1989, archaeological monitoring was conducted by Doroszenko who noted that evidence for the earlier Norris house could also be uncovered in the front yard of the house. As part of the excavation program for the 1990 field season, several trenches were placed in the front yard to further explore this area. While the exterior restoration of the building had been completed in 1989, a construction phase was scheduled to begin in 1990. This consisted of building a wing at the rear of the house that would service the house museum. The intent was to follow the footpath of the 1870 woodshed that once stood in this area. A two-week public archaeology program was developed for Grade 7 and 8 classes from schools in the surrounding communities. Approximately 300 students took part in this program which consisted of a site tour, a slide lecture on archaeology, a maximum of one hour in the field learning how to excavate under supervision, and a workshop on historic artifacts.

By the end of the project, the 1870 woodshed was almost completely exposed. Clearly, the west and north walls are visible; however, the east foundation wall extends northward for an unusual length and ends abruptly without turning east or west. It is possible that the north wall Warrick uncovered in 1982 represents an interior partition. Equally plausible is the explanation that the east wall merely extends beyond the back of the shed to separate the area off from the east lawn area. Within the structure, two refuse pits were excavated. The contents of each pit related to the first period of restoration of Barnum House. Wallpaper fragments lining the pits were comparable to existing wallpaper within the house and reflect a period of decorating after the 1954 fire in the house. Warrick (1986) had noted evidence for the Norris fire in the woodshed area along the east foundation wall. This was confirmed by Doroszenko to also occur along the west wall of the shed. A large quantity of 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered.

Excavation of the two trenches in the front of the house revealed complex stratigraphy related to the fire of 1814-15, and the demolition of the Norris house. These layers of plaster rubble, charcoal and fire-reddened soils could be seen to run the length of each unit. In Sub-operation 14A, there appeared to be a larger proportion of red brick rubble than noted in 14B. Artifacts from both units consist of early 19th century materials such as machine cut nails, melted window glass and a small quantity of burnt ceramics.

In late November, Doroszenko monitored construction activity at this property. The Foundation now began a construction phase for a new building in this area that would service the house museum. Monitoring activities included watching the excavation for evidence of archaeological deposits, photographing the work, and retrieving artifacts. On the west side of the house, several features were recorded. This included: 1) an earlier brick walkway that led to the west entrance to the house, 2) Stratigraphic evidence of the Norris fire was recorded and could be seen to lead westward away from the house for an approximate distance of 10 meters, and 3) Continuation of the west wall of the woodshed and the appearance of the south wall of this structure.

To the northwest of the 1870 woodshed, at a distance of 3.60 meters, a partial north-south fieldstone foundation was noted. North of this area, the carriage house foundations were partially exposed during work by heavy machinery — all efforts were made to con-

tain this work to the east of the structure so as not to lose this feature.

Rockwood Academy, Rockwood

Doroszenko undertook monitoring at the Rockwood Academy, located on Highway 7 in the Township of Eramosa, County of Wellington, one mile from the Village of Rockwood.

The site was originally part of a two hundred acre land grant, fifty acres of which were purchased by Quaker John Harris in 1820. Harris raised a frame house on the site in 1830, and in 1840 donated three acres of land to the Society of Friends for their meeting house and cemetery.

In 1850 William Wetherald established the first Rockwood Academy in a log building on the site. He built the main limestone block of the present Academy in 1853-54.

Rockwood Academy was one of a significant number of private and religious schools which developed in Upper Canada from 1830-50 due to lack of confidence in established forms of government-subsidized education. It was a well-known institution in Canada West from its opening in 1854 until its closure in 1882. The Academy building was used briefly as a knitting mill after its closure in 1882. The building and property were sold to the Gordon family who used it continuously as a farm and residence from 1900-1960, at which time the building and a two-acre parcel were sold to artist Josef Drenters. Drenters restored and renovated the building, in part with the financial assistance of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. The Ontario Heritage Foundation obtained an easement on the Academy and grounds in 1977. The property was bequeathed to the Foundation upon Drenter's death in 1983, with his brother, Andreas Drenters, as life tenant.

In August, Andreas Drenters experienced water problems and needed to excavate the well. Curiously, the exact location of the well was not recorded on any of the documentation held by Drenters or the Foundation. Oral history related that the well was located on the north side of the Academy building somewhere along the pathway. Drenters had this area excavated by machine, and Doroszenko monitored the work to record the possibility of undisturbed archaeological resources in this area. It was apparent, due to Josef Drenter's restoration work in this area, that the area on the north side of the building was disturbed, and no *in situ* remains were noted.

Langstaff Site

Martin Cooper of Archaeological Services Inc., reported that excavation of this early to late nineteenth century domestic site occurred during the summer of 1990. Located near Hwy. 7 and Yonge St., this Jail Farm property, once owned by the City of Toronto, was identified in the 1989 Richmond Hill Archaeological Master Plan as an area for high potential recovery of sub-surface heritage resources. The Langstaff family were a prominent family of the area, and a nearby community was named after them. The excavation uncovered a series of features, the majority of which were refuse pits. Approximately 5,000 artifacts were recovered.

Cemeteries

Archaeological Services Inc., undertook two cemetery assessments during 1990. These included the Reaman family cemetery in Vaughn township, where seven grave sites were located

and marked for relocation in 1991, and the Cheyney cemetery in Brampton where a family cemetery containing thirteen grave sites was discovered during road widening.

The Toronto Board of Education Archaeological Field School 1990

In 1990, the annual Toronto Board of Education archaeological field school was operated at the Trinity-Bellwoods Public Archaeology Project. The project is a joint initiative by the Board's Archaeological Resource Centre and the City of Toronto Department of Parks and Recreation. It is scheduled for six months of excavation in each of 1990, 1991 and 1992.

The archaeological field school lasted from July 3 to August 10, 1990. The site where the project takes place is located within the boundaries of the Trinity-Bellwoods Park in the west end of Toronto. As in all Archaeological Resource Centre field schools, the 36 students who attended earned either a Grade 11 or a Grade 12 history credit for participating in the combined classroom, laboratory and historical research program.

The Trinity-Bellwoods Public Archaeology Project is examining the remains of Gore Vale, the first brick building constructed in the west end of Toronto. An imposing three-story structure, it was built in 1820 by the Honourable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. In 1870 the building passed to the Bickford family. By this time, structures on the property included not only the main house, but also a stable and a conservatory. In 1904, the Bickfords sold the property to Trinity College. Gore Vale served as a residence for first-year students and then as a community center until 1926 when the property was bought by the City of Toronto and the house torn down as part of park expansion.

However, Gore Vale was not the only occupation of the excavation area. Immediately following the Second World War, prefabricated houses were constructed where Gore Vale once stood, to accommodate soldiers returning from overseas, as well as their families. The houses were occupied until 1957, when they were dismantled and the area restored as parkland.

The effort in 1990 was in the area of the house and in its front yard. House-related features uncovered included limestone foundation walls, a brick chimney and collapsed brick walls. In the front yard, features related to Gore Vale consist of former roadways surfaced with hard-packed ferrous chunks of clinker and pipeline trenches.

Over ten thousand artifacts were recovered during the 1990 field season. They range from household refuse related to the occupation of Gore Vale to children's toys associated with the present park. The site is expected to give a detailed picture of the development of the area from its early pioneer days to present urban environment.

Navy Island

Hugh Daeschel of Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation reports that they undertook a survey of the perimeter of the island for the Canadian Parks Service in December of 1990. The island has experienced a long and varied cultural history. Late Archaic through Contact Period resources are present on the island. Evidence of 18th century French and British presence on the island exists as well as continuous occupation of the island through the 19th century. The survey identified the areas for potential subsurface remains and any threats to these resources.

Parlow Site

The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation identified this property in Dundas County as a farmstead dating to the late 18th century to early 19th century. Peter Shaver, a Loyalist from Albany, New York, built Greystone Hall in the 1790s, and the Parlow family bought the property in the mid-1800s. Secondary deposits were encountered during test excavations of the property, uncovering artifacts dating to the mid-19th century.

Recently Published

Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society #5, The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650. Edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris. 550 pp., 210 figures, \$35.00. A volume of contributed papers providing comprehensive reviews of the cultural-chronological periods making up the prehistory of southern Ontario. Exhaustive illustrations of material culture and site features, a compiled reference section, and a review of the environmental setting of southern Ontario are additional features.

When ordering, money orders and checks should be made out to the London Chapter, O.A.S. Add \$5.00 postage and handling for every order of two texts or less. Please note, no exchange rates are allowed for American orders.

For further information, please write to:

London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society
55 Centre Street
London, Ontario N6J 1T4

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Reported by: Roselle E. Henn, New York District

The New York District is developing monitoring programs to assess the effects of beach protection projects on historic properties. The projects are located on the Atlantic shores of New York City (Coney Island) and northern New Jersey and will hydraulically pump sand from offshore borrow areas onto the beach. The monitoring programs include procedures to ensure that potential shipwrecks identified in the borrow area by remote sensing surveys are not impacted by dredging operations.

The monitoring programs for the New Jersey projects will also include recording known National Register eligible shipwrecks within the sand placement areas prior to construction in order to determine whether the project has an adverse effect on them. The Corps has finalized a Memorandum of Agreement with the New Jersey SHPO and the Advisory Council for the northern project extending from Sea Bright to Ocean Township. As part of the coordination for that project, two shipwrecks have been investigated by Gordon Wans of Tidewater Atlantic Research as part of National Register eligibility assessments prepared by Joel Klein (Principal Investigator) and Rebecca Yamin (Preparer) of Ebasco Environmental. The vessels sank in the late 19th century, and one currently lies partially on top of the other. The underlying vessel, the *Adonis*, was built in 1853 in Bremen, Germany, and sank in 1859. No

documentation on her architecture has been located, and the archaeological remains may be the only source of information on her construction. The *Adonis* also contains some of her cargo (grindstones) and possibly other artifacts. For these reasons, the Corps has determined that the *Adonis* is eligible for National Register listing. The second wreck, the *Rusland*, a Red Star steamer built in 1872 in Dundee, Scotland, sank after hitting the *Adonis* in 1877. The *Rusland*, which belongs to a well documented class of vessels (one of which remains afloat), did not meet the criteria for eligibility.

At West Point Military Academy, a cultural resources investigation of the site of a proposed housing complex was conducted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory. Suzanne Glover, Principal Investigator, reported a total of 27 previously unknown cultural resource sites along with three previously documented historic sites. The latter consist of two Redoubts, one with associated midden, and one Battery, within the U.S. Military Academy National Historic Landmark district. Nineteen other sites were identified as temporally and culturally affiliated with Revolutionary War fortifications. Of these, 17 were hutments containing remnant fieldstones and stone piles. One non-military historic period site, a farmstead complex, was also identified and evaluated. Further testing will be needed to determine whether the hutments and farming complex have associated archaeological deposits and to assess their eligibility for the National Register.

Wendy Harris Sapan (COE, New York District) has summarized 1990 to 1991 progress on the Lower Saddle River Flood Control project in Bergen County, New Jersey. MAAAR Associates of Newark, Delaware, has recently completed survey level investigations for this project. Philip Peruzio was the Principal Investigator. Technical assistance was provided by Ed Rutsch, Lauren Archibald and Kenneth Baumgardt.

As a result of this research the Corps has determined that three late nineteenth century industrial complexes are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to their architectural significance, all three played important roles in the rise of New Jersey's lower Passaic River region as an industrial center of national importance. The Henning Manufacturing Company in Wallington is a group of turn-of-the-century red brick mill buildings at the confluence of the Passaic and Saddle Rivers. The technique of cold molded plastic was pioneered here. The Hammersley Manufacturing Company, located in Garfield, on the Saddle River, opposite the Henning Complex, is comprised of three interconnected building clusters also dating to the turn-of-the-century. The Hammersley Complex was the site of the first commercial production of waxed paper in the United States. The massive United Piece Dyeworks Complex, occupying both banks of the Saddle River, in nearby Lodi, was also involved in important innovations in industrial technology. Some of the earliest experiments in silkprinting printing were conducted here. During World War I the firm developed numerous dyestuffs. Workers at this complex, along with those from other textile plants in the Passaic area, took part in the first major industrial strike led by the American Communist Party in 1926.

Two other sites within the project area were found to be eligible for the National Register. One—the Romaine Mill in Lodi—was a grist and saw mill during the eighteenth century and much of the nineteenth century. It was later converted into a "rubber shoddy," a facility for reprocessing used natural rubber products into usable raw materials. The site contains significant archaeological remains of this process as well as evidence of major modifications to the

water flow control system. The other site, a set of waterfront structures, is located at the confluence of the Passaic and Saddle Rivers. The structures, which probably date to the late eighteenth and nineteenth century, can be linked to the commercial activities of the early river community which once stood nearby.

Impacts to the properties vary. Mitigation measures are currently being developed by the Corps in consultation with the Office of New Jersey Heritage and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Wendy Harris Sapan also reports on progress during 1989 to 1991 on the Ramapo River at Oakland, New Jersey Flood Control Project. Consulting archaeologists Arnold Pickman and Eugene Boesch have recently completed survey level investigations in Bergen and Passaic Counties, New Jersey, as part of the ongoing New York District Corps of Engineers' Ramapo River at Oakland, New Jersey Flood Control Project. These investigations, which began in September 1989, supplement the original reconnaissance level studies conducted by Sidne Marshall in 1962 and 1983. As part of their research Pickman and Boesch were asked to evaluate the National Register eligibility of two historic industrial sites identified by Marshall: the remains of the 18th century Pompton Furnace Ironworks in Pompton Lakes Borough, and the Bogert/Wilkins Site (a late nineteenth century/early twentieth century factory complex) in the Borough of Oakland. Additionally they were asked to test areas not included in earlier project plans.

Structural elements examined at the Pompton Furnace Ironworks include portions of a 34-foot-high charging tower and platform, as well as walls associated with head and tail races comprising part of the water power system used to operate the furnace bellows. Documentary evidence of the ironworks at Pompton (also the subject of a recent study by Ed Lenick of Sheffield Associates for the Pompton Lakes Historic Preservation Commission) dates to the 1720s, making it the earliest recorded forge in the state of New Jersey. The Office of New Jersey Heritage has concurred with the Corps' opinion that the ironworks are eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Office of New Jersey Heritage has also agreed that the other historic site investigated by Pickman and Boesch—the Bogert/Wilkins Factory Site—is eligible for the National Register. This site, far more extensive than surface remains suggested, contained evidence of several industrial operations including the production of wood and metal type, the production of brushes and the processing of hair and bristles, as well as a water flow control system spanning the site. Excavations revealed the subsurface remains of foundations for six factory structures, artifact deposits, machinery and additional elements of the water flow control system. The Bogert/Wilkins Site represents an important aspect of the state's history not often addressed archaeologically—the late nineteenth century spread of industrial operations into traditionally rural areas.

A prehistoric site containing human interments was also encountered along the Ramapo River in an area which had not been examined as part of the earlier study. This latter site and the Bogert/Wilkins Factory Site would have been destroyed by the construction of a bypass channel proposed by the Corps. As a result of the investigations the Corps has realigned the channel, thus completely avoiding the burials and the prehistoric site and minimizing potential impacts to the Bogert/Wilkins Site. Consultation addressing the remaining impacts is now underway between the Corps, the Office of New Jersey Heritage and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Celia Orgel (COE, North Atlantic Division) reports on the successful rescue of eight Civil War cannon carriages in Delaware. Fighting high tides, winds and wakes of ships, a team of government workers, National Guardsmen, and local volunteers excavated eight wooden Civil cannon carriages from Fort Delaware on Peapack Island, Delaware, in late November and December. These cannon carriages are the only known original carriages of this era. They were designed to hold a cannon weighing about 7,000 pounds that shot a cannon ball of 32 pound weight.

The carriages were apparently disposed of in a ditch near the perimeter of the island, an area which is now eroding. The joint emergency effort to retrieve the artifacts was spearheaded by archaeologist Cara Blume and the staff of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). The Army Corps of Engineers provided technical expertise, equipment, and personnel. The National Guard airlifted the carriages off the island. The artifacts, which vary in their condition, will be conserved through the joint efforts of the Corps and the DNREC.

Fort Delaware was built by the Corps early in the nineteenth century as part of a system of fortifications. It was used as a prisoner of war camp for Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Today the Fort is a Delaware State Park.

Timothy Thompson (COE, Norfolk District) reports on the Richmond Local Flood Protection project and on the continuing Flood-wall Project in Virginia. Archaeological field work on the south side of the James River in Manchester exposed and recorded the headgates of the Manchester canal prior to their destruction for levee construction. The dam dated to the middle of the 19th century, and the most recent gate mechanisms were late 19th or early 20th century. Elsewhere, samples of late 19th century power cables and wooden conduit have been collected.

Extensive archaeological remains from warehouse facilities adjacent to the James River and Kanawha Canal have been recovered. Deposits of ceramics, bottles, and other materials from the first half of the 19th century have been recovered. These will provide useful artifact distribution profiles for comparison with domestic and other consumer contexts in Richmond's market area to the west in the Piedmont. Richmond was an important break bulk point in the delivery of these goods from British and other sources. A report will be submitted on the results of this work after the completion of all of the construction work of the Richmond Local Flood Protection Project, probably some time in 1993.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Family, Farm, Field & Garden Boston University Summer Term Archaeological Field School June 17 - July 26, 1991

Location: Newbury, Massachusetts
Site: Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm
Period of Site Occupation: Historical

Field Project, Significance of Site: The site is the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts. The Spencer-Pierce-Little house is a late first-period (ca. 1700) brick-and-stone dwelling with cruciform plan—the only one of its kind in New England. The site

is owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, which also owns the ca. 230 acres that remains of the original farm. The archaeology is only one element of the multi-faceted research focused on the house and its occupants and their use of land over time. Archaeological deposits and features at the site are well-preserved, rich in artifactual, faunal, and floral material, and highly informative regarding changing patterns of land use.

Educational Program, Emphasis of Program: Field instruction will include all of the techniques involved in routine survey and excavation in addition to lectures on field conservation, zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology, architectural history, and local history. This intensive course is primarily intended to provide students with detailed instruction in excavation techniques and interpretation of the archaeological record at a site with complex soil stratification and a wide variety of sealed features dating to different time periods. The 1991 field season will continue intensive excavations on the house/lot/farmyard immediately surrounding the house. Survey efforts will be aimed at delineating early field patterns and on locating additional sites.

Director: Dr. Mary C. Beaudry
Sponsor: Boston University
Contact Address/Telephone: Dr. Mary Beaudry,
Boston University, Department of Archaeology,
675 Commonwealth Avenue,
Boston, Massachusetts 02215. (617) 353-3415.
Dates: June 17- July 26, 1991
Application Deadline: May 20, 1991
Participant Pays for: Tuition and Room and Board.
Student enrolled will be housed in a private residence on nearby Plum Island, only a few minutes from the site. Room and board will include three meals a day, 5 days a week, and a shared room. Travel to and from site included.
Tuition/Fees: \$1200.00
Room and Board: \$850.00
Academic Credit: 8 credits, graduate or undergraduate.

Adirondack Community College 1991 Archaeology Field School on Rogers Island July 8-August 16, 1991 Fort Edward, New York

Historical Significance: Major Robert Rogers and his Rangers used this island in the Hudson River as a main base of encampment for about 2 1/2 years during the French and Indian War. The military installation on the island between 1755 and 1766 included Rangers' huts, a large barracks complex, gardens, a blockhouse which may have served as a hospital, and a smallpox hospital.

1991 Research: The 1991 field school will emphasize mapping of the island's surface and preliminary testing of hospitals and Rangers' huts. Participants will be instructed in field and laboratory techniques, mapping, conservation methods, and historical research. A full-time laboratory will be run in conjunction with the field work.

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

JULY 1991

NUMBER 19

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UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

I'm delighted to report that Volume 17 is in the mail (truly!). We are very pleased with the job our new printer has done and welcome your comments. Joan Arbuckle, owner of QuikPrint in Boston, deserves kudos for producing a fine-looking journal *and* for saving CNEHA a good deal of money. This means our finances should be in good shape for getting Volume 18 to you soon.

Our goal is to get Volume 18 ready for the printer by August. We've lost no time in beginning to process the manuscripts we have on hand and are making good progress towards meeting our goal. And, as noted in the last newsletter, while there are a very few

manuscripts in the pipeline, we are always looking for more. We hope you enjoy the articles you'll find in Volume 17; we are especially pleased with the topical and geographical mix. It looks as though Volume 18 will offer a similar mix of articles from Canada and the U.S. and will include articles on faunal remains, an historical cemetery, pollen analysis, and ceramics.

We'd love to see more field reports like Starbuck's on the American Headquarters at Saratoga, or studies of individual features like Agnew's detailed analysis of ceramics from Portsmouth. We often hear from our would-be readers that they'd like to read more about what other people are actually finding in the field (e.g., feature types, construction details, arrangement in space, etc.). We'd be happy to oblige them, so please think about submitting an overview of your field project—or a manuscript on any other topic you think might interest your colleagues!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

This summer issue of the CNEHA Newsletter is fairly short, probably because everyone is out in the field right now! Please remember to take lots of notes on your summer projects and submit them to me (or your appropriate state/provincial editor) at the end of August.

Also, we have no special column this time on historic ceramics (George Miller) and no "Contractor's Corner" (Terry Klein), but I hope that these columns will reappear in the fall issue. If you have a specialty (e.g., "underwater archaeology") on which you would like to write a regular column, please let me know, and we can begin to include some additional columns in this newsletter.

CONFERENCES

Coming of Age in the Chesapeake Tidewater: A Review of the COVA Symposium on Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Julia A. King

This spring, the Council of Virginia Archaeologists sponsored as its fifth symposium, "The Historical Archaeology of Seventeenth Century Virginia: Cultures in Contact in a New World and Virginia's First Century of Settlement." Organized chiefly by Douglas Sanford, Carter Hudgins and Dennis J. Pogue, this symposium both recapped the achievements of Chesapeake historical archaeologists and, more importantly, suggested the many questions, directions and issues confronting those same researchers. The symposium marked an important milestone in Chesapeake historical archaeology.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Four sessions were featured over two days, including "Protohistory and Contact," "Living Spaces," "Material Culture" and "Comparative Perspectives." Most papers presented overviews on a number of topics within these sessions, and all included current research directions of the investigators.

In Session I: Protohistory and Contact, Mary Ellen Hodges reviewed the archaeological and historical evidence for Native American peoples and their interactions with European colonists in 17th century Virginia. Hodges focused on depopulation, acculturation and current archaeological research. Randolph Turner and Tony Opperman described the status of their long-term project examining the Virginia Company period (1607-1624). Turner and Opperman suggested a cultural ecological model would be most productive for understanding early social relationships between English colonists and Native Americans; they also stressed the methodological problems of locating and defining sites from this early period.

J. Frederick Fausz, an historian by training, presented an overview of ethnohistorical research in the Chesapeake, providing a five-period scheme for characterizing English and Native American social relations. Fausz underscored the importance of material objects, particularly trade goods, in the early contact period, but his paper suggests he misunderstands how archaeologists study these and other archaeological materials. While the identification of trade goods in the archaeological record of this early period is important, equally valuable, if more subtle, evidence can be gleaned from the very "ceramic chronologies [typologies?]" Fausz claimed "add little." As early as 1965, James Deetz (1965) demonstrated in a study of the Arikaara that processes of acculturation are reflected in Native American artifacts at Native American sites. Fausz clearly and unfortunately sees archaeology in a "handmaiden" role, suggesting that, while material culture is fascinating, physical objects need context—context that, in Fausz's opinion, is best provided by historians.

Daniel Mauer concluded this first session with a thoughtful discussion about the concept of a creole culture in the 17th century Chesapeake frontier. Mauer emphasized the constant interaction and transmission which occurred between Native American and European cultures, resulting in a creole society which was defined almost daily.

The papers of Session II: Living Spaces primarily addressed the organization and use of space in the 17th century Chesapeake, ranging from the household level to larger patterns of settlement. Interestingly, it was at the beginning of this session and after the "contact" papers that Carter Hudgins' historiography of historical archaeology in Virginia was placed. Hudgins traced the origin and development of historical archaeology in Virginia since the early Jamestown excavations.

Fraser Neiman focused on domestic spaces, and changing master-laborer relationships on the 17th century plantation. Neiman's study of house plans revealed that a large variety existed in Chesapeake dwellings prior to ca. 1680. After that date, the two-room dwelling sans lobby entry emerged as the standard house plan. Neiman attributes this pattern to changes in economic conditions and, subsequently, in master-laborer relationships. According to Neiman, the post-ca. 1680 plan without a lobby allowed for more effective surveillance of bound labor forces.

Kathleen Bragdon, Cary Carson, Edward Chappell and William Graham described their ongoing reassessment of the Jamestown ar-

chaeological collections, materials the authors have clearly demonstrated have great research potential. Bragdon *et al.* investigated the question of the "urban-ness" of Jamestown, focusing on physical layout, households, life styles, and building functions.

Andrew Edwards' paper reviewed the study of settlement patterning in the 17th century, including the work of historians and historical geographers as well as archaeologists. Edwards acknowledged the settlement pattern study of Michael Smolek (1984). However, many more 17th century sites in both Maryland and Virginia have since been identified, and the model of settlement location must be tested and refined with these new data.

Session III: Material Culture was far more than a descriptive display of artifacts. Charles Fithian provided a description of military-related artifacts recovered from archaeological contexts, juxtaposed against an overview of the militia on the Chesapeake frontier. Jay Gaynor reviewed tools found on 17th century Chesapeake sites as suggested by both archaeological and historical data. Gaynor concluded that much research remains to be done, particularly concerning patterns of tool ownership and changes in these patterns.

William Pittman considered the state of ceramic typologies in the Chesapeake, concluding that far more effort needs to be expended on developing consistent, recognizable typologies for 17th century ceramics. Pittman's points are well-taken, and few archaeologists would disagree with him. The real but unaddressed challenge, however, is the development of a workable strategy which encourages historical archaeologists in this region to compare and to report their ceramic types.

Henry M. Miller discussed 17th century subsistence patterns based on a detailed study of faunal assemblages. Using a frontier model to account for changing subsistence patterns, Miller found remarkable variability in early colonial diets. After ca. 1680, colonial diets were more limited and emphasized domesticated foods familiar to English households.

Dennis Pogue used archaeological materials to examine the conclusion of many Chesapeake historians that 17th century colonists suffered lower living standards than their English contemporaries. Pogue's analysis suggests that inventories may underreport even more than previously believed. The issue of living standards, however, remains problematic.

The COVA symposium, without question, covered a wide variety of topics. However, any conference that attempts to provide an overview of research in an area where people have been working for many years will, of course, run the risk of including certain subjects while not addressing others. In the case of the COVA symposium, two such subjects were surprisingly absent.

None of the papers in the "living spaces" session emphasized activity area research on the level of the household and the related issue of plow zone archaeology. In fairness, Neiman touched on the importance of activity areas, and the importance of plow zone data for identifying and studying these areas, but his paper concentrated on 17th century house plans. The recovery of plow zone data has been and, to some extent, still is a topic of contention in Chesapeake historical archaeology; while some archaeologists in the region have dismissed the recovery of plow zone as too expensive with little return, a number of other Chesapeake archaeologists have produced substantive contributions to activity area research using plow zone-derived materials. An opportunity pass-

ed both for going beyond architecture in the study of domestic space and for reiterating the research potential of plow zone.

Secondly, none of the papers considered gender as a social variable in early Chesapeake society. As Mary Beaudry suggested in her discussion, Chesapeake society was composed of more than masters and servants. Concern with gender as an important cultural variable is an increasingly important issue in the larger disciplines of both historical and prehistoric archaeology, and at least a critique of current research was in order.

The symposium did, on the other hand, engage in some healthy professional soul-searching. In this vein, several speakers suggested that the contribution of historical archaeologists to the study of 17th century Chesapeake culture has been minimal at best. At one extreme, Fausz seems to view archaeologists as "technicians," suggesting that it is the historian's job to provide the context for 17th century material culture. While most archaeologists would agree that Fausz lacks even a basic understanding of archaeology, some archaeologists did question, not unreasonably, the contributions that have been made in our field.

For example, Deetz suggests that every archaeologist ask him or herself two questions prior to excavation. First, do I really want to know [what I will learn from the excavation]; and, secondly, can the information be found somewhere else at less cost? Certainly, the discoveries of expensive ceramics at a high status site or religious medals at a church site reveal little in and of themselves. Still, Pogue claimed that, with the exception of subsistence and architecture, there have been few, if any, contributions of material culture studies on "secondary or main themes." Pogue asked if our "methodological grasp has exceeded our intellectual grasp."

The solutions may lie in refocussing the problem from a question of successes in the study of certain material culture categories to the larger question: what are these "secondary or main themes?"

Kathleen Deagan (1991) has recently summarized these "themes" into four broad categories: colonization and acculturation, documentation of disenfranchised groups, health, environmental and ecological issues, and the -etic perspective not usually available in the documents. Nearly all of the speakers touched on these themes, and many tackled them head-on. Much more work remains to be done—and, in many cases, this work was outlined by the speakers themselves. Seventeenth century Chesapeake society was complex. Servants, slaves, masters, women, men, children, rich people, poor people, Catholics, Quakers, Protestants, English colonists, Dutch colonists, Native Americans: these are literally just a few of the social categories which existed in a variety of combinations among the men and women of the colonial Chesapeake.

This symposium marked an important turning point in 17th century Chesapeake studies. The overwhelming majority of these papers indicate that historical archaeology in the Chesapeake is an increasingly important discipline in the study of early colonial society and culture. The inclusion of Native Americans, acculturation and creolization as legitimate research subjects for historical archaeologists is significant and exciting. Further, that the Chesapeake should be studied as a culture area rather than according to modern political boundaries was an important point. Finally, there is every indication that Chesapeake historical archaeologists are adopting more mainstream methodologies, including the standard use of screens and the recovery of data from plow zone contexts.

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Anthropology and Archaeology of Women

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

On May 4, Katharine L. Victor and Mary Beaudry of Boston University presented a paper at the conference "Anthropology and Archaeology of Women" (Appalachian State U., Boone, NC), with preliminary results of their research, entitled "Women's Research Spheres in Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology: A comparative look at the Journals *American Antiquity* and *Historical Archaeology*." Victor and Beaudry evaluated the representation of women in the SHA and SAA as officers, members of editorial staffs of the journals, as authors of articles, as book reviewers, and as cited by their colleagues. There has been a slight, statistically insignificant increase in the representation of women in these areas, but it is still far below the number of women who are historic and prehistoric archaeologists. The authors found that women are about 50% of the membership of the SHA. However, between 1967 and 1990 women are underrepresented in Historical Archaeology as authors of book reviews (19), as sole or senior authors (29), and in citations (18). In *American Antiquity* only 16% of the articles were written by women as sole or senior authors. Women are also underrepresented as book reviewers and in citations. Men dominated all subject areas in both journals, except textiles in *American Antiquity* and ethnobotany in *Historical Archaeology*. Women publish predominantly in the areas of ceramics, beads, pipes, metallurgy, faunal analysis, and human skeletal analysis. Compared to *American Antiquity*, more women in *Historical Archaeology* publish site reports, site interpretations, and interpretations of regional patterns and interaction. In both the SAA and SHA the number of women who were officers reached a peak in the early 1980s but has since dramatically declined. For AA the peak in the number of women on the editorial board corresponded with the editorship of Dena Dincauze and Patty Jo Watson. Subsequently, with male editors, the number of women on the editorial staff has decreased. Victor and Beaudry concluded that women have been underrepresented in the SAA, the SHA, *American Antiquity* and *Historical Archaeology*.

REQUEST FOR HELP

The Wilson Museum in Castine, Maine, is researching ceramics excavated in 1969-1970 near the John Perkins House (1760s) and welcomes anyone who wishes to examine the material.

As noted in the *Wilson Museum Bulletin* (Winter 1991, Vol. 3, No. 21), "Quantities of shards of creamware, pearlware, China glaze, transfer prints in green, light blue, brown, pink or mulberry were found, also green and blue shell edge ware, pipe bowls and stems, bits of iron and handmade nails, fragments of slate tablets and slate pencils and bones of domestic animals. Some distance north of the cellar hole were found ceramics common about 1900, these were of little interest.

Shards of numerous patterns of polychrome painted cups and saucers, some very dainty and precisely executed and others gaudily colorful were found. Still more fragments of cups and saucers of so-called pearlware painted in underglaze cobalt blue were excavated. Many shards have been matched together to show the overall patterns of, at least, a dozen designs while other shards appear to belong neither to these patterns nor to patterns which might be formed by other shards, these underglaze blue painted cups and saucers are remarkably similar, though definitely not the same. Most are of a dark and light blue, broadly painted though a few have fine lines, the inside of the saucers and the outside of the cups are almost as much blue as white. . . . Did John Perkins' ships, between the two wars, bring tableware from England for his family? But why such a variety of patterns, or perhaps, why so many complete tea sets for one family only portions of which have been found?

Did some of these tea sets belong to the officers mess during the Revolution? . . .

One ceramic example known to be from an officers mess of 1814-15 is a platter stamped Wedgwood which bears the numeral of the 29th Regiment. Given to the innkeeper's wife, who was responsible for meals, it has remained in Castine and is now to be seen in the pantry of the John Perkins House.

It is difficult to believe that John Perkins' ships brought home from England odds and ends or remnants of patterns, and it is also difficult to believe that Phebe Perkins had dozens of tea services in her home in Castine. The shards found however certainly indicate that, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries the Perkins family had, and broke, many cups and saucers apparently of Phebe Perkins' tea services."

To make an appointment to see the pottery, please contact Ellenore Doudier at the Wilson Museum, P.O. Box 196, Castine, Maine 04421.

Current Research

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reported by: Martha Pinello

Jones House Archaeology Center, Strawberry Banke Museum, Portsmouth

Archaeology within the Museum for the summer of 1991 will see the continuation of work at the Wheelwright House with staff

and volunteers. This is a joint project of Archaeology and Horticulture which began in 1990 to restore the Wheelwright landscape to the time period of the house—which is now determined to have been about 1780. The Wheelwright site was the home of Jeremiah Wheelwright, gentleman and cooper, and his wife, Damaris. After Damaris' death the property went to their son, John, a mariner.

Excavation in 1990 discovered what may be a stone-lined well, back-to-back privies, and a possible fence line. Work will continue in these areas and begin in other areas which were determined by a day of remote sensing activity this spring under the direction of Bruce Bevan of Geosight, Pitman, N.J.

The Archaeology Division at Strawberry Banke is fortunate to have the assistance of five interns this summer, Gregg Stevens, UNH; Amy Edwards, Colorado College; Peggy Wishart, UConn; Melissa Moss, Trinity of Hartford; and Heather Phelps, UNH.

Activity this summer with staff, interns and volunteers will see the full use of the new Yeaton-Walsh study facility. Renovations to the Yeaton-Walsh house, which included shelving and work counters, were completed last year through the generosity of Robert and Constance Fuller of Dover, MA. Availability of this building for storage and study makes it possible to complete the collections management project of the Archaeology Division of the Museum which has been ongoing for the last five years.

Plymouth State College

Since September 1988 Duncan Wilkie has occupied a shared position in historical archaeology between the College and the NH Division of Historical Resources. One of the many functions of this shared position is to conduct a survey for historic sites. The quota set per year was to minimally record 50 historic sites and to develop a surveying strategy. To date 116 sites have been recorded in Grafton County, 19 in Merrimack County, 5 in Belknap County and 4 in Carroll County, totalling 144 historic sites of all kinds. The survey has accented mill sites and rural farmsteads.

On May 4, 1991 the College hosted the spring meeting of the Northern New England Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology which took members on a field trip to visit some of the mill sites recorded in the countryside around Plymouth. To date 37 mill sites have been recorded which supply a valid base for comparative data. The mills range in time from the 1790s to the early 1900s, and their functions are equally varied, including carding, fulling, rake, turning, saw, shingle, and grist mills. The majority of the mills are small and have a rural setting which is a data base New Hampshire has been missing. Most mills on the Register are later and larger textile mills.

Numerous interesting facts have begun to emerge from this data base. One fact is an unrealized connection between mills and certain types of rural structures. At major rural mill sites which persist over a long period of time there is almost always an associated structure which for the lack of a better name is called "millwright's house". The foundation of this is consistently 11 x 17' and is situated so as to look over the mill, dam and pond. This occurs frequently enough that students working on the survey readily identify it on first approach in the field. The sheer numbers of these rural mills, such as 3 or 4 up each minor brook in central New Hampshire, is giving us a whole new perspective of this kind of activity in rural settings.

Other types of sites recorded include—but are not limited to—barns, trestles, ironworks, stores, quarry buildings, school houses,

stage coach stops, railroad stations, blacksmith shops, brick yards, factories, town halls, dance halls, and many rural farmsteads—both hilltop and bottomland types. We have three survey areas which we concentrate on but are not limited to, so we can accumulate sites in a systematic way. The entire town of Groton, NH, is one area which we have been actively surveying since 1988. The town is a "representative" sample of upland rural settings on primary waterways in the State. The information gained from this area can be used to project onto other upland communities in different parts of the State.

The second area targeted for survey is what we call the "Newfound Area." It consists of all the sites in the drainage of the Newfound River. This is a short but swift river draining Newfound Lake and flowing into the Pemigewasset River. The River was the site of many early mills that over time evolved into large corporate mills—textile and paper. The third target area is referred to as the "Pemigewasset Stem," or the drainage proper between the towns of Franklin and Campton, NH. This area is "representative" of historical development on most large rivers in the State. Individuals interested in helping with the surveying of these areas or who have information on historic sites in them are encouraged to contact Duncan Wilkie at either the College (603) 535-2634 or at the State office in Concord (603) 271-3558.

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Ethan Allen Homestead

Archaeologist Jeffrey Jobe will head up an excavation until the first week of August at the Ethan Allen Homestead near Burlington under the auspices of the Homestead Trust. The main thrust of the work this summer will be in the dooryard of the house and the west site where a test pit at the end of last year's dig had a definitive stratified trash deposit from early twentieth century back down through late eighteenth. It is planned to open as much of this area as possible using avocationalists along with local volunteers.

Mount Independence Coalition

A group of Vermonters have banded together to form the Mount Independence Coalition. The Coalition will work with the State of Vermont and the Fort Ticonderoga Association towards developing this important Revolutionary War site, with an emphasis on further archaeological excavations and building a visitors' center/laboratory where visitors may find artifacts displayed and conservators working on recently uncovered material.

Blast Furnace Recording Session at Pittsford

Vic Rolando reports that approximately 20 members of the Northern New England Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology and the Pittsford Historical Society spent the three-day Memorial Day weekend cooperating in a volunteer recording project at the ruins and grounds of the Granger Furnace at Pittsford, Vermont.

The furnace dates to 1827, when it was rebuilt from an earlier blast furnace (ca. 1791) at the same or approximate site. The fur-

nace was enlarged in 1853 from its original 27-foot height to 42 feet high, which probably reflected the construction of the furnace-top ovens that preheated the blast to 600 degrees. At the same time, the inside bosh diameter was also expanded from eight to nine feet in diameter. In the vicinity of the furnace was a 24-foot-diameter water wheel, a foundry that cast an average of 300 tons of stoves a year during the 1850s, buildings that stored iron ore, limestone, and charcoal, a works office and store, and a blacksmith shop. The ironworks community of Grangerville grew to include a furnace school, about 20 tenant houses for the ironworkers, an inn, and the Granger homestead. The furnace last operated in ca. 1883, at which time the works were known as Titan Furnace.

The furnace grounds are today owned by Allen Hitchcock whose family dates back to the time of the original ca. 1790s furnace at the site. The blast furnace still stands off Furnace Road, about a mile northeast of Pittsford village. The stack retains most of its iron binders and archway brickwork, but a top section of the stack was gouged out by a bulldozer about 30 years ago, exposing some of the internal structure relating to the heating ovens that once stood atop the furnace. Associated with the furnace ruin are partially caved-in stone block walls, foundations, and the upstream remains of a dam and headrace. The buildings where the ore was handled were torn down around 1953 and made into a sawmill, and the company store, which stood near the road, also had disappeared except for its cellar hole. Slag and broken firebrick abound in the area at the base of the furnace stack.

The purpose of the recording session was to provide Mr. Hitchcock with an accurate map of the furnace grounds, which he needed in order to cut trails and open the site to the public for guided tours as part of his Vermont Statehood Bicentennial Project. Recording was initially hindered, however, by the amount of foliage that prevented an accurate measurement and ground survey. Led by Hitchcock, one group cut and cleared the site of most of its foliage. The other group, led by Project Leader David Starbuck, conducted a transit survey of the site and also supervised team leaders involved in the limited excavation of a few selected points of interest. Work progressed through alternating periods of muggy sunshine, rain, and bugs.

Results of the recording project will be forthcoming as soon as all team leader reports are collected and assimilated.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Suzanne Spencer-Wood is researching ethnic and class relationships in domestic reform movements and the differential implementation of reforms among different groups. She is also researching the interrelationships among biases in historical archaeological research, including elitism, androcentrism, and anglocentrism. Spencer-Wood has found that similar thought processes underlie a number of biases.

Upper Quinebaug Mill Survey

Old Sturbridge Village archaeologists Martha Lance and John Worrell are continuing a comprehensive survey of historic agriculturally based water-powered industries with a primary focus

on sawmills and the timber trade in Sturbridge and Southbridge, Massachusetts, from 1735-1860. This study, the Upper Quinebaug River Mill Survey, is part of a larger project entitled, "Tradition and Transformation: Rural Economic Life in Central New England, 1790-1850," and is partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. A general research objective of the Quinebaug project is to utilize all available data—physical and documentary evidence—in understanding how the production and trade patterns of agriculturally based mills changed over time. A secondary goal is to examine what effects the entrance of textile factories and the growth of industrial villages in the study area had on agriculturally based mills.

The documentary component of the study includes extensive title research for all sites. Deed research for the Sturbridge sites is nearly complete and is in process for the Southbridge sites. Through deed research, ownership chronologies and histories of site use and operation for each mill are being compiled. The second phase of documentary research, now underway, includes the examination of period tax records for both towns and existing account books for several mills.

Approximately 62% from a sample of forty wood-related industrial sites in Sturbridge and Southbridge have identifiable archaeological remains of past mill activity. Archaeological remains are interpreted in a broad sense to include alteration of the landscape by access roads, mill ponds and mill yards as well as more readily identifiable industrial features such as dams, foundations, canals and raceways. Our intent is to understand sites as water-powered systems with storage ponds, dams, raceways and water-wheels all contributing to each mill's operation. Where possible, overall site maps appended to the more detailed drawings of mill dam and foundation remains illustrate the systemic nature of water-power exploitation. Archaeological evaluation focuses on specific sites and broadens to include how entire streams were exploited by water-powered mill owners. Equally important to the study is understanding how mills, often with several clustered around single dams or seated along one stream, shared limited hydrological resources.

An assessment of the watershed areas and power potential for each site is in progress using soil information, environmental data and archaeological data. The hydrological component of our analysis, combining archaeological research and evaluation of the present environment, enables generalized hypotheses of site use and longevity. This data will be compared to site histories interpreted from historic documents and archaeological analysis.

In addition to proceeding with analysis of mill seat use and patterns of mill ownership, research directed toward understanding the availability and trade of timber products—both finished and raw materials—is underway. We are examining sawmill accounts, farmer accounts, several textile company account books and factory village store records for data on timber supply, lumber trade and sawmill production. Research focuses on changes in scales of production, and the consumption of lumber and other wood products by textile companies and factory villages. With the building booms of the 1830s and 1840s, sawmill owners responded by buying woodlots, hiring additional non-kin workers and altering mill sites to satisfy greater production demands.

A corollary to the main focus on sawmilling is research on the supply and demand for cordwood. Many of the sawmill owners under study increasingly provided textile factories and factory

villages with cordwood or refuse boards to be consumed in factory houses or newly erected steamboilers. On at least one occasion, a former sawmill owner sold his mill and became a local lumber merchant, selling both wood sawn at neighboring mills and cordwood.

Research suggests that woodlots and wood remained highly valuable commodities in the rural economy up until the late 1860s. Several sawmill owners and operators may have continued to operate because of their ability to procure timber by purchasing woodlots or stands of timber. The local timber supply supported sawmilling activity in Sturbridge and Southbridge well through the 1850s, and the remarkable longevity of this one rural industry and how it changed over time will be well documented in this study.

The project research schedule for the next several months focuses on extracting wood-related information from the records of several local textile companies and the analysis of hydrological data. Mapping of additional mill sites will be continued in the fall as will evaluation of the data sets already compiled.

More extensive subsurface testing of a sawmill site located on Old Sturbridge Village property may be undertaken during the 1992 field season. The scenic site straddles a series of spectacular waterfalls and includes two dams, mill foundations, a large storage pond, and a possible mill owner's cellar hole. Preliminary documentary research confirms that a series of mill owners produced lumber at the site from the mid-18th century through the mid-19th century. The longevity of site occupation and the survival of essential elements of the mill seat's water-power system and mill owner's dwelling make this an exciting prospect for future full scale excavation.

RHODE ISLAND

Reported by: Richard E. Greenwood

Planned Conference on Historical Archaeology

The Warwick Historic District Commission is a Certified Local Government body responsible for implementing historic zoning and promoting preservation within Rhode Island's second largest city. Alan Leveillee (PAL, Inc. and WHDC), and the Commission have been awarded a grant by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission to sponsor a one-day conference, to be hosted by the city of Warwick. Organized by Alan and Paul Robinson (RIHPC), the focus of the forum will be the contribution of historical archaeology to our understanding of the past.

Scheduled for October 19th, five morning papers will consider historical archaeology from differing perspectives. The afternoon "workshops" session will be a moderated synthesis of the key points of the morning with an open (but orchestrated) forum for audience and panel discussion.

Invited speakers and discussants include: Myron Stachiw, Russell Handsman, Parker Potter, Patricia Rubertone, Stephen Mrozowski, and Patrick Malone.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

Plans for Shipwreck Museum

The Lake George Bateaux and Radeau Research Team proposes the establishment of an underwater shipwreck museum at Lake George, New York. The museum would enable divers to explore sunken boats with a "look-but-don't-touch" philosophy. The Lake George Park Commission, under the proposal, has authorized its staff to develop a report of costs, procedures for adoption, and proposed sites for the underwater historic districts. The program would be similar to a successful one in the state of Vermont. If the proposal is approved, Lake George would be the first lake in New York State to follow the guidelines of the 1987 federal Abandoned Shipwreck Act which encourages the establishment of sanctuaries for shipwrecks.

Program at Cherry Hill

Cherry Hill, a historic house and site located in Albany, New York, is interpreted with the philosophy that all time periods of occupation associated with the property, which was built in 1787, should be included. Research on the site has included archaeological exploration of parts of the property conducted by Hartgen Associates of Troy, New York. Recently, Hartgen was a featured guest at an evening program held at the site where she discussed the more unusual artifacts excavated during the six major digs conducted there. Part of the program included a game put together on an archaeological theme. The archaeology "treasure hunt" sent families searching the 5-acre site for historic features as well as unusual trees and plants. Old photographs were used to show the landscape as it once was; questionnaires demanded the observers note the changes in that landscape and its features between the time the photograph was taken and the present day. The purpose was to teach visitors how a site evolves over time and how archaeological resources are created. The program was highly successful and offers ideas for similar programs at other sites.

Preservation Program

The state of New York is attempting to save some of its most valuable sources of historical information in a statewide program to preserve old newspapers. The object of the program is to locate, catalog, and microfilm newspapers in the collections of libraries, historical societies, museums, newspaper offices, and private individuals. To do this, Friends of the New York State Newspaper Project are being organized. The friends groups will be involved in activities to increase public awareness about the project and to help organize fund-raisers to support its work. Since its beginning in 1987, the Project has uncovered almost 5000 titles of papers statewide in almost 500 locations. Once completed to the microfilming stage, the friends groups would help create an index for the database, a crucial project that will make the information available to researchers.

Management Project

Eight regional offices have been opened across the state of New York, mostly in larger cities, to make records management expertise available to local governments. Under recent state law, local governments are required to establish programs dealing with their own archives. The offices are being staffed by people well versed in records management and archival techniques as well as in conducting regional workshops on grants preparation, inventorying records, and providing oversight of grant-funded projects once they are underway. The regional offices were deemed necessary in order effectively to make the proper expertise available to each area of the state. Funding for the regional offices comes from a fund established by the state in 1989 for the purpose of managing the local government record preservation project. Historical archaeologists doing research in the state will find these regional offices of benefit in terms of directing them to proper archival deposits.

Interest in Archaeological Resources

An encouraging sign of interest in archaeological resources at the "grassroots" level is evident in the town of Somers, Westchester County. The town has officially formed the Somers Archeological Resources Advisory Committee to advise the Town Board and other town agencies concerning the probable location, extent and type of archaeological resources existing in the town and to make recommendations for identifying and preserving these resources. The committee will develop criteria and an archaeological resources map of the town to be used in making landuse decisions.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Clinton Hill, Brooklyn

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed archaeological testing of the former backyards in three of five lots that presently make up the parking lot of Brown Memorial Baptist Church at Gates and Waverly Avenues in the Clinton Hill Historic District, Brooklyn. This work was performed at the request of the N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission in advance of construction of expanded facilities for the church. It was funded by Brown Memorial Baptist Church. The five houses that once occupied these lots were constructed during 1860 by a local builder, Joseph Kirby. The area was inhabited by middle class families. Water mains were available during 1860, but due to the loss of original records the availability of sewers could only be proven for 1867 and later. This left the possibility that the houses had been constructed with privies or an alternative septic system. Testing was recommended in three of the lots because continuity of occupation from the original sale by Kirby until 1867 or later could be proven. The backhoe trenching of the rear of these lots provided evidence that privies never existed here. This strongly suggests that sewers must have been installed under Gates and Waverly Avenues during 1860. For further information contact the Principal Investigator: William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, NY 10004.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Ed Morin

Cooper Street, Camden, New Jersey

In January and May 1991, the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., undertook Phase I and II investigations at the proposed site of the Federal Courthouse Annex located within the Cooper Street Historic District in Camden. During the Phase I study, machine-excavated trenches placed in the rear yard of the historic Reinboth House (1861) indicated the presence of intact yard deposits located below a parking lot and building demolition fill. These buried yard deposits yielded early to late nineteenth-century domestic refuse.

A domed shaft feature, constructed of brick, also was discovered during the Phase I survey. This feature was interpreted as a sealed privy that was connected to both an indoor water closet and the public sewer system. Phase II testing further sampled the buried deposits and shaft feature. In addition, a second shaft feature was discovered along with several pit features, a brick walkway, and an associated brick landscape ornament. These features were associated with landscaping activities which can be dated to the mid to late nineteenth century. As such, they partially document the nature of the garden landscape at the Reinboth House. Dr. Michael Alterman served as the Principal Investigator for this project. The fieldwork was supervised by Henry Holt and Brad Botwick. A copy of the report will be available in the early fall.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), beginning its 20th year of archaeological excavation, will be continuing work on the Chapel Field Project (see CNEHA Newsletter Number 18). This season's work will focus on the first phase of historic occupation on the site, a ca. 1634 chapel, the first Roman Catholic Church in English America. Previous years' testing suggests that the site also holds evidence of an early Jesuit Mission complex. Excavations will include the completion of a random sample of plowzone squares and investigation of early phase features. This summer's work will be undertaken with field school students from St. Mary's College of Maryland and a number of other institutions.

In addition to this summer's field school, work is continuing on the planning phase for the investigation of the lead coffins discovered late last fall in the Chapel Field. A technical advisory committee has been established to structure a protocol for the investigations. In addition to the research staff of HSMC and representatives of the Maryland Historical Trust, specialists in nondestructive testing, atmospheric sampling, forensic anthropology, and other disciplines have met twice to plan for the study. Clyde Snow from Norman, OK, Douglas Owsley of the Smithsonian, Richard Froede of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and Paul Sledzik of the National Museum of Health and Medicine constitute the forensic specialists involved. Wesley Cofer, Joseph Heyman, Joel Levine

and Edward Winstead from NASA, and Mark Moore of the Armed Forces Radio-Biology Institute are providing assistance in the areas of nondestructive testing and atmospheric sampling. Gerald Johnson of the College of William and Mary will undertake geological and pedological investigations of the burial fill while Richard Malt of the Museum of London has provided much needed transatlantic information on dealing with lead coffins. Edward Papenfuss of The Maryland State Archives is assisting with historic research to provide background information to aid in identifying the coffins' occupants. In addition to the technical aspects of the project, Bishop William Curlin of the Archdiocese of Washington and Beth McCoy of the St. Mary's City Foundation are advising the committee on ethical questions concerning the disinterment of human remains. Efforts are currently underway to establish a sequence and protocol for the investigation, with excavation scheduled for late fall or spring, pending adequate funds.

Patterson Park and Museum

The Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum was recently awarded a grant from the U.S. Navy to search for the ca. 1637-ca. 1645 Jesuit mission site believed to be located at the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. The Jesuits had acquired the land from "Maquacomen, King of the Patuxent," and called it Mattapanient. The Jesuits established a mission there among the Native Americans and also a plantation. The plantation of Mattapanient provided many of the supplies for the mission. The mission was attacked in August 1642 by Susquehannock Indians, and the mission was crippled, lasting, at the very most, only three more years. Twenty years later, Charles Calvert, governor of the Maryland Colony, moved to Mattapanient, where he lived for more than two decades. During that time, Calvert's father died, and he became the third Lord Baltimore, the only Lord Baltimore to reside in Maryland. During the 1689 Protestant Uprising, Mattapanient was seized by Protestant rebels. Previous archaeological investigations conducted by Dennis J. Pogue revealed traces of Lord Baltimore's occupation of the site.

The current project will attempt to locate both the Jesuit mission and to identify the extent of the occupation associated with Lord Baltimore. Because of the short-term occupation of the mission and the poor definition of the expected material culture, an intensive shovel test pit strategy and controlled surface collection will be implemented in an area of approximately ten acres. For additional information about the project, contact Julie King at 301/586-0050.

Baltimore

The Center for Urban Archaeology, Baltimore City Life Museums, recently completed archival research and artifact analysis on a salvage excavation conducted in the spring of 1990. Archival investigations revealed a mixed land use pattern of both residential and commercial activities during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The excavation of a trash pit, six feet in width, at least eight feet in length, and between two and three feet in depth, recovered 2,600 artifacts. The materials were interpreted as belonging to a local Baltimore butcher and his family from the spring of 1786 to the fall of 1788.

The Center continues to provide internship opportunities for area university students. Kristen De Grace, University of Maryland Baltimore County, assisted with the recent archival research activities, and Kelly Hott, Towson University, worked on an analysis of a collection of redware and assisted in the exhibit area interacting with the public.

Arundel County

Al Luckenbach and Esther D. Read of the Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning Department have undertaken rescue excavations at a mid-17th century site near Annapolis, Maryland. A variety of red clay tobacco pipes and ceramics recovered suggest that this site may be related to the early settlement of Providence. Providence was established in 1649 by Puritans fleeing Governor Berkeley's persecution in Virginia. In addition to this project, Luckenbach and Read have located two 17th century sites in Anne Arundel County as part of an ongoing study.

WEST VIRGINIA

Reported by: Susan Frye

Shepherdstown

Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia, is conducting an archaeological field school from June through mid-August, 1991. The project, under the direction of Dr. Charles Hulse, is focusing on a section of the college campus slated for development. Documentary research has revealed the presence of four middle-class residences on this property which date from the late 18th through 19th centuries. Analysis will be conducted this coming school year.

Jefferson County

Through a grant from the State of West Virginia, Dr. Charles Hulse of Shepherd College has just completed a survey of black cemeteries in Jefferson County. He found a total of 80 cemeteries, primarily through researching all slave-owning properties. The report will be completed this summer.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

From May 1989 through December 1989, and in May 1990, the Archeology Division at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park conducted extensive archaeological investigations behind a block of 19th-century commercial/residential buildings scheduled for restoration. Research Archeologist Paul Shackel directed the excavations and subsequent analyses. Research focused on changes in social relationships and in the meaning and uses of everyday material culture in an industrializing southern town. Topics in several broad categories were addressed: 1) consumer behavior and social relations, 2) architectural and landscape reconstruction, and 3) health and hygiene. A fall publication date is anticipated for the research report.

In the fall of 1990, Paul Shackel directed excavations around a 19th-century armory workers' house site. This work centered around a non-extant addition and uncovered significant deposits associated with occupation during the first half of the 19th century. Analysis and report writing will be conducted this summer.

Additional projects within the park include ongoing excavations, under the direction of Jill Halchin, behind a second block of commercial/residential structures. Beginning this fall, a major project will begin on the former campus of Storer College, a post-Civil

War normal school for freed blacks which operated until 1955. Next spring, a long-term project will focus on Virginus Island and its 19th-century industrial community, and Halls Island, which was the site of the U.S. Rifleworks.

AVAILABILITY OF HISTORIC SOURCES

Reported by: Lois Feister

University Microfilms International has an ongoing project of microfilming and cataloging all books written in English from the beginning of England's print era in 1475 until 1700. The first stage, dating from 1475 to 1640, was completed in 1988, and the second stage is well underway and will be completed in the mid-1990s. A cumulative index has just been made available. This tremendous project will make sources on the 15th, 16th, and 17th century available to all researchers. Libraries interested can contact University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 or call (800) 521-0600, ext. 797; Canadian customers can call (800) 343-5299, ext. 780.

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1983 Symposium on Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period
1983 Volume 12 (\$10)

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| Introduction to Symposium on Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period..... | Paul R. Huey |
| Has Historical Archaeology Survived the Bicentennial?..... | Bert Salwen |
| An Inquiry into the Development of Historical Archaeology in the United States Archaeological Research at the 1778-79 Winter Cantonment of the Continental Artillery, Pluckemin, New Jersey | John L. Seidel |
| Geophysical and Soil Chemical Investigations at New Windsor Cantonment..... | Joseph Sopko |
| Drinking Practices and Glassware of the British Military, ca. 1755-85..... | E. Ann Smith |
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** Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-Est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

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 1991

NUMBER 20

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UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

At the Executive Board meeting of the Council, held at our highly successful conference in Newark, Delaware, it was decided that we should expand the content of our journal to permit commentary and debate. We have always encouraged submission of short research notes and comments, but hope to introduce a forum for give-and-take or comment and rebuttal that many of our members feel is lacking in publications for and by historical archaeologists. Needless to say, the timeliness of such a section of the journal will depend on whether we can bring our publication program up to date, and we are taking steps to do this. We still need your help—in the form of submissions to the journal—to succeed.

I'm pleased to report that we are moving into final production of Volume 18. It will include an article Bert Salwen submitted for review and revised before his death; we are grateful to Sarah Bridges for making it possible for us to publish Bert's article and for her help in preparing the final copy. We know you will find it of interest. The other articles cover a variety of topics, from ceramic analysis to physical anthropology to faunal analysis, and deal with sites from Canada as well as the U.S. Following are the titles of the articles currently slated for this volume:

BERT SALWEN

The Development of Contact Period Archaeology in Southern New England and Long Island: From "Gee Whiz!" to "So What?"

REBECCA YAMIN

Squeezing Ceramics for More Than Their Worth: Boundary Maintenance at an 18th-Century Port in New Jersey

S. PFIEFFER, J. C. DUDAR, and S. AUSTIN

Prospect Hill: Skeletal Remains from a 19th-Century Methodist Cemetery, Newmarket, Ontario

HASKELL J. GREENFIELD

From Pork to Mutton: A Zooarchaeological Perspective on Colonial New Amsterdam and Early New York City

Volume 18 will carry a 1989 imprint, and we are bringing it out with fewer articles than we normally carry simply because we do not want our authors or our members to wait any longer to see these important contributions in print. As noted in previous updates on the journal, we will bring out a double issue as a memorial to Bert Salwen. Nan Rothschild and Diana Wall are overseeing this pro-

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ject and report that they have about half of the promised articles in hand. So we know the Salwen volume will appear but cannot project a definite date for it just yet.

If we receive enough manuscripts to produce another regular issue of the journal in the interim, we will do so. We heard many excellent papers at the recent meetings and are looking forward to seeing several of these as submissions to the journal. We are hoping to contact paper presenters about submitting their paper as a manuscript for review, but please don't hesitate to submit a manuscript if you have something you'd like to see published.

Note that we do not have any restrictions on length of manuscripts; short research notes are every bit as welcome as full-length articles. We encourage condensations of monograph site reports (we cannot publish an entire site report, sad to say). In addition to the sort of commentary mentioned above, we'd welcome review essays or bibliographical essays. Since we don't do book reviews at present (though we'd like to if we can ever achieve a regular publication schedule), we do not have review copies on hand. But if you'd like to do a review essay of several works you don't have, let me know, and I will write off for the publications.

We are doing very well with back issue sales, both at the recent conference and steadily through the mail. I think this is ample indication that there is great interest and demand for substantive publication in historical archaeology. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* may be a small regional journal, but people do read it and many libraries carry it. So please publish in it!

HELP!

I've recently received a change of address card mailed from Canada (the post code appears to be GH4 3W0) with absolutely nothing filled in on the change of address side—no name, nothing! It seems unlikely this newsletter will reach the person with very nice printing who wanted his or her address changed, so can anyone help me figure out which of our Canadian members might have moved recently?

OBITUARY NOTICE

Edwin S. Dethlefsen died recently in Florida. He is best known for his collaborative work with James Deetz on New England gravestones, although he pursued many other research interests throughout his lifetime. His most recent work will be published posthumously in a forthcoming festschrift for Deetz (*The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in Honor of James Deetz*, ed. by Anne Yentsch and Mary C. Beaudry, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1992). Titled "Strange Attractors and the Cemetery Set," it presents an innovative analysis of historical cemeteries by incorporating Dethlefsen's interest over the past decade in chaos theory with his long-term research into gravestones.

CNEHA is 501(c)(3)

The Internal Revenue service has approved CNEHA's application for 501(c)(3) tax-exempt (non-profit) status. Donations or con-

tributions made to CNEHA after November 16, 1990 can be treated as charitable contributions for Federal income tax purposes. There are also similar benefits in the case of Federal estate and gift taxes. If you have any specific questions, it would be best to consult an accountant or tax attorney.

MINUTES OF THE 1991 BUSINESS MEETING Newark, Delaware October 5, 1991

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko
CNEHA Secretary

Chairman Pierre Beaudet called the business meeting to order at 8:39 a.m. and welcomed the assembled group to Newark.

1. Pierre Beaudet called for corrections to and approval of the minutes of the 1990 ABM minutes.

Moved by: Paul Huey

Seconded by: Dianne DiZerga-Wall

Carried

OLD BUSINESS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS:

2. TREASURER'S REPORT:

Susan Henry reported that the current US bank balance stands at \$6920.37 with a sizeable balance also present within the Canadian account. The IRS has approved CNEHA as a 501c.3 non-profit organization. Susan Henry announced that the Council will now accept charitable donations.

Acceptance of Treasurer's Report Moved by: Mark Wittkofski

Seconded by: Evelyn Tidlow

Carried

3. MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Henry Miller reported that there appears to be a small reduction in membership which currently stands around 300 members. Miller noted the need to strengthen institutional memberships and encouraged members to renew at the Fellow membership level. A new membership brochure has been produced and is available for distribution. Pierre Beaudet noted that CNEHA will attempt to reach all past members by the end of this year.

Acceptance of Membership Report Moved by: LuAnn DeCunzio

Seconded by: Mark Wittkofski

Carried

4. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT:

Mary Beaudry reported that three issues of the Newsletter have been produced and mailed this year. Volume 17 was sent to members in June, and Volume 18 has three manuscripts in production, one article on its way and the issue needs one more manuscript to complete the volume. The Salwen memorial volume is progressing well.

Beaudry encouraged members to send in review essays and articles.
Acceptance of Journal Editor's report Moved by: Henry Miller
Seconded by: John Seidel
Carried

5. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT:

One issue is in press. David Starbuck made a request for information to be sent to him as soon as possible.

Acceptance of Newsletter Editor's report Moved by:
Mark Wittkofski
Seconded by: Evelyn Tidlow
Carried

6. CONFERENCE REPORTS:

1991: Newark, Delaware

LuAnn DeCunzo reported a total of 164 registrations by Sunday morning. LuAnn thanked members of the Conference Committee, University of Delaware staff and student volunteers and the Historical Society of Delaware.

1992: Glens Falls/Lake George

David Starbuck reported on the plans for the '92 Conference in the Glens Falls/Lake George area of New York State. Adirondack Community College will be hosting the conference. Possible events include a cruise on Lake George.

1993:

Pierre Beaudet reported that no firm decisions have been made regarding the location for the '93 conference, but we do have a proposal from Strawberry Bank, N.H.

7. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS REPORT:

Mark Wittkofski reported that 103 ballots were cast representing 40% of the total membership. New Hampshire, New Brunswick and District of Columbia did not send any ballots in. The new Board members include: (Incumbents) Mary Beaudry, David Starbuck and John Seidel. New Board members include: Monique Elic and Lysbeth Acuff.

8. RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS:

Whereas the following individuals have completed their terms for the CNEHA board,

Whereas Elizabeth Penn has served as Secretary of the Council with great efficiency,

Whereas Mark Wittkofski has performed his duties as Chairman of Nominations and Elections Committee in a most able manner,

Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals for their dedication and enthusiasm.

Motion presented by: Monique Elic

Moved by: LuAnn DeCunzo

Seconded by: George Miller

Carried

9. ELECTIONS OF EXECUTIVE:

Pierre Beaudet noted the positions of the Executive:

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Executive Vice-Chair: Henry Miller
Vice-Chair: Julia King
Treasurer: Susan Henry
Secretary: Dena Doroszenko

Moved by: John Seidel

Seconded by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Carried

10. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CNEHA ORGANIZERS:

Whereas the Department of Anthropology of the University of Delaware with support from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, the Historical Society of Delaware, The Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, State of Delaware, and the Winterthur Museum, Library and Gardens, has graciously hosted the 1991 Annual Meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and,

Whereas, Alice H. Gerrant, Charles Fithian, Wade P. Catts, and in particular, LuAnn DeCunzo as Chair, have worked diligently to produce this successful meeting and,

Whereas the hotel and meeting facilities are of an excellent nature and,

Whereas, the tour and reception in New Castle were an added bonus much enjoyed by all,

Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its appreciation and thanks to these individuals and organizations for their efforts and hospitality.

Moved by: Pierre Beaudet

Seconded and carried by all present

NEW BUSINESS

George Miller asked about the size of membership. Henry Miller noted that it stood at approximately 300.

Rita Michael of Hamilton, Ontario, extended an invitation for a future CNEHA conference to be held in Hamilton, Ontario. Possible sponsors include the Hamilton-Wentworth Foundation and McMaster University.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:05 a.m.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

This issue of the CNEHA Newsletter contains the next installment of George Miller's article, entitled "Thoughts Towards a Users' Guide to Ceramic Assemblages." We are delighted to have special features such as this, and if you have an idea for a regular column you would like to see in the Newsletter, please contact me with your suggestions.

I am pleased to announce that the 1992 Annual Meeting of the Council will be held in upstate New York, in the Fort Edward/Glens Falls/Lake George area, and the paper sessions will be held at Adirondack Community College in Glens Falls, Upstate New York

contains an incredible number of early military and industrial sites, so I believe you will find it to be an exciting area to visit! More details will appear in future issues of the Newsletter.

THOUGHTS TOWARDS A USERS' GUIDE TO CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES

by George L. Miller

PART TWO

In Part One of these essays on evaluating archaeological collections, the problem of lumping site collections into mega-assemblages was discussed in light of what they may or may not represent. The issue of what an assemblage represents should be one of the starting points in the analysis process: i.e., what am I looking at and what does it mean?

If someone presented you with a list of ceramics which they said are a sample pulled from a 19th-century account book, that would immediately generate a series of questions. Among those questions would be how was the sample selected, what percentage does it represent of the whole account book, and what time periods are represented? Beyond that, is the sample representative of what is in the account book? However, when presented an assemblage of vessels from a site, rarely does anyone ask these very basic questions. Through a leap of faith, most archaeologists assume that an excavated sample, if it is "large" enough, is representative of the archaeological population. Archaeologists have varying definitions for what constitutes a "large" sample, which can range from 100 sherds to minimal vessel count of at least fifty vessels.

As was demonstrated in the discussion of Otto's Cannon's Point Site, excavated assemblages may or may not be representative of the whole period of a site's occupation. This is particularly true with sites which have long occupation periods (Miller 1991). How does one begin to go about assessing an assemblage, and what are the questions to be addressed? One way to think about this question is to consider the information one would like to have available in an ideal world. Clearly, it would be great to know what percentage of the archaeological population had been recovered. Secondly, is the collection representative of the whole occupation period of the site? Thirdly, what were the major changes during the site's occupation that impacted what was used, broken, lost, and discarded there. This list could be expanded considerably; however, these questions will be enough to occupy our time for the present. While the above questions cannot be answered, consideration of them will bring to mind some of the types of data that can be assembled in a consistent manner that would be useful for comparison and examination of assemblages.

The question of what percentage of the archaeological population has been recovered is a difficult one to answer. A simple model for estimating the size of the vessel population on isolated rural sites has been published in *Historical Archaeology* (Miller & Mooney 1986). This model is based on one developed by biologists for estimating the number of fish in a pond through capture and recapture of a tagged population. For urban sites with dumped-in fill and organized garbage removal, establishing an estimate of the

size of the vessel population becomes much more complex and may be impossible to answer. Given the problems associated with urban sites, this discussion will be limited to rural sites where there are limited amounts of intrusive materials.

What types of information can help in gaining a handle on how representative an excavated sample is from a site? Often site reports contain information that is ignored when assemblages from sites are brought together for comparison. For example, a simple estimate of what percentage of the site was excavated would be a starting point. While it is true that different parts of a site have different intensities of use, archaeologists have a tendency to excavate the more intensely used areas such as around structures and where there are concentrations of artifacts. In other words, if a report provides an estimate that roughly a fourth of the site was excavated, then there is a good chance that probably more than twenty-five percent of the ceramics were recovered.

This rough estimate of course can be influenced by the way in which the site was excavated. In plowed shallow sites such as 17th century post-in-the-ground structures of the Chesapeake or log cabins without minimal foundations, most of the artifacts will be found in the plowzone. If the archaeologists have bulldozed the plowzone away to get down to features and postholes, most of the collection will be lost from ever being recovered. In sites where the whole plowzone has been bladed-off into oblivion to expose all of the features, the resulting sample will clearly be a fairly low percentage of the archaeological population.

The house area of the Franklin Glass Works site in Portage County, Ohio, can shed some light on what can be lost if the site has been bulldozed. A total of 1330 square feet of domestic area of the site was hand-excavated and screened. This area represented between fifteen and twenty-five percent of the house area of the site (Miller & Mooney 1986:61). Six small trash pits were exposed below the plow zone. Sherds to a minimum of 141 vessels were recovered from the plowzone and trash pits. All of these vessels had sherds from the plowzone, whereas only 28 percent of them had sherds from the features. In other words, bulldozing would have blown away 72 percent of the vessels and greatly limited what could be done with the recovered sample. Using the biologists' model for estimating population size, it was possible to generate an estimate of between 144 and 152 vessels in the archaeological population for the house area. This suggests that the excavated sample represents between 93 and 98 percent of the archaeological population (Miller & Mooney 1986:62). While there can be some doubt as to how well the formula borrowed from biology works on archaeological populations, it still provides a starting point towards understanding what one is looking at and a better handle on quantification of data. Quantification in archaeology and history seems to have different meanings. In history they are generally dealing with known quantities, whereas in archaeology we are more often dealing with ratios and samples from populations where the size is not known.

Unfortunately, the information presented with minimal vessel counts rarely includes data on how much of the site was excavated, whether or not the site was hand excavated and screened or bulldozed down to the features. All of these factors clearly affect what was recovered, and how well that sample represents the archaeological population of the site. When extracting data on minimal vessel counts, one should make an effort to gather the information on how the site was excavated, and what percentage of the occupation area was excavated. Beyond these simple considerations, one

can begin to look at the minimal vessel counts in relationship to the number of years that a site was occupied as a rough gauge of the significance of the sample. For example, the Franklin Glass Works was occupied from 1824 to 1832, after which the site reverted to agricultural land. The data from this site can be summarized as shown in Table 1.

This simple summary provides the reader some usable information about the quality of the data from the site and can be used to gauge this site against others in terms of how completed they appear to be. Let's now look at Table 2 which contains similar data recently published in Anne Yentsch's excellent article on "Minimal Vessel Lists as Evidence of Change in Folk and Courty Traditions of Food Use" (1990).

Arranging the information in this format begins to suggest that some assemblages, i.e., those with a higher ratio of vessels to years of occupation, are more likely to be representative of what was discarded, abandoned, or lost on a given site. Again, one would like to have an estimate of what percentage of the site was excavated or, failing that, the types of deposits or at least the amount of square footage excavated. Some of the above sites, such as Pettus and Utopia, were partially destroyed by bulldozing away their plowzone layers to expose the features while others, such as the Van Sweringer sites, had all levels excavated and screened. Clearly the proportion of the population recovered in the latter sites would be much

greater than that of the two bulldozed sites.

It is well known that the level of ceramic usage increased as ceramics became cheaper and replaced treen and pewter wares (Martin 1989). Therefore, one would expect more ceramics from 19th century sites than from 17th century sites. It is not that simple, however, because there will be a difference in ceramic holdings related to wealth of the sites' occupants. Pettus and Utopia would be a case in point. Both sites were from Kingsmill Plantation, occupied for roughly the same period of time, and excavated by Bill Kelso (1984). However, Pettus was a house of a fairly well-off planter family, while Utopia appears to have been a tenant house which was only a fifth the size of Pettus. The difference in the quantities of ceramics could be reflecting either the socioeconomic differences or the differential proportion of the archaeological populations recovered from each site.

If it was known what percentage of the archaeological population had been recovered from each site, then one would know if the differences in ratio of vessels to years of occupation reflect different quantities in each household or a difference in the recovery of the artifacts. Fortunately, Henry Miller has analyzed the food bone from these sites to provide an estimate of the amount of meat they represent (Miller 1979). His meat estimates suggest that the sites may be very comparable in terms of the amount of population that was recovered. Consider the comparisons shown in Table 3.

Table 1.

| SITE | DATES OCCUPIED | TOTAL YEARS | MINIMAL VESSELS | VESSELS PER YEAR |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Franklin Glass Works house | 1824-32 | 8 | 141 | 17.6 |

Table 2.

| SITE | DATES OCCUPIED | TOTAL YEARS | MINIMAL VESSELS | VESSELS PER YEAR |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| The Maine | 1618-1626 | 8 | 88 | 11.0 |
| Pasbebay Tenement | 1625-1650 | 25 | 18 | 0.7 |
| Kingsmill Tenement | 1625-1650 | 25 | 78 | 3.15 |
| Pettus | 1640-1700 | 60 | 335 | 5.6 |
| Utopia | 1640-1700 | 60 | 55 | 0.9 |
| Clifts I | 1670-1685 | 15 | 34 | 2.3 |
| Van Sweringer I | 1672-1700 | 18 | 64 | 3.6 |
| Gov. Drummond II | 1680-1710 | 30 | 102 | 3.4 |
| Clifts II (tenant) | 1685-1705 | 20 | 32 | 1.6 |
| Van Sweringer II | 1700-1720 | 20 | 58 | 2.9 |
| Clifts III | 1705-1720 | 15 | 70 | 4.7 |
| Clifts IV | 1720-1730 | 10 | 185 | 18.5 |
| Van Sweringer III Tenant Farm | 1720-1745 | 25 | 84 | 3.4 |
| John Hicks | 1721-1740 | 19 | 263 | 13.8 |
| Gov. Calvert | 1728-1735 | 7 | 148 | 21.1 |
| Wellfleet(C-9) | 1690-1740 | 50 | 236 | 4.75 |
| John Howland | 1710-1730 | 20 | 136 | 6.8 |

Table 3.

| | MINIMUM VESSELS | VESSELS PER YEAR | BONE | MINIMUM ANIMALS | MEAT |
|--------|--------------------|---------------------|------|--------------------|-------|
| Pettus | 335 | 5.6 | 707 | 50 | 7,121 |
| Utopia | 55 | 0.9 | 994 | 71 | 7,973 |

Table 4.

| SITE | DATES OCCUPIED | TOTAL YEARS | MINIMAL VESSELS | VESSELS PER YEAR |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Cliffs I,II,III,IV | 1670-1730 | 60 | 321 | 5.4 |
| BROKEN DOWN INTO SUB ASSEMBLAGES | | | | |
| Cliffs I | 1670-1685 | 15 | 34 | 2.3 |
| Cliffs II (tenant) | 1685-1705 | 20 | 32 | 1.6 |
| Cliffs III | 1705-1720 | 15 | 70 | 4.7 |
| Cliffs IV | 1720-1730 | 10 | 185 | 18.5 |

Given that the house at Utopia was about a fifth the size of the house at Pettus and would have been occupied by a smaller household, that family probably consumed less meat. If that is the case, then the sample from the tenant site, Utopia, probably represents a greater proportion of the archaeological population than was recovered from Pettus which has a much larger vessel population. While food bone or, more accurately, the meat they represent seems to work for this situation, it clearly is not a good solution because bone preservation varies considerably from area to area.

While the meat estimates suggest that the Utopia sample probably is better than the Pettus sample, there could still be a large time distortion when one is dealing with sites occupied for sixty years. Consider the data from Fraser Neiman's excavations of Cliffs Plantation. The site was occupied from 1670 to ca 1730, which is 60 years. From that site there were a minimum of 321 vessels, which works out to 5.4 vessels per year of occupation. However, Fraser was able to separate four distinct components of the site which had occupation periods ranging from ten to twenty years. If these units had been lumped into a single mega-assembly, the distribution would have been as in Table 4.

From the Table 4 data, it can be clearly seen that the Cliffs' site assemblages are skewed towards the last ten year of occupation, which accounts for 57 percent of the vessels recovered. Given the level of skewing that can take place, one would be leery of the data from Pettus and Utopia. The Pettus site has some documentation related to a change in generational occupation of the site. Perhaps with further work on the collections, the vessels could be separated into generational components.

The objectives of this discussion have been to suggest some simple questions that can be asked of archaeological assemblages which will help researchers sort out assemblages according to their potential for comparative research. Further, this discussion is a call for data to be included on what an archaeological assemblage represents in terms of an estimate of how much of the site was excavated, how it was excavated, and other factors which can lead towards

a better understanding of our data. I would appreciate comments on these thoughts and suggestions for other ways in which the archaeological data base can be improved.

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REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

I am a graduate student who is conducting research on the history and manufacture of toy marbles. The focus of the paper is research that will be helpful for historical archaeologists in identification and dating of marbles as artifacts.

My own personal interest in marbles began with my father's sharing of his own treasured mementos from his childhood collection. Then I began my own. We have played Chinese Checkers as a family for over thirty years.

Any information, tips on references or sources that could help me understand more about the history of the marble would be appreciated.

Please contact:

Diane B. Rice
5271 Green Acres Pl.
Boise, ID 83709-5114

CONFERENCE REPORT RHODE ISLAND CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY Warwick, RI, September 19, 1991

Reported by: Lauren J. Cook

The Rhode Island Conference on Historical Archaeology was held in the Council Chambers of Warwick City Hall, on Saturday, September 19, 1991, under the joint sponsorship of the Warwick Historic District Commission and the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission (RIHPC). The conference, which its organizers hope will become an annual event, focused on "examination of the relationship between archaeology and history." Four papers were presented, covering a wide range of topics.

Parker Potter ("Historical Archaeology and What's Happenin' Now: Will the Twain Ever Meet?") stressed the need for archaeologists to explain why the information contained in their sites is significant, rather than assuming that data are significant because they are there. Potter also recommended that we examine the implications of certain quantitative methods, rather than using them by rote.

Patrick Malone ("Significance in Industrial Ruins: The Valley Falls Mill, A Case Study") reported on a detailed study that he and Michael Raber conducted at the Valley Falls Mill site, which the Town of Cumberland plans to develop as a park. This paper was a vivid demonstration of the power of inferences drawn from a synergistic combination of documents and fieldwork.

Russell Handsman ("Our Buried Past: Archaeological Confrontations with History and Memory in Litchfield, Connecticut") contrasted the celebratory history common between about 1870 and 1930 with the picture of rural New England society that has emerged from several decades of archaeological (and historical) research. The vision of the past that was common in places like Litchfield during the early 20th century ties in closely with contemporary architectural styles, such as Colonial Revival, and Handsman showed how such visions of the past drew their power from the immediate historical circumstances in which they arose.

Stephen Mrozowski ("Where the Historians Don't Go") made a plea for the involvement of historians in interdisciplinary research with archaeologists and other specialists, which the politics of their discipline sometimes work against. Mrozowski's paper demonstrated the need for precision in interpreting and presenting the results of archaeology and related disciplines to historians. If we want historians to work with us or even to listen to us, we must be certain to confront them with inferences that are firmly rooted in our own data, especially if we are telling them things that conflict directly with their views of past lifeways.

Discussants Patricia Rubertone (Brown University) and Rick Greenwood (RIHPC) commented on the presented papers, and a lively discussion ensued.

The absence of one of the presenters (an historian) weighted the panel heavily towards archaeologists, most of whom seemed to share a common theoretical perspective, that of post-processual critical theory. The historians on the panel were industrial historians, noted for using material evidence, and in Malone's case, for their archaeological fieldwork as well. The conference could have benefited from a broader spectrum of viewpoints, though in fairness the absent historian would have contributed to balance.

That said, the conference succeeded admirably in its purpose, as "a forum for the exchange of ideas" on a relevant (if broad) topic. The open discussions were vigorous, with many of the participants drawn from outside southeastern New England, and the organizers expect to distribute copies of the proceedings at some point. The presentations were all thought-provoking, and the conference organizers, Alan Leveille and Paul Robinson, are to be congratulated for a well-run program, put together in a remarkably short span of time. This was an excellent start, and hopefully the Rhode Island Conference on Historical Archaeology will become an annual event.

Current Research

MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Pittston

In July the Upper Kennebec Archaeological Survey conducted its second field season at Agry's Point in Pittston, Maine. The survey, in its eighth year, is sponsored by a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to Fort Western Museum and is directed by Lee Cranmer.

Agry's Point is a multi-component site consisting of prehistoric occupation, a seventeenth-century trading post, Thomas Agry's late eighteenth-century boat yard (where some of the bateau for Benedict Arnold's expedition against Canada were built), a mid-nineteenth-century farm site, and a turn of the century ice house.

As last year, this year's survey concentrated on the seventeenth-century component of the site, the trading post built around 1650. The post was owned by Thomas Clarke and Thomas Lake. These two Boston merchants owned extensive tracts along the Kennebec and ran several trading posts. Their company headquarters and trading post on Arrowsic Island (at the mouth of the Kennebec) was the site of extensive excavations by Bates College in the 1970s.

This year the survey further defined the size of one of the two known seventeenth-century structures at Agry's Point. The building measures sixteen feet by thirty-four feet and appears to be of wattle and daub timber frame construction. A corner of the second structure was located and defined by a post hole and sill impressions. The very small amounts of daub found associated with the second structure would suggest a different method of construction. A palisade connected the two structures, and the location of a probable eight foot wide gate was found.

Very few seventeenth-century artifacts have been recovered. The assemblage consists mostly of clay tobacco pipe fragments and hand forged nails. This year, however, the crew did find a trade bead and the lift bar from a door latch, found in a seventeenth-century context.

Funding permitting, work will continue next year and concentrate on defining the size of the second structure and locating more of the palisade line.

Biddeford Pool

The York Institute Museum continued its survey of early York County sites during the summer of 1991. As in past years, the survey was funded by a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Under the direction of Emerson Baker and Timothy Dinsmore, excavations were carried out at the Richard Hitchcock site in Biddeford Pool. Hitchcock was already living on the property when he received formal title to the land in 1650, and it is quite possible that he first settled there when he arrived in Biddeford in 1636. After Hitchcock's death in 1672, his family continued to occupy his farmstead until forced out in 1690, during the early stages of King William's War.

The site was first discovered by museum staff in 1987, when two structures were located in a 1.5 acre plowzone scatter of virtually undisturbed seventeenth century materials. Excavations in 1987 and 1991 suggest that the two buildings, over 100 feet apart, may have been enclosed in a palisade. Excavations in 1991 concentrated on Structure One. The exact date of construction has yet to be determined, but artifacts clearly indicate the building was probably burned in 1690, when all of Biddeford was abandoned. A 12.5 x 20 ft excavation unit revealed an earthfast structure, with wooden floor, and a wood lined cellar hole measuring 6' x 7'. Thus the Hitchcock site can be added to the growing list of earthfast structures that have been discovered in early Maine. Cellar fill included numerous bricks (including a hearth brick), but the hearth location has yet to be pinpointed. Not enough of the structure has been excavated to determine any precise building dimensions.

A remarkably complete and well preserved artifact assemblage was found on the cellar floor, and the cellar fill, indicating the rapid abandonment of the property, with many possessions left behind. A complete Iberian storage jar was found in situ, complete with cork. Ceramic reconstructions will be possible on a range of both tablewares and utilitarian forms. Numerous household tools and farming implements were recovered and include a scythe, cow bell, horse shoe, pair of stirrups, axe, drills, chisels, augers, and fishhooks. Furniture includes the locks and hinges from four trunks, and what appears to be a face of a clock. Organics are very well preserved and include seeds, samples of textiles and rope, and numerous wood specimens.

The well preserved, undisturbed nature of the site makes it a

perfect type site for the several hundred homesteads in southern Maine abandoned during King William's War. Further work is planned for 1992, to define the dimensions of Structure One and test a possible palisade line found in previous seasons.

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Mount Independence

This past August (1991) the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation—in conjunction with the Town of Orwell School—offered a Junior Archaeology Program at Mt. Independence, a Revolutionary War fortress site on Lake Champlain. The program was open to students in 6th through 10th grade living in the local and adjoining counties of Addison and Rutland, Vermont. The intent of the program was to introduce the students to the archaeological process and the significant role that Mt. Independence played in local and regional history. Seventeen students participated in the project under the site supervision of Sheila Charles and in consultation with Dr. David Starbuck who has supervised the historical and archaeological investigations over the past few years. The area under investigation was located west of the General Hospital and was a dump site littered with burnt and melted fragments of wine bottles, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, tin-glazed earthenware, bone, and nails.

Mount Independence, established in 1776, was the only major Revolutionary War fortification built on Vermont soil. It was occupied by 12,000 American troops who succeeded for a year in delaying the British from advancing south on Lake Champlain and attacking the American colonies. In July 1777 the British, under General John Burgoyne, seized the Mount, and Burgoyne's forces remained on the site until they received word of his surrender in Saratoga that fall.

Other Vermont Division for Historic Preservation Projects

The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation awarded its State Historic Preservation Matching Grants for 1990 and 1991 to financially assist local efforts in the preservation and rehabilitation of historic structures. The projects with ground disturbing components (such as regrading or excavation for improved drainage or foundation repairs) required investigations to determine the potential for impacting important archaeological deposits. Grant recipients with potential archaeological impacts included: the Congregational Church in Tunbridge, Federated Church in Putney, Green River Covered Bridge site in Guilford, Riverside School in Lyndonville, Stark Hose Fire Company in Bennington, and Union Church in New Haven Mills. Background historic research and Phase I archaeological site examinations to identify and evaluate any archaeological resources and the project's potential impact to historic structures, landscapes, features, and deposits were conducted by Sheila Charles, at times assisted by Division personnel and/or local volunteers.

Mitigation projects were also conducted by Sheila Charles for the Division for Historic Preservation at Vermont State Historic

Sites including: Chimney Point in Addison, Justin Smith Morrill Homestead in Strafford, Hubbardton Battlefield in East Hubbardton, Theron Boyd Barn site in Quechee, and the Vermont State House Supreme Court grounds in Montpelier. Reports will be available through the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Edward J. Hood, University of Massachusetts/Amherst, has been researching the rural to urban transition at the Ephraim Skerry house site, Salem, Massachusetts, which was continuously occupied since the earliest settlement of the town in the 1620s. During the early 19th century the house (constructed c. 1710) and its lot were transformed from the center of a family farm in a relatively rural part of Salem, to part of an urban landscape of closely packed residences and factories.

Gerald K. Keiso of the National Park Service has analyzed pollen data to define the nature and intensity of residential land use by mill workers living in the Boot Mills Boarding house and mill managers occupying the Kirk Street Agency's House in 19th-century Lowell, Massachusetts. Pollen data from the boardinghouse backlot indicate that it was little used 1830-90, with a ground cover of sparse grass with occasional weeds. Analysis of multiple fills in one feature indicate that the small amount of garbage deposited in the backlot was being carefully buried. The boardinghouse keepers were using the backlot, but the occupants were not, and mill workers in this period probably did not consider the exterior landscape in their definition of the boardinghouse as "home." In the post-1890 immigrant labor period documents indicate that the previously tight paternalistic corporate control slipped. Pollen analysis indicates increasing trash and weeds appeared in the boardinghouse backlot. At the Kirk Street Agents' House both archaeological and pollen data indicate the yard was used for butchering, garbage disposal, and discard of large quantities of used household goods during child's play. Documents indicate that the structure was occupied by a large family with children and a number of servants. This house backlot was the site of frequent intensive activity, and it is probable that the occupants of the house considered it to be an important part of their home.

Steven Mrozowski, University of Massachusetts at Boston, announced in October that he has discovered an Indian cornfield on Cape Cod that was planted before the arrival of English settlers. This site may yield some new information on pre-contact Indian agriculture. Comparing and contrasting data from this site with that from contact period sites may yield some information on the impact of Indian-European contact on agricultural practices of both groups. Mrozowski is interested in the way that environmentally influenced agricultural regimes fostered regional culture differences in Old and New England.

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood, at Radcliffe College's Schlesinger Library, is applying her feminist theoretical perspective to research the dialogue that developed among women of diverse classes and ethnic groups who participated in domestic reform. Although most reform organizations were dominated by Anglo elite women, in Spencer-Wood's perspective the predominantly working class women who were the recipients of reform were not passive, but

also used domestic reform institutions to empower themselves, sometimes in ways not intended by the elite. Thus, for example, a dialogue developed between Anglo elite women such as Ellen Swallow Richards, who initially provided a bland Yankee menu at her Boston public kitchens, and the poor women and families who would only patronize the kitchens for broth and hot water until more flavorful ethnic dishes were made available. Elite women's dining clubs and cooked food delivery services, which used specialized insulated containers and servants to transport hot food, were adapted by working class women into neighborhood cooperative kitchens that kept food hot in canning jars insulated with newspaper in oatmeal cartons, transported by neighborhood family children. Thus domestic reform was implemented both by elite women with specialized material culture, and by working class women with ordinary household equipment. In this way domestic reform site contexts give new meaning to ordinary everyday material culture.

John Worrell, Myron Stachiw and David Simmons of Old Sturbridge Village are researching the socio-economic life cycle of farmer-blacksmith Emerson Bixby and his family. Archaeological, architectural and documentary data have been synthetically researched to form a comprehensive picture of the sequenced social and material adjustments made by the Bixbys in response both to phases in the family life cycle and to the external forces of cultural transformation in their immediate neighborhood and the broader social order from 1790-1850. The Bixby family's variegated economic strategy to adapt to capitalism included increasing participation by the women of the household in the growing cash market economy. Mrs. Bixby and her daughters expanded their production of cheese and butter as Mr. Bixby's blacksmithing business declined with other decentralized craft production, starting in the 1830s. The Bixby women also undertook straw hat production to survive the 1837 panic and depression. At the same time architectural improvements in the Bixby home decreased and channelled public access to the home, while updating the interior finish treatments. This was interpreted as increasing feminization of the domestic space.

Summary of the 1991 field season at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm

In 1991 students and volunteers worked with Dr. Mary Beaudry and assistant Sara Mascia on intensive excavation of several units immediately west of the kitchen ell. The ell is the "top" of the cross formed by the main house, which is cruciform and built of stone with brick detailing. Here, according to an 1813 plan of the property, there was formerly an addition to the kitchen, labeled on the plan as a "Scullery." In 1990 investigations in this area uncovered a section of cobble paving and a small section of what we assumed was the foundation of the scullery. Our 1991 excavations extended the previous work and defined the extent of the paving as well as of the foundation. The cobbles formed a ca. 1.5m-wide apron around the scullery, which was a frame structure set upon a crude, dry-laid stone foundation. At the southwest corner of the former scullery we found a circular stone-lined feature that was most likely a well, although we excavated only about a meter of the fill (almost all of which consisted of cobbles apparently deposited when portions of the cobble paving was dismantled). We hope to return to this feature in the future when we have the proper equipment to insure safety during excavation.

A unit within the scullery foundation provided evidence that it may have had a wood floor supported on posts; one post hole was

located and excavated. It contained the stalk of a trifid spoon and ceramic fragments dating to ca. the 1720s as well as a felsite preform. Another feature beneath the scullery deposits may have been a sump. It likewise produced material datable to ca. the 1720s, including a fragment of a gadrooned stem of a large goblet not unlike one recovered from the site of Clay Bank in Gloucester County, Virginia, by Ivor Noel Hume.

Deposits above the lower fill levels in the scullery produced materials dating throughout the 18th and into the early 19th century; those above the foundations and atop the cobble paving dated after ca. 1840. Most of the interior of the scullery now contains a large brick cistern installed in the third quarter of the 19th century.

Excavation in the work yard outside the kitchen/scullery produced midden deposits containing a surprising quantity of animal bone in relatively good condition as well as ample evidence of various landscaping episodes. Directly above subsoil was a stratum of glacial sand apparently deposited on top of the B horizon during excavation of the cellar. Lying directly on the sand were several discrete "plies" of construction rubble that had been spread out before having a generous fill laid over them. Above this was a thick stratum of gravel deposited in the late 18th century (the most compelling artifact here was a Spanish silver trade dollar bearing the date 1778). The gravel appears to have been laid down about the time Nathaniel Tracy renovated the house in the 1780s. The graveled yard surface stretched away from the cobble apron of the scullery an as-yet undetermined distance. Above the gravel layer were layers of loamy landscape fill and lenses of coal ash, etc., dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Our tentative interpretation is that the scullery was constructed around or sometime after 1720 and that it existed for perhaps more than a century. The area around the scullery was an active, open work yard that for a time at least consisted of both cobbled and graveled surfaces. By the early 19th century the rear yard of the main house was bounded by new additions to the main house: a wood addition to the west, built by the wealthy owner, Offin Boardman, for his wife (she refused to live in the stone house), and a large wood-frame tenant farmer's house stretching to the north. The scullery seems to have been demolished before 1840, and the foundation cavity as well as the nearby well-like feature were filled. A portion of the buried remains of the scullery was destroyed when a cistern to collect roof runoff was installed ca. 1850-1865. The cistern installation pit was backfilled, and the area was grassed over (this is evident in photographs dating from the 1880s on). When the cistern was abandoned, its cast-iron downspout was simply broken off at grade level, and the subterranean elements of the cistern remained untouched.

Our work was enhanced by the volunteer efforts of China Trade expert Carl Crossman, who spent almost all of the six weeks and beyond mending the hundreds of glass and ceramic vessels recovered in late 1990 from the stone-lined privy in the East Yard. These date mainly from ca. 1790-1810, although there are a few examples of Chinese export porcelain from earlier in the 18th century (e.g., an Imari plate and a Batavia tea bowl). Crossman's work has been an enormous contribution to the project and has drawn our attention to the important issue of the influence of the China Trade on the consumption patterns of the late 18th- and early 19th-century families who resided at the Spencer-Pierre-Little house, all of whom were from wealthy, urban, mercantile backgrounds.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

"Connecticut and Columbus: Searching for the Meaning of the Quincentenary in the Land of Steady Habits" is a one day conference sponsored by the Connecticut Humanities Council to explore the complex and often tragic relationship between Native Americans and Europeans in Connecticut history. Keynote speaker (*Indians, Colonists and the Ecology of New England*) for the November 16th session is to be William Cronon of Yale. The panel discussion will be moderated by Russell Handsman, and other seminar leaders include Susan Danforth, Curator of Maps and Prints at the John Carter Brown Library in Providence and Karen Ordahl Kupperman of the University of Connecticut who will focus on "Personal Encounters" between Native Americans and colonists.

An archaeological and visual impact analysis of proposed state highway alternatives in Brooklyn, Connecticut, is underway by Historical Perspectives, Inc. Currently Route 6 traverses the Brooklyn Green Historic District, but improvements to the roadbed and/or a new by-pass corridor is needed. Dominated by the 1771 Meeting House and the 1820 Courthouse, the district's housing stock dates predominantly from the 1750-1820 period. Archaeological testing is focusing on those nineteenth century homelots that will be severely impacted if a curve is eliminated from the present Route 6 corridor as it passes through what was the village of "West Brooklyn" in 1850. Faline Schneiderman-Fox and Mary Dieter are directing the local fieldwork and research, respectively. Architectural historian Deryll Lang is responsible for the visual impact evaluation, including the proposed cutting of trees, removal of stone walls, elimination of local streets, addition of sidewalks, and the demolition of houses and farmstead outbuildings.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

Bureau of Historic Sites Archaeology, 1991

Because of budget restraints and lay-offs, the Archeology Unit's field season had a late start. However, work was accomplished at several of the state historic sites, and hundreds of visitors to those sites learned a little more about archaeology than they knew when they first arrived thanks to display panels, brochures, and tours of the excavations given by the working archaeologists.

Two trips to Sackett's Harbor, a site that interprets the War of 1812 and the later 19th century Naval presence on Lake Ontario, resulted in the identification of remains of the parade ground in the 1812-period cantonment and of a trench feature possibly dug and used as part of the battle there.

In work at Fort Ontario, a site that interprets the Civil War Period and its aftermath, the crew found remains of early cisterns that served the officers' barracks as well as original wooden tracks for a swivel gun emplacement. A swivel gun will now be installed on modern wooden tracks placed over fill that will protect the originals. Meanwhile, the cistern features will be protected during revegetation repair activities planned for the future.

Much of the crew's effort was at Johnson Hall, home of Sir

William Johnson, the Indian agent. Installation of a new gas line that cut across the entire site called for intensive testing. As a result, walls, soil deposits, and features dating to the 18th century were identified. The gas line was installed to the caretaker's house only, and the rest of the line postponed until further study can be done and a plan developed to protect the newly discovered remains.

Excavations on Rogers Island in Fort Edward

Rogers Island is a large island in the Hudson River which was occupied by thousands of British and provincial soldiers in the 1750s, accompanied by Robert Rogers and several hundred of his "Rangers." At its peak, the Island was covered with barracks buildings, huts, warehouses, hospitals and gardens, and the site was used as a base of operations from which expeditions were mounted against Fort Ticonderoga and other French and Indian outposts in the north.

The first systematic archaeological research began on the Island in the summer of 1991 as a prelude to the construction of a large private marina and health club at the southern tip of the Island. In a remarkable private initiative, the businessmen who had purchased the historic site three years ago opted to sponsor a long-term recording project which would document most of the Island and ensure that modern construction would have minimal impact upon historic sites. Dr. David Starbuck was hired to coordinate the effort, and Adirondack Community College sponsored a summer field school on the Island which located the outlines of Rangers' huts, one 26-foot-square building, open-air sites where musket balls were being cast, extensive middens, as well as Native American sites. Large numbers of students and volunteers were supervised by seven staff, and two full-time interpreters were employed to guide visitors through the site.

The field work will continue for additional seasons, and a primary long-term objective of the property owners is to sufficiently interpret the Island that it will become possible to completely fence in and protect all historic resources. This work is being conducted independently of any mitigation work on the Island and represents a concerted effort by developers, local municipal authorities and archaeologists to first understand—and then manage—a major archaeological site which had been severely compromised for many years by pothunting. Based upon preliminary results from the 1991 season, Rogers Island promises to be one of the most intact sites to have survived from the period of the French and Indian War.

New Anthology Released

Coming and Becoming: Pluralism in New York State History is an attempt to provide a convenient group of readings for those interested in ethnicity studies and to serve as readings for college-level courses. The 24 essays focus on all major elements of American society and, in addition to ethnicity, also include work on religion, the family, women, children, and education. In paperback, the book is available from Fenimore Book Store, PO Box 800, Cooperstown, NY 13325 for \$21.50 per copy. Six or more copies are available at a 40% discount. All orders should add \$2.00 for handling for the first copy; \$0.50 for each additional copy.

New Publication

The Friends of the New Netherland Project have published a 400-page book (soft covers) containing selected papers from the first ten Rensselaerswyck Seminars (1979 through 1987). This volume makes available to historians and others the most recent research in the field of New Netherland and early New York history. It includes 31 papers by 28 different authors addressing numerous subjects including merchants and traders, slaves, agriculture, Dutch-Indian relations, and archaeology. The book includes 75 illustrations, a detailed 25-page index, and introduction by Charles T. Gehring, translator of the New Netherland Project, giving the history of the seminar. Among the articles are "Dating the Emergence of the League of the Iroquois" by Dean R. Snow, "Seventeenth Century Dutch-Indian Trade: A Perspective from Iroquois" by William A. Starna, and "The Archeology of Fort Orange and Beverwijck" by Paul R. Huey.

The title is *A Beautiful and Fruitful Place: Selected Rensselaerswijck Seminar Papers* and is available for \$19.50 from The Friends of the New Netherland Project, P.O. Box 2536, Empire State Plaza Station, Albany, N.Y. 12230-0536.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Prince Georges County

Donald Creveling of the History Division of the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission is conducting archaeological investigations at two African-American sites. Excavations were initiated this summer at the Cherry Hill Cemetery in Riverdale, Maryland. Cherry Hill is a late 19th century African-American family farm cemetery. Excavations were conducted in order to locate unmarked graves. Twelve grave shafts were discovered during the project. No human remains were removed or disturbed. Plans include restoring the local limonite sandstone grave markers, and planting trees and flowers appropriate for a late 19th century cemetery.

The History Division is continuing archaeological investigations at the slaves quarters at Northampton Plantation. Northampton is located in Prince George's County Maryland and was a large tobacco plantation in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. The ruins of the two slave quarters have been incorporated into a unique historical and archaeological community park. Current excavations are focused on a 26 by 24 foot frame quarter constructed ca. 1790. The structure was 1 1/2 stories with a central chimney. Excavations have determined that there was at least one root cellar inside the structure. Once excavations are completed the stone foundations will be rebuilt as an exhibit in the community park.

Southern Maryland

James Gibb has compiled a list of historical society journals published in Maryland. These journals provide a venue for sharing the results of archaeological research with the general public. The list provides the title of the publication, address and telephone number of the publisher, volume numbers, and frequency of publication. The list includes organizations serving minority and religious

groups, as well as organizations concerned with maritime and railroad history.

In connection with compliance surveys undertaken in Southern Maryland over the past two years, James Gibb has been compiling agricultural census statistics with which to interpret farming practices of individual farms. Systematic samples of census entries in the manuscript federal censuses (1850-1880) are drawn for the election district in which the study area is located. The samples generally consist of 25 to 50 farms, 20% to 40% of the farms in the district. Median values are computed for select variables such as farm size, farm value, capital invested in equipment, yields of specific crops, etc. Comparable data is then collected for the specific farm or farms under study and compared to the median values of the election district. The comparison helps place an individual farm within the context of the local agricultural economy.

James Gibb and Esther Doyle Read are re-examining 17th century colonial settlement patterns in Southern Maryland, focusing on variability in soil quality for tobacco production and proximity to navigable waterways. Locations of rural sites dating between 1650 and 1720 have been plotted on soils maps, and available soils—expressed in terms of tobacco yields per acre—are quantified for 100 acres surrounding each site. Preliminary results suggest considerable variability in distance from navigable waterways and availability of high quality soils. This variability may underlie patterns in the distribution of wealth as represented in artifact assemblages.

Anne Arundel County

Al Luckenbach and Esther Doyle Read of the Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning are continuing their work at the Broadneck site, a mid-17th century site near Annapolis. The field work has been completed, and preliminary analysis has begun. Notable among the features located during excavation last spring was the cellar of a possible sill-laid house. The cellar contained large numbers of terra cotta pipe bowls and stems similar to those discovered in the moat of Popes Fort in St. Mary's City. Also recovered in the cellar was a felling axe head, a 1½ pound iron corn pestle, fragments of a case bottle, an iron key, and a few sherds of Potomac Creek Native American ceramics. Part of a German Brown stoneware vessel recovered in the plow zone bears a seal identical to one discovered at the St. Johns site in St. Mary's City. Few other ceramic sherds were located in the plowzone or in the cellar. However, an almost complete armorial tin glazed earthenware plate bearing a shield with a lion rampant and a knight's head crest was recovered from the cellar. This armorial device may belong to the Lloyd family. Edward Lloyd was the first commander of Providence, settled in 1649, which is located somewhere on the Broadneck Peninsula. It is possible that this site may have been the temporary residence of Edward Lloyd prior to his removal to his plantation at Pendernis on the Severn River. Based on the small amount of material recovered and the short temporal period associated with these artifacts, Luckenbach feels that the site may have been occupied during the period 1649-1655.

Annapolis

Since the fall of 1990, Archaeology in Annapolis has conducted excavations at the Maynard-Burgess site, a ca. 1847-1980 African-

American owned and occupied dwelling in Annapolis' historic district. The Maynard-Burgess site is Archaeology in Annapolis' most extensive investigation of an African-American site to date. The house which stands on the property today was probably built by John Maynard between 1847 and 1850. Born free in 1810, Maynard purchased the Duke of Gloucester Street property in 1847, and in 1850 the Maynard household was recorded as living in a house at the address.

John Maynard died in 1875, and between then and 1908 the household was headed by Maynard's wife Maria and then granddaughter Maria Louise. Maria Louise was admitting boarders by 1880, and in 1910 she was identified in the census as a boarding house keeper. In 1915 Maria Louise sold the property to one of these boarders, Willis Burgess. Burgess died in 1936, and his descendants lived there until 1980.

Preliminary excavations conducted by George Logan in the winter of 1990 identified a ca. 1875 root cellar within the house and several artifact concentrations in the yard. This summer the site was more extensively excavated by the University of Maryland's archaeological field school. Fieldwork was conducted by Paul Mullins of the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and Mark Warner of the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, both of whom are preparing for dissertations on the area's African-American community. Oral history is being conducted by Hannah Kaiser of the University of Maryland, College Park. The research is contributing to a restoration program by the property owners, Port of Annapolis, a local preservation organization. Archaeology in Annapolis is a collaborative project between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Funding for this and other African-American research has come from the University of Maryland and the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

This summer's fieldwork included excavation of the root cellar, an early 20th century trash pit, and architectural features within the house and yard. Excavation of the cellar revealed a five-foot-round, four-foot-deep deposit beneath the house. The feature contained about 40 bottles dating from the second half of the 19th century and a diverse deposit of faunal remains. A four-foot diameter trash pit dating to about 1910 was partially excavated, yielding a large collection of bottles, early 20th century tools, and building hardware. Deposits beneath the floor of a ca. 1870 addition to the house contained a large, well-preserved assemblage of faunal remains ranging from pork and beef to fish and turtle and including both market cuts and wild game.

The artifacts are currently being analyzed in the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory under the direction of Marian Creveling. Portions of the assemblage have been incorporated into an exhibit "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood through Archaeology," at Historic Annapolis' Shiplap House Museum through December 1991. Tentative plans have been made to hold the 1992 University of Maryland field school at the Maynard-Burgess site. For more information on these excavations and the African-American project contact Marian Creveling (301) 268-7770 or (301) 405-1429.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Group

Test excavations at a proposed Department of National Defence militia training base on the Saint John River in New Brunswick produced a collection of 19th century ceramics and glass from the previous harbour bottom, infilled during the present century. The area was part of a dock where pine logs cut upriver and floated to Saint John were assembled for shipment to Europe for use as masts in naval ships.

Fundy National Park

In October, a conductivity survey was made by Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, to locate unmarked burials within the Point Wolfe cemetery. The cemetery is associated with a Methodist church built in 1879. Thirteen stones currently stand in the cemetery, although 37 burials have been recorded between 1898 and 1979. The town of Point Wolfe was abandoned before the national park was established in 1950.

An EM-38 conductivity meter from Geonics Ltd. was used for the survey. Initial results indicate good correspondence between known graves and profile anomalies. This should provide a reliable means for assessing other anomalies in the data.

NEWFOUNDLAND/LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Group

In Labrador, surveys of areas in the vicinity of new Short Range Radar sites on the north coast produced fifteen new sites, mostly Inuit hunting camps dating to the past few centuries. A six-thousand-year-old Maritime Archaic habitation and probable burial site, a Thule stone-walled house, a Middle Dorset Palaco-Eskimo semisubterranean house and several caribou hunting stone fences attest to a long history of occupation in this region. A reconnaissance of six areas on the coast north of Nain proposed for the construction of adventure tourism lodges resulted in the finding of five new historic and prehistoric sites. The resultant report made recommendations on the development of interpretation themes at these and the many other adjacent sites of cultural, geological and biological interest. A team from Jacques Whitford is working with the Torngasok Cultural Centre in Nain to produce a Museum Plan which will assist the Centre in the formation of structural, exhibit and programming concepts and logistical requirements. Jacques Whitford is in the early stages of the preparation of a Management Plan for the Main River, the province's first candidate for inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. One component will be the examination of cultural resources in the area and recommendations on future field resources investigations and interpretive prospects.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fort Anne National Historic Park, Annapolis Royal

The excavations at Fort Anne continued for the third year under the direction of Birgitta Wallace Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service. The excavation continued to focus on the earliest European components of the fort which is located at a spot where a small river, the Allen, empties into the impressive Annapolis River. Prior to the coming of the Europeans, however, the site had been used intermittently by native peoples from the Archaic period on until the time of European contact.

The first European use of the site was for the cultivation of wheat. This occurred in the 1605-1614 period when the De Monts-Champlain expedition had its habitation at present-day Fort Royal, 8 km downriver. A mill had been built by the same expedition at a small rapids a short distance up the Allen River. This year's excavation uncovered what could be evidence of the wheat field. Below a mid-16th-century stratum was a layer of hard-packed clay with clear imprints of shod ox-hoofs. The imprints must have been made on a rainy day when the ground was soft. When a building was constructed on the same spot later in the 17th century, the unevenness left by the foot prints was levelled off with a layer of sand on which the new building was placed. A latex mould has been made of the area. The vegetation will be identified via seed and pollen analyses.

A primitive furnace for direct reduction of iron, found at the edge of the site, appears to be from the same period.

Recent evidence has shown that Fort Anne was also the site of the 1628 (or 1629) Scottish settlement of Sir William Alexander, at which time Nova Scotia received its present name. Historians Naomi Griffith of Carleton University in Ottawa, and John Reid, St. Mary's University, Halifax, have found evidence that the Scottish settlement was in this particular area of Fort Anne, not downriver near the Port Royal habitation as hitherto believed. Alexander's fort has been described as a pentagon with a manor house and a storage structure. A palisade found this year may be part of this particular fort. Five sherds of Weser ware may also be from the Scottish occupation. This type of ceramic was exported from Germany to the Low Countries and Britain in the 1580-1630 period.

The 1636-1654 habitation and subsequent fort of Charles D'Aulnay was further documented this year. A preliminary analysis indicates that the limits of the fort can now be established. Structures appear to have been of squared logs. Artifact finds were few but sufficient to date and establish the provenience of the buildings and confirm the aristocratic lifestyle of their owner.

Halifax Defence Complex National Historic Park

Excavations this year were focussed on Fort Charlotte, on Georges Island in Halifax Harbour. The field crew was contracted through Jacques Whitford Group. Georges Island has been occupied since the founding of Halifax in 1749. This season's work included excavation of the base of a Martello Tower, built by the Duke of Kent in the early 19th century, a late 19th-century married quarters and the parade ground at the top of the island. The research is directed by Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

Excavations continued for the second season on a fishing property located on the shore of Louisbourg Harbour, outside the townsite. Excavations this year focussed on a residence attached to the rear of the fishing proprietor's house, and on a cobblestone fish processing area. The excavation was directed by Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, with a field crew contracted through the Fortress of Louisbourg Volunteers Association.

The attached residence is possibly a former storehouse converted for the use of another merchant family. Although the building appears comparatively rudimentary, lacking a cellar and with only a poorly defined stone chimney base, the domestic artifacts are of a quality equal to those found in the fishing proprietor's house. Further evidence of the use of clay as construction material in the walls of buildings was acquired.

Salt cod was the economic mainstay of the French colony. Fish flakes were set up on each of the fishing properties for the initial drying. In addition, a vast area of each property was covered with cobblestones on which the split cod were laid to complete the drying process. This area was known as a *grave*. We uncovered cobblestones extending 26 m along the shore. Shovel tests indicated an inland extent of at least 50 m. There was no evidence of internal patterns or structures in this area, although historical documents suggest paths, storehouses and shorehands' dwellings could be present.

The excavations have completed the salvage requirements for the site, which is suffering severe coastal erosion. Further reconnaissance of threatened properties on the harbour shore is being directed this fall by Scott Buchanan, Canadian Parks Service.

Kejimikujik National Park

A team of conservators from the Conservation Division, Canadian Parks Service, in Ottawa, headed by Michael Harrington, has begun the process of moulding all the 19th century Micmac petroglyphs on the shores of Kejimikujik Lake. This project will take one, possibly two, more years. Copper electroplates produced from the moulds will provide a permanent record of the carvings.

Jacques Whitford Group

In Nova Scotia Jacques Whitford archaeologists coordinated and, with the assistance of a team from Porter Dillon, conducted the study of archaeological and historical resources in the areas around Halifax Harbour planned for construction of new sewage treatment facilities. Over a dozen new sites were registered with the Nova Scotia Museum, including aeroplane and ship wrecks from the harbour bottom, an early railway station foundation in Dartmouth and several deposits of late 18th and 19th century cultural material in Halifax and Dartmouth and on McNabs Island. On the Island, the remains were found of a 19th century seawall built as part of the Fort Ives complex.

Also in Halifax Harbour, Jacques Whitford supplied an archaeological team to assist the Canadian Parks Service with investigations of an 18th-20th century fortress on Georges Island. Surveys of a planned new highway route in Pictou County produced the remains of an early 19th century Presbyterian church and cemetery; an alternate route was proposed. Jacques Whitford ar-

chaeologists and geologists are part of a team selected to produce an exhibit design for the new Cumberland County Museum of Palaeontology and Geology in Parrsboro. One small component will deal with local native peoples' use of cherts and other lithic resources in the region.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Group

Surveys of a golf course on the north coast of P.E.I. revealed two new probable Acadian sites from the late 18th century, and several foundations and a well related to later Scottish settlement. A survey is in progress on the northeastern tip of the Island to compile an inventory of new sites and document the state of previously recorded sites. A Resource Description and Analysis was produced for the Canadian Parks Service to assist that agency with site protection and development of interpretive themes in P.E.I. National Park. Among the inventory of sites of cultural interest were several cellars from Acadian dwellings and a contact-period Micmac burial ground.

Details of projects undertaken by Jacques Whitford Group archaeologists can be obtained from:

Callum Thomson, Senior Archaeologist
Jacques Whitford Environment Limited
3 Spectacle Lake Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Canada B3B 1W8

QUEBEC

Reported by : Monique Elie

Claire Mousseau and Christian Poulin, City of Montreal archaeologists, report that by 1992 the Champ-de-Mars site, adjacent to City Hall, will be developed into a public park. Elaborated by the City of Montreal, in collaboration with the Ministère des Affaires culturelles du Québec, the concept foresees the development "in situ" of the complete facade of Montreal's former fortifications within the vast grassy space which served as a military ground in the 19th century.

Once the scene of military, commercial and popular gatherings, visitors will have the possibility of rediscovering various aspects of the past. Archaeological research undertaken since 1984 will thus have pieced together the events that shaped this site and allowed for a documentation of the fortifications built by the French engineer Gaspard Chaussegros de Lery in the first half of the 18th century.

This military dimension constitutes one of the important characteristics of Montreal's history through the 17th and 18th centuries, and the Champ-de-Mars is one of the rare archaeological sites in Montreal where well preserved remains of bastioned fortifications have been documented.

New Publication

Trademarks on Base-Metal Tableware: Late 18th Century to Circa 1900 (Including Marks on Britannia Metal, Iron, Steel, Copper Alloys and Silver-Plated Metals).
By Eileen Woodhead

Readers may obtain a copy of the book (Catalog Number R61-2/9/50E) from the Canadian Communications Group; Publishing, Supply and Services Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1S 0S9; or through authorized government bookstore agents and other bookstores. The current price for the book is \$25.00 in Canada, \$30.00 outside. Mail orders should be accompanied by a check in Canadian funds, payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Phone orders (1-819-956-4802) may be paid by Visa or Mastercard. The French language study (Catalog Number R61-2/9/50F) is available from the same sources at the same price as the English version.

Over the past decade the Metal Unit of the Material Culture Section, Archaeology Research Division, Canadian Parks Service, has maintained a reference file of identifier marks found on metal artifacts. The book is a selection of marks on file that relate primarily to tableware items from the late 18th Century to about 1900. These marks were used on tableware and other small hardware goods made in base metals in Great Britain, Germany, France and the United

States. The Parks file has proven to be useful to researchers for identification of the origin and date range of tableware and related metal artifacts from archeological sites.

Request for Information Historic Cemeteries and Burials

For a comprehensive bibliography to be published on historical mortuary behavior and material culture, I am seeking final contributions of references. The bibliography will include studies of mortuary sites, materials, and death practices dating from the period of European expansion (15th-20th centuries): archeological cemetery studies, whether or not excavation was undertaken; occasional studies for known or suspected graves; studies of cemetery landscapes, grave markers and artifacts from the grave; physical anthropology; historical studies of deathways; law and the reburial controversy; and archeological and anthropological method and theory regarding death ritual and its material culture. The bibliography will be indexed by keyword; an abstract and/or description of contents for any references would facilitate the indexing process. Conference papers will be included only if a copy of the paper is sent; for unpublished materials, please indicate the repository. Please address information to: Edward L. Bell, Massachusetts Historic Commission, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116.

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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