

# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

## NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1993

NUMBER 24

### CONTENTS

1993 ANNUAL MEETING PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE	1
UPDATE— <i>Northeast Historical Archaeology</i>	1
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	2
MINUTES OF THE 1992 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY	2
UPCOMING CONFERENCES	4
CONFERENCE REPORT	4
ANNOUNCEMENTS	5
CURRENT RESEARCH	
Massachusetts	5
Connecticut	6
New Hampshire	6
Vermont	7
New York State	8
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	9
Maryland	10
Virginia	11
Ontario	13
Quebec	15
NEW PUBLICATIONS	16
SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS	18
SUMMER INTERNSHIPS	19
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION	19

### 1993 ANNUAL MEETING PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE OCTOBER 22-24, 1993

The 1993 Annual Conference will be held in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, October 22, 23, and 24, 1993. Strawberry Banke Museum is hosting the Conference. The 1993 Conference will consist of workshops Friday afternoon and paper sessions on Saturday and Sunday morning. The general theme for this year's Conference is Archaeology and Evidence of Change.

The Friday night reception will be held at Strawberry Banke's eighteenth century Pitt Tavern, enjoy a New England seafood dinner on Saturday night, and tour Strawberry Banke Museum and local historical and archaeological sites Friday and Sunday afternoons. Plan to enjoy the Conference and a fall weekend on the New England coast.

### JOHN H. MEAD

One of the founders of CNEHA, John Mead, recently passed away, and it is fitting that we honor him for his lasting contributions to historical archaeology and to this organization. "Jack" is perhaps best-known for having been the director of the Trailside Museums in Bear Mountain State Park and for conducting extensive excavations at New Windsor Cantonment, Fort Montgomery, and other sites. But Jack's interest in promoting communication between avocational and professionals prompted him to organize the first symposium on historic site archaeology at West Point, New York, on April 2, 1966. He will be missed.

### UPDATE—

*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Volume 19 was mailed to members in early 1993; by now you should have your copy. If you don't, please contact the editorial office and we'll send you one. Several of our members, especially in Canada, have moved since our last mailing, so we've had quite a few returned journals. Please let us know if you have any defects in your copy; we've had one problem so far; we hope there are no others, but want to correct any there may be.

With Volume 19 we are up to 1990 in our publication schedule.

### COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet  
Newsletter Editor:  
David Starbuck  
P.O. Box 147  
Fort Edward, New York 12828  
(518) 747-2926

this would be great news if it wasn't 1993 already! There is, however, light at the end of the tunnel, or at least I hope there is. Nan Rothschild and Diana Wall report they are very close to completing their work editing a special double issue memorializing Bert Salwen. We'll put that into production the minute we receive it. As I noted in my last report, we do have several manuscripts in the mill, but so far only two have been returned with revisions. We are already working on getting these ready for production. As always, we'd like to see more submissions. We managed to get two volumes out last year and can do the same in 1993 if only a few more of our readers decided to become contributors!

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

Commencing with this issue, we will be including the names and addresses of all state and provincial editors in every issue of the newsletter to make it easier for members to submit copy to their appropriate representative. Also, I want to encourage you to submit some illustrations (line drawings) to accompany your articles — the newsletter would certainly benefit from thus having a "livelier" appearance. Finally, at the last CNEHA Board Meeting (held on March 12), there was much discussion about initiating some new columns in the newsletter, and these will begin in the next issue.

### Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9.

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.

### State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878.

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzio, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Emerson Baker, York Institute Museum, 371 Main Street, Saco, ME 04072.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawberry Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

NEW JERSEY: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019.

NEW YORK CITY: Daniel Pagano, City of New York, Landmarks Preservation Commission, 225 Broadway, New York, NY 10007.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Paula Zitzler, 45 Aspen Ct., Cresson, PA 16630.

RHODE ISLAND: Rick Greenwood, The Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission, 150 Benefit St., Providence, RI 02903.

VERMONT: William Murphy, P.O. Box 28, East Middlebury, VT 05740.

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

WEST VIRGINIA: Susan Frye, P.O. Box 355, Harpers Ferry, WVA 25425.

## ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the 15th royalty check for \$241.50 from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, Edited by Robert L. Schuyler. (\$24.95 + \$2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

## MINUTES OF THE 1992 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK  
OCTOBER 3, 1992

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

WELCOMING REMARKS by David Starbuck and Ann Attanasio, Dean of Continuing Education at Adirondack Community College.

Pierre Beaudet called the meeting to order at 9:31 am.

### 1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM THE NEWARK, DELAWARE MEETING

Moved by: George Miller  
Seconded by: John Worrell  
Carried

### 2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Pierre Beaudet reported that to date there are 318 individual memberships and 18 institutional members.

MOTION: To approve report  
Moved by: Nancy Dickinson  
Seconded by: Bill Murphy  
Carried

3. **TREASURER'S REPORT:** Susan Henry  
Susan Henry reported that the current bank balance is \$2,684.74. The Canadian bank balance is currently \$4,527.47. The Board has approved a balanced budget for 1993. Membership renewals encouraged as soon as possible.

**MOTION:** To accept report by Susan Henry, Treasurer  
Moved by: LuAnn De Cunzo  
Seconded by: Mary Beaudry  
Carried

4. **NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT:** David Starbuck  
Current issue is in progress and will be mailed out to members in several weeks. David Starbuck requested information from all state and provincial members. Starbuck willing to accept anything pertaining to archaeology in the Northeast.

**MOTION:** To accept David Starbuck's report  
Moved by: Monique Elie  
Seconded by: Rebecca Yamin  
Discussion: Pierre Beaudet suggested to include names of Regional/State and/or Provincial Editors and/or people to send material directly to David Starbuck.  
Motion carried

5. **JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT:** Mary Beaudry  
Two journals produced this year (v. 18), and v. 19 to be mailed out by mid-November. Currently, seven manuscripts are in progress, four are in review, two have been sent back to the author(s). Call for manuscripts, reviewers etc. Mary Beaudry now has use of office space at Boston University for CNEHA business. Beaudry noted that 1992 had been a good year for sale of back issues of the journal.

**MOTION:** To accept Mary Beaudry's report  
Moved by: Diana Wall  
Seconded by: Roselle Henn  
Carried

#### 6. CONFERENCE REPORTS

a. 1992 Glens Falls, New York, reported by David Starbuck.  
Starbuck reported that 120 were pre-registered with 30 to 40 registrations at the door. The George Miller Ceramics workshop had 36 registrants. Starbuck commented that the bus tour and reception went well and that CNEHA should make a good profit for this conference. Thirty-five papers were presented (one withdrawal).

b. 1993 Strawberry Banke, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, reported by Martha Pinello.  
Hosts for the 1993 meeting are the Strawberry Banke Museum and the Portsmouth Sheridan Hotel. A Friday afternoon workshop(s) and possible tours are being investigated. The date for the meeting is set to occur during the weekend of October 22-24, 1993.

c. 1994 Meeting  
Pierre Beaudet noted that several locations are being investigated. These include: 1) Canada or 2) Virginia. After discussion by the Board, Virginia will be the state for the 1994 meeting.

Discussion: George Miller inquired as to where in Virginia

the meeting will be held. Julia King will be investigating Charlottesville and/or the Monticello area.

**MOTION:** To approve reports  
Moved by: Dennis Howe  
Seconded by: Silas Hurry  
Carried

7. **NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS:** Julia King  
The election for five positions for the 1992-1995 term resulted in nine nominations, of which seven nominees accepted to run for the position(s). As a result of the election, the new board members are:

Pierre Beaudet  
Barbara Heath  
Susan Henry  
Diana Wall  
Rebecca Yamin

**MOTION:** To approve elections report  
Moved by: Dena Doroszenko  
Seconded by: John McCarthy  
Carried

Executive Positions: Henry Miller has stepped down from the position of Vice-Chair. The position has been filled for a one year term by John Seidel.

**MOTION:** To approve John Seidel as Vice-Chair for a one year term  
Moved by: John Worrell  
Seconded by: George Miller  
Carried

8. **RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO OUTGOING EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS:** Diana Wall and Monique Elie

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

Whereas Roselle Henn continues to organize the bookroom with humour and style,

Whereas Henry Miller served as Executive Vice Chair and was very successful in revitalizing the individual membership,

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

**MOTION** moved by Diana Wall  
Seconded by: Monique Elie  
Carried

9. **RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE 1992 CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:** Rebecca Yamin

Whereas Adirondack Community College has graciously hosted the 1992 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, supplying excellent meeting and reception facilities in a beautiful setting and,

Whereas David Starbuck has again expertly organized the annual meeting, providing a full program of papers and other events and especially making it possible for many to attend and,

Whereas Dean Ann Attanasio, Colleen Massa, Maria Liston and many students of Adirondack Community College and JoAnne Fuller and Richard Fuller of Fort Edward have contributed to making this a successful meeting and,

Whereas the Howard Johnson Lodge and the Idle Hour Club, our host for the banquet, have provided fine facilities for our festivities,

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

MOTION moved by: George Miller

Seconded by: Mary Beaudry

Carried

#### 10. OTHER BUSINESS

George Miller commented that he would be interested in seeing a Reader of earlier CNEHA articles from the Journal. Mary Beaudry brought this up during the Board meeting the night before. Pierre Beaudet agreed that it is an excellent idea and will be followed up. Beaudet suggested that George Miller could assist Mary Beaudry in this effort, and Beaudet also encouraged other interested members to contact Beaudry.

MOTION: The Publications Committee is to investigate the possibility of creating a Reader of significant earlier Journal articles in one volume.

Moved by: John McCarthy

Seconded by: Susan Henry

Carried

#### 11. Motion to adjourn meeting moved by John Worrell

Seconded by: Rebecca Yamin

Carried

Meeting adjourned at 10:00 am.

Respectfully Submitted, Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUM'S WET ORGANIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS (ICOM-WOAM) 5th TRIENNIAL MEETING will be hosted by the Spring Point Museum, South Portland, Maine, USA, August 14-20, 1993. Conference site is the Sonesta Hotel, Portland, Maine.

The conference will focus upon the conservation of organic materials (including shipwrecks) archaeologically recovered from global wet sites. The hotel reservation deadline is July 13. Contact: Molly Horvath, Conservator, Spring Point Museum, at SMTC Fort Road, South Portland, ME 04106; (207) 799-6337.

## CONFERENCE REPORT

### "Ten Years of Post-Processual Archaeology"

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

February 28-March 1, 1992

Reported by:

Mary Ann Levine, Paul R. Mullins, Blythe Roveland, Mike Volmar

[Editor's Note: This conference was first reported on by Karen Bescherer Metheny in No. 21 (April 1992) of this newsletter. These

further comments have been prepared by some of the organizers of the meeting.]

The Post-Processual Reading Group at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, held a conference entitled "Ten Years of Post-Processual Archaeology" on February 28-March 1, 1992. For several years the reading group composed predominantly of graduate students has had informal evening meetings to discuss our understandings of publications with post-processual themes. In the fall of 1991 we thought that it would be productive and timely to host a conference to explore and discuss the impact of post-processual archaeologies. We viewed the conference as a forum in which a diverse group of archaeologists could evaluate various post-processual archaeologies. The gathering, much like post-processualism itself, resulted in some useful dialogue, some frustration, and a little anxiety about the potential and limitations of post-processual archaeologies.

We sent out meeting announcements targeting anthropology departments in the Eastern United States. We approached specific individuals who we felt would bring interesting perspectives on the past decade of post-processual archaeology, requesting that they participate as panelists. We provided free places to stay for out-of-towners, with the hope that as many students as possible could attend, and the meeting had no registration fee. Although the meeting was intended to encourage scholarly dialogue, it was also intended to foster an informal atmosphere, with a Friday reception, Saturday evening pot-luck and Sunday morning brunch in addition to Saturday's more formal discussions.

The meeting brought together about 100 archaeologists and anthropologists to explore several perspectives among the diverse approaches labeled "post processual." Most of the attendees were from the northeastern U.S., but a wide range of regional interests were represented, including Old and New World prehistorians, Latin Americanists, and historical archaeologists. Subject specialities of the participants included feminism, egalitarian and stratified societies, world systems, and ethnicity. Theoretical orientations including processualism, post-structuralism, contextualism, and Marxism were represented at the meeting.

Martin Wobst opened the conference with a mini-plenary discussing the relationship between processual and post-processual archaeologies. The rest of the day was organized around five sessions during which two or three panelists and a moderator outlined a topic, analyzed post-processualism's relation to the topic, and then discussed that topic with the audience. Panelists did not present papers, rather they responded to questions prepared by the archaeology reading group and presented by moderators who were members of the reading group. We chose this format because we believed that it would foster far more discussion than the standard conference orations.

The first session, moderated by Blythe Roveland and Mary Ann Levine, focused on historical perspectives on post-processualism, and included Art Keene (UMass-Amherst) and Tom Patterson (Temple) as panelists. A second panel on Marxism and post-processualism with Philip Kohl (Wellesley) and Randy McGuire (SUNY-Binghamton) was moderated by Uzi Baram. The third session on writing post-processual archaeology was moderated by Jim Garman and included Steve Mrozowski (UMass-Boston), Parker Potter (New Hampshire Department of Cultural Resources), and Jacqueline Urla (UMass-Amherst) as panelists. A fourth panel with Dena Dincauze (UMass-Amherst), Mark Leone (University of

Maryland), Bob Paynter (UMass-Amherst), and Dorothy Krass as moderator discussed whether post-processual archaeology is an interpretive theme or a distinct paradigm. The conference closed with a session which summarized the discussions, addressed questions raised during the day, and suggested future directions for post-processual archaeologies. This panel included Mary Beaudry (Boston University), Joan Gero (South Carolina), and Martin Wobst (UMass-Amherst) and was moderated by Michael Nassaney.

The members of the reading group feel that several distinguishing features of post-processual archaeologies surfaced throughout the discussions. Several discussants observed that post-processualism emphasizes the political nature of archaeological methodology and practice as part of the contemporary world. Many participants observed that post-processualism has emphasized historical and personal self-reflection. The session on writing archaeologies stressed that post-processual archaeologies acknowledge that there are multiple experiences of the past and history. It also was clear that, despite processual/post-processual antagonisms, their field and lab methodologies are virtually identical, and there is no viable post-processual desire to discard those methods.

The meeting emphasized that there are shortcomings in post-processual archaeologies, disagreements about the theories and practice of post-processualism, and some worthwhile and productive post-processual insights. The meeting also showed that post-processual archaeologies are not simply composed of abstract theoreticians of one monolithic, ultimately closed perspective. Our gathering resolved to explore what archaeology can take from post-processualism, not to disintegrate into factional disputes between theoretical or research camps. For us, meeting to critically discuss issues such as gender, class, and writing is not a wholly "post-processual" concern. Every archaeologist can recognize the pertinence of these issues, and, for better or worse, post-processual archaeologies and our conference have confronted such problems.

Many participants found that the conference was a useful reflection on the ambiguously defined post-processual archaeology. There certainly was no consensus on the useful insights and persistent inadequacies of post-processual archaeologies, but the gathering did foster dialogue about what all archaeologists might profitably take from post-processualism. Dismissive, short-sighted caricatures of post-processualism ultimately contribute nothing to the development of a theoretically and methodologically rich archaeology.

We hope to make such meetings a yearly venture, and we encourage those whose voices were not heard to participate in coming meetings. Ultimately we believe these gatherings will contribute to an inclusive, theoretically rigorous, and methodologically sound archaeology.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a grant to George L. Miller and the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research to generate a set of index values based on the price of English white granite wares for the period 1846 to 1917. This price series will also index American wares to the cost of English white granite for the period following the Civil War. Research is expected to begin on this project in May of this year. If anyone has invoices listing ceramic prices that they would like

to share, George would appreciate having copies of them and will gladly reimburse any copying expenses. Please send copies to:

George L. Miller  
University of Delaware  
Center for Archaeological Research  
Department of Anthropology  
101 Ewing Hall  
Newark, Delaware 19716

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

#### Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury

In the summer of 1992 Boston University's field school excavations, under the direction of Dr. Mary Beaudry and teaching assistants Sara F. Mascia and Karen Bescherer Metheny, focused on two areas immediately adjacent to the standing house. Work in the kitchen dooryard area was completed, fully exposing the remnants of the late 17th/early 18th-century cobble-paved work yard and stone-lined dry well. In the east front yard, investigation fanned out from the original bulkhead entry. An earthen ramp presumably used to haul dirt out of the cellar excavation and to roll in stones for the cellar construction proved to have been filled in as the house was completed. Artifacts in the fill of this feature (undecorated white and polychrome delftware, case bottle fragments, a belt buckle, and two upholstery tacks) dated ca. 1675-1680, helping us confirm the suspected construction date of the stone-and-brick cruciform house. Also in the fill were several unused examples of the molded bricks that were intended for the door and window trim of the house.

At the end of the summer it became clear that beneath the various landscaping levels in the front yard was evidence, in the form of post holes, of a structure pre-dating the house. Beneath the thick layer of yellow sand representing ejecta from the cellar was a buried topsoil; when this was removed at least two post holes containing brick and coral were exposed; these were cut into the otherwise sterile B horizon. The 1993 field season will return to the front of the house to fully expose and explore these pre-1680 features.

Also in 1992, tree-coring performed under the direction of Dr. Julie Hansen of Boston University aided us in linking tree plantings to specific household occupations at the site. Comprehensive reconnaissance of the ca. 230-acre parcel is being conducted with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities; in one of the fields near the Merrimack River, survey crew members Timothy J. Scarlett and Stephan H. Claesson recorded and mapped over 40 shell middens from both historical and prehistoric occupations. The field survey is thus helping to record prehistoric as well as historical land use at the farm and its environs.

## Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

### Office of State Archaeology

In the last couple of years, the Office of State Archaeology has assisted several municipal police departments, the state medical examiner and the Connecticut state police major crime squad division in the investigation of a series of cemetery vandalism and homicide cases. In addition to the identification of human skeletal remains, these inquiries have emphasized how archaeological field techniques can assist in criminal investigations. In one case, vandals had broken into the mid-nineteenth century Chauncey Family Crypt in Middletown, Connecticut. Three burials were invaded, and body parts and coffin materials were strewn throughout the burial chamber. The state archaeologist, Nicholas Bellantoni, along with a crew consisting of Albert Morgan Archaeological Society members and University of Connecticut students, set up a datum and grid units and sorted skeletal remains and cultural materials. Archaeological methods of recording and recovery led to a reconstruction of the crime that police were able to use in arrest proceedings and the replacement of individual remains into their appropriate coffins, which gave a sense of relief to living family members. The Office of State Archaeology has been active in convincing criminal investigators that the science of archaeology can contribute not only to our knowledge of the past, but can have application for modern forensic cases as well.

### Archaeology Awareness Week

The Office of State Archaeology and the State Historic Preservation Office have designated October 9-17, 1993 as Connecticut's first Archaeology Awareness Week. The goal, to share knowledge about Connecticut's Native American, Colonial and industrial archaeological heritage with the state's schools and the general public in a positive and exciting manner, will be met through a variety of activities. Plans are underway to host lectures and exhibits throughout the state as well as tours of archaeological laboratories. Statewide publications will focus on the diverse cultural groups that have shaped the state's history and the importance of preserving Connecticut's archaeological sites. For further information or to participate in Archaeology Awareness Week, please contact either Nicholas F. Bellantoni (203) 486-5248 or David A. Poirier (203) 566-3005.

### Mashantucket Pequot Ethnohistory Project

The Public Archaeology Survey Team of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Connecticut, in conjunction with the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, completed the tenth season of the Mashantucket Pequot Ethnohistory Project in 1992. For the past few years, research has focused on archaeological and documentary research of several 18th century Mashantucket Pequot farmsteads on the Mashantucket Reservation. During the summer of 1992 a fort was discovered on the reservation. Based on recovered material culture, the fort is believed to date to the last quarter of the 17th century and possibly very early 18th century. The entire palisade line of the fort is intact, and several *in situ* posts have been identified. The palisade line measures approximately 170' x 190',

with four bastions, an overlapping palisade line for the entrance, and what may be towers at each of the bastions. Although the design is Euro-American, the fort was constructed, used and maintained by Pequots, and many of the architectural elements and construction techniques appear to be native. The fort is believed to have been constructed during King Phillips War (1675-76) and used into the early 18th century (Queens Anne and King Williams Wars). Although at least one structure (wigwam) has been identified inside the palisade, it is not interpreted as a fortified village, as few domestic activities have been identified. The majority of the material culture indicates activities such as lead shot and gun flint manufacture, gun repair, wampum manufacture and the manufacture of numerous brass objects such as beads and ornaments. The frequent recovery of carbonized corn and pestle fragments also suggests the processing and possible storage of corn. There is no mention of the fort in the documentary record, and there is no evidence the fort was ever attacked. Additional documentary and archaeological research will be conducted this summer.

## New Hampshire

Reported by: Martha Pinello

### Strawbery Banke Museum—Archaeology Division

1. An Archaeology Day is scheduled for August 21, 1993, at Strawberry Banke Museum during museum visiting hours, 10:00-5:00. Artifacts from several museum sites will be displayed on the site of their excavation. The archaeology laboratory will be open to the public in addition to the regular archaeology exhibit which is open daily during museum visiting hours.

The New Hampshire Archaeological Society will also have display space and sales tables for their publications. NHAS members will be available to visitors for registering archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric, for recording in the New Hampshire site files. A site registered in the state files can be monitored for protection from inadvertent excavation and will assist in identifying sites during culture resource surveys.

Anyone who has artifacts that they cannot identify may bring them to the museum on Archaeology Day for assistance in identification.

The archaeology staff is working on plans for a two-week 1993 summer field project. Funding questions make it difficult to have a definite commitment at this time.

2. The summer 1992 preliminary archaeological investigation of the historic landscape on the site of the Wentworth-Coolidge Mansion in Portsmouth, N.H., has been completed. The testing purpose was to identify 18th and 19th century garden deposits and to locate evidence of garden structures.

A preserved section of garden was uncovered in the southeastern section of the state-owned mansion property. In this same area, a deposit of European flint ballast was excavated. A roadway is shown in this area on historic maps, and this flint deposit could be evidence of that roadway or of paved garden pathways.

Archaeological excavation showed that the mansion lawns east and south of the mansion were probably three feet lower than they are today. This would have provided an elevated perspective for residents looking down at the garden and would have made the mansion house more impressive when seen from the garden or the river. Geophysical survey and archaeological excavation also identified

a former landscape feature on the south lawn, a terrace which ran north and south in the central part of the south lawn. This could have aided in creating formal garden beds where the natural topography is irregular. In addition, the west bank of Sagamore Creek has been extended as much as 30 feet east, a change that has probably been occurring gradually through time.

3. Kathy Wheeler of Brentwood, N.H., recently completed her doctoral studies at the Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson. Kathy's research employed scientific methods to analyze households at three sites at Strawberry Banke Museum. These sites were Rider-Wood, Wheelwright, and the Follett site. The dissertation title is: "The Characterization and Measurement of Archaeological Depositional Units: Patterns from 19th Century Urban Sites in Portsmouth, New Hampshire."

Kathy will continue with her interest in 19th century ceramics and the work of her dissertation by working with museum volunteers on material from additional sites at Strawberry Banke Museum.

4. The fall 1993 meeting of CNEHA, October 22-24, will be hosted by Strawberry Banke Museum. In addition to presentations, the program will include visiting Strawberry Banke Museum, a special dinner, and the opportunity to tour Portsmouth historic houses.

## Vermont

Reported by: Nora Sheehan and Prudence Doherty

### Bristol, Vermont, Quartzite Ford

In 1991 the Consulting Archaeology Program, University of Vermont, conducted an archaeological survey in Bristol, Vermont, where the Vermont Agency of Transportation plans to build two new bridges over the New Haven River. Site identification surveys were conducted in seven sample areas. Despite the project's location near the confluence of Baldwin Creek and the New Haven River, no prehistoric Native American sites were identified. One unusual historic site, a ford across the river constructed of large quartzite slabs, was identified.

The ford, designated VT-AD-646 in the state archaeological inventory, consists of large quartzite slabs laid in the riverbed. They may have been quarried from the massive ledges of bedded quartzite which outcrop just upstream. The slabs, some measuring as large as 14 ft long and 8 ft wide, were placed side by side in the riverbed to create a 40 to 50-foot wide ford. On both sides of the river, slabs can be observed part way up the bank.

The ford appears to be an unusual, and perhaps unique, site type. Because of its distinctive engineering characteristics and because it may be temporally and functionally associated with a nearby nineteenth-century mill complex, a Phase II site evaluation was undertaken to document the ford and to evaluate its potential significance. Subsurface units were excavated to collect information on the ford's construction and operation. Documentary and informant research was conducted to determine if the ford was part of the mill complex or if it was an obsolete component of the local transportation network.

The site evaluation focused primarily on the east bank, where the ramp to the ford seemed to be relatively intact. The slabs along

the bank appeared to be in place, creating a steep incline up from the slabs that are actually in the riverbed. Given the present steepness of the bank slope, it seemed likely that mechanical devices would have been needed to raise and lower wagons from and to the ford crossing. Test units were excavated to: 1) establish the original elevation and slope of the approach and road associated with the ford; 2) record any visible characteristics of the old roadbed; and 3) determine if there are any associated features nearby, particularly any related to mechanical assistance for crossing the ford.

Former floodplain surfaces were identified in the profile of the excavation units on the east bank. The lowest surface, observed at a depth of 130 cm below the present surface, contained a dense layer of wire nails and other unidentifiable pieces of iron. This surface is believed to be related to the construction of the modern bridge in the 1930s. Less than 50 cm below the lowest surface, flood deposited sands and channel gravels were encountered.

No evidence of a buried roadbed or buried quartzite slabs was found. No special equipment or other features possibly associated with the ford's use were encountered. By following the layer of channel gravels in the test units, it was possible to determine that the elevation of the nineteenth-century river bank was considerably lower than it is today. The original ascent up from the river channel to the former floodplain surface and roadway was therefore not particularly steep. Easy access could have been achieved without the assistance of any mechanized equipment.

Results of the Phase II evaluation indicated that there has been considerable disturbance on both river banks. Bridge construction in the 1930s destroyed the approaches to the ford on both banks and destroyed any evidence of an old roadbed. The only part of the ford that is intact is the portion actually in the riverbed. The slabs currently lining the bank are not part of the original ford. They may be part of a later attempt at bank stabilization, and could have been obtained from an area at the eastern end of the bridge where no slabs exist today.

During and following the field work, documentary and oral information was gathered in an attempt to establish the age, function, and context of the ford. The results were disappointing. The ford was not mentioned in any of the sources consulted, leaving its exact age, function and affiliation still a mystery.

A search through town and county histories and town land records yielded no direct references to the ford. Town land records were consulted for the years between 1850 and 1890, under the indexed headings of the various owners and lessees of the nearby plow factory and sawmill. References were found to various owners of the factory, transfer of leases, machinery sold, etc., but there was no mention of a ford or other means of transporting the products. Town records and local histories were also checked for references to the ford in the context of nineteenth-century road building; nothing was found. The federal census of manufacturing for 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 contains considerable information about products, capital, raw materials, power sources, and labor of the Bristol mills, but it does not include any information about the ford.

Conversations with several older local residents did not yield any information about the ford whatsoever. In fact, most informants were not even aware of its existence as such, stating they were under the impression the quartzite slabs were "just rocks". Local unawareness of the ford's existence coupled with the absence of references in later nineteenth and twentieth-century sources suggest that the ford dates to the earlier years of the nineteenth century.

Following the site evaluation, Vermont Agency of Transporta-

tion (VAOT) and Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) archaeologists determined that the Bristol ford is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The ford certainly represents a unique engineering solution to crossing the New Haven River and has yielded new information about transportation in rural Vermont.

VAOT and DHP agreed that further archaeological work will not produce additional significant data. The ford has been thoroughly mapped and photodocumented, and does not need to be preserved in place. The ford will be at least partially destroyed when piers for the new bridge are constructed. However, additional work will be done to develop a historical context on early Vermont roads which will focus on stream crossings, including fords. The Bristol ford will be described within this context statement. A short video about Vermont's early road system and the ford will be produced for use in local schools, libraries and historical societies.

## New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

### Study of Heritage Corridor Proposed

Vermont Senator James Jeffords has proposed the creation of a study of the many historical areas between Saratoga and Lake Champlain. Such a study, which would involve historians, archaeologists, owners of historic sites, Native Americans and interstate groups as well as Canadian groups, might lead to the area being declared a "heritage corridor." If brought to fruition, this area of the State of New York would be set aside for protection and management by the National Park Service. The main purpose of such a corridor is to protect the historical value of an area and to recognize sites as historically important.

### Rogers Island Archaeological Project Given Award

The Federation of Historical Services, based in Troy, has awarded four local projects its commendation. One of these was the Rogers Island project: one award for the developers and one for David Starbuck and JoAnne Fuller for their efforts in mobilizing the community to preserve this important historical site. Working with Adirondack Community College, Starbuck for the last two years has trained a large group to work on the excavations, and JoAnne Fuller has led many tours of the site for school children and the public.

### Metal Detector User Arrested

A local citizen using a metal detector on the grounds of Fort Ticonderoga in northern New York has been arrested and charged with trespassing and poaching archaeological materials. John Varmette, 54, could face up to a year in jail and a \$1000 fine if convicted. The fort, a privately owned historic site, was closed for the winter. Nicholas Westbrook, executive director of Fort Ticonderoga, expressed concern about the loss of information caused by such unlawful excavations. In 1991, the Fort experienced a similar problem when a man from Indiana moored his boat in Lake Champlain and dove for artifacts on the lake bottom. Since his arrest, Charles Shroyer of Hartford, Indiana, has been found guilty. Sentencing occurred in March 1993. Westbrook said fort officials will continue to prosecute people seeking to poach artifacts.

## 1992 Nautical Archaeology at Fort TI

Partly as a result of the 1991 incident of a diver illegally removing artifacts from the bottom of the lake near Fort Ticonderoga, the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum has been conducting a lake bottom reconnaissance project under contract to the Lake Champlain Basin Program. This study of surviving archaeological artifacts and features is expected to help in making future decisions about the protection of archeological remains. The 1992 survey used side-scanning sonar to map the lake bottom. In the process, they found and mapped twenty-one wooden cribs of the "Great Bridge" built in 1777 by soldiers at Mt. Independence and Fort Ticonderoga. The divers also visited hulls on the bottom of the lake from ships sunk during the French and Indian wars as well as a late 19th century railroad trestle. Surprise finds were three 19th century canal boats, and an area littered with large numbers of 18th century artifacts.

## New Jersey

Reported by: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

### Gloucester City, Camden County, New Jersey

Phase I/II fieldwork has recently been completed at the former Coast Guard station in Gloucester City, Camden County, New Jersey. This work was conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), in conjunction with the Waterways Experiment Station (WES), for the United States Coast Guard. The field investigations were directed by Henry Holt under the supervision of co-Principal Investigators Jonathan Lothrop, Ph.D. and Richard Affleck.

Historic research indicates that the project area, located on the Delaware River south of Camden, was settled by the second half of the eighteenth century, although at least one unsubstantiated secondary account suggests that a farmhouse was built on the property ca. 1696. By the latter part of the eighteenth century, the property had been acquired by Joseph Ellis, who has been described in various accounts as a blacksmith, farmer, and tanner, and who served as an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolution. A 1798 estate map of Ellis' property shows a substantial house located near the northwest corner of the project area.

The property appears to have remained undeveloped for much of the nineteenth century. Samuel Ellis, Joseph's son, died in 1805, and it is uncertain if his heirs or tenants were in residence during this period. Land use within the project area is also uncertain, although it is quite possible that it was still under cultivation. As late as 1877, a map of Gloucester City shows an L-shaped structure, presumably a house, as the only building on the property, owned at that time by the Gloucester Land Company. This structure is depicted near the northwest corner of the project area, in roughly the same location as the house shown on the earlier map. Some 10 years later the land encompassing the project area was purchased from the Gloucester Land Company by William J. Thompson. Thompson, a political boss and entrepreneur popularly known as the "Duke of Gloucester", proceeded to build a large, ornate mansion in the center of the property, surrounded by landscaped grounds. The earlier L-shaped structure appears to have been demolished at about this time.

In 1910 the property, including the mansion, was purchased by

the United States government for use as an immigration station for the Port of Philadelphia. By 1911-1912, a large T-shaped "detention house" had been constructed north of the mansion (converted to use as an administration building) and the two buildings linked by a covered walkway. A pier, extending several hundred feet into the Delaware, was also constructed at this time. Between 1930 and 1945 additional facilities were built including two large wooden barracks and a gatehouse located near the entrance to the complex. Following World War II the property was taken over by the Coast Guard. The mansion, barracks, and gatehouse were all subsequently demolished.

Salvage and data recovery investigations conducted in 1983 on the adjoining property to the south uncovered structural remains (a cellar and partial foundation, two wells, and an outbuilding foundation) dating to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The site, designated 28Ca50, also contained extensive prehistoric remains dating from the Archaic through the Late Woodland periods.

Archaeological fieldwork for the current project was initiated with systematic shovel testing across the entire former Coast Guard station. Shovel tests were placed at 15-meter intervals on staggered transects 15 meters apart. Shovel testing indicated the presence of two, in some cases three, landscaping deposits that extended across much of the project area. The earliest of these deposits was, in most instances, underlain by a truncated plowzone. Deep fill deposits (extending to depths of over one meter below ground surface) near the western edge of the project area indicated that the original riverbank was located 10 to 15 meters east of the present seawall. Considerable disturbance caused by the installation of utility lines was observed during the survey, particularly in the northern half of the project area.

Shovel testing resulted in the recovery of historic artifacts from across much of the project area. Most of this material is datable to the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries and, based on preliminary analysis, appears to represent a combination of demolition debris and domestic sheet refuse. Some of these items may also have been brought to the site as constituents of landscaping fill. Prehistoric artifacts, consisting primarily of lithic debitage and pottery fragments, were generally found in either plowzone or B-horizon soils and were concentrated most heavily in the western half of the project area.

One shovel test, placed near the detention center near the northwest corner of the project area, uncovered a mortared stone pier/footing that may be associated with an eighteenth- or nineteenth-century structure, possibly the house shown on the 1798 and 1877 maps. A 0.5 x 2.0-meter trench placed just to the north of the feature encountered what appeared to be a truncated midden immediately below the gravel base of an asphalt parking lot that covers much of this area. This deposit contained several large fragments of a redware pot or jar (one sherd has a mend-hole) together with hand-painted delft, creamware, Chinese porcelain, bottle glass, and tobacco pipe fragments. Although most of the diagnostic items date to the eighteenth century, several sherds of transfer-printed whiteware were also recovered.

Below this deposit, excavation revealed two pit features, both of which contained a mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts. Historic material recovered included nails, tobacco pipe fragments, brick, glass, and a possible French gunflint. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of lithic debitage and cracked rock.

Remains of the William J. Thompson mansion were also un-

covered during the investigations. Two trenches, excavated using a backhoe, exposed part of the rubble-filled basement and portions of the north and west cellar walls immediately below the parking lot in the center of the project area. The foundation is intact to a height of three to four feet and is constructed of dressed schist laid in courses. The walls are 40-43 centimeters thick and are plastered and whitewashed on the interior. The basement floor is constructed of poured cement; however, it is not clear from the excavation if the floor is original to the house or if it was added later. The cellar fill in the backhoe trenches consisted primarily of schist from the collapsed upper portion of the foundation together with wood, plaster, and brick rubble.

## Pennsylvania

Reported by: Paula Zitzler

### Laurel Hill Quarry and Inclined Plane

In the summer of 1992, Heberling Associates, Inc. completed documentation of an early 20th century sandstone quarry and associated inclined plane located in the Conemaugh Gorge, Westmoreland County, just northwest of the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). The study was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and was directed by Scott D. Heberling. The inclined plane was constructed ca. 1902 by the Conemaugh Stone Company to carry sandstone from its quarry at the crest of Laurel Hill to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at the base of the mountain. It represents an ingenious engineering solution to the problem of transporting stone from quarries that frequently were remote and at high elevations; similar devices were used at quarries throughout this mountainous region. While associated machinery, equipment and tracks have not survived, the bed of this incline as well as other remnants of the quarrying operation are very well preserved.

### Old Economy Village

From October through December 1992, Heberling Associates, Inc. performed intensive Phase I archaeological testing around the Granary at Old Economy Village, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The archaeological investigation was conducted prior to extensive rehabilitation of the structure which will include ground disturbing activities such as grading and drainage improvements. Old Economy Village was the third and final home (1824-1905) of the Harmony Society, a German pietist sect best known for its communal lifestyle and industrial prosperity. The stone and frame Granary was one of the first structures built by the Harmonists when they arrived at this site in 1824.

The Phase I investigation was sponsored by the Department of General Services and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and was performed under the direction of Principal Investigator Scott D. Heberling. Sheet refuse deposits yielded few artifacts other than nails, window glass and brick fragments. Several significant archaeological features associated with the Harmonist occupation were discovered, including a filled privy shaft, cobblestone paving, a stone outbuilding foundation, a brick surface drain, and a builder's trench for the Granary foundation. These features

will be preserved for future investigation. A subsequent phase of the work will investigate the interior of the structure.

### **Jeremiah Ritz Farmstead**

In June-August 1992, Heberling Associates, Inc. performed Phase I and Phase II investigations at the Jeremiah Ritz Farmstead near the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania. The ruins of the mid-19th century farmstead will be destroyed by a proposed suburban housing development. Archaeological testing, under the direction of Scott D. Heberling, identified light sheet refuse deposits and several cultural features on the property, which was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion D. A Phase III (Data Recovery) investigation is currently underway to mitigate construction impacts. Excavation of a filled privy shaft is yielding large quantities of late 19th and early 20th century ceramics, intact and fragmentary bottles and faunal remains. The privy contents are expected to produce important information on rural consumption patterns and lifeways in central Pennsylvania.

## **Maryland**

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### **Historic St. Mary's City**

The field phase of Project Lead Coffin - The Search for Maryland's Founders concluded in November of 1992. With the assistance of N.A.S.A., the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy, the Smithsonian Institution, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, the National Park Service, the Maryland Historical Trust, the College of William and Mary, and other organizations, archaeologists from Historic St. Mary's City successfully unearthed, raised, and opened the three lead coffins discovered at the site of a 17th-century Roman Catholic church in St. Mary's City, MD. Utilizing gamma radiation from a cobalt-60 source provided by M.Q.S. Inspection, images of the contents of the coffins were created in situ to determine the best approach for sampling the atmosphere inside and to assist in planning the forensic and conservation activities. With the assistance of N.A.S.A. and utilizing new technology developed for the project, samples of the gasses inside the coffins were extracted. Analysis of the samples at N.A.S.A.'s Langley Research Center discovered the presence of CFC, a 20th century marker gas, which proved the coffins were not air tight. After complete excavation, the structural integrity of each of the coffins was examined to determine if they could be successfully lifted. Using non-destructive evaluation technology developed to examine metal fatigue in aging aircraft, scientists from N.A.S.A. were able to determine that the coffins were relatively structurally sound. With extreme care, the coffins were sequentially lifted utilizing specially designed steel cradles produced by the U.S. Navy. They were then conveyed to a U.S. Army surgical tent and opened for forensic analysis.

The smallest of the coffins was found to contain the remains of an approximately 6 month old female. The child appeared to suffer from some form of nutritional deficiency, and anemia, and showed evidence of lesions on the skull. The middle sized coffin contained the remains of a middle aged female who suffered from a poorly set broken leg. Additionally, a preserved human blood sample was recovered from her skull which may allow for im-

munoglobulin analysis to study for disease exposure. Found within her coffin were very well preserved sprigs of the herb rosemary which was used in burial activities in the early colonial period. The largest of the coffins contained the remains of a male in his early middle age. Preservation of skeletal remains in this last coffin was quite variable. Some sort of chemical reaction had occurred which had replaced the bone with a crystal structure. Also preserved within this coffin is what appears to be a wig worn by the deceased, though additional research is needed to confirm this identification. All three coffins contained well preserved remains of the interior, wooden coffins. Textile remains were also recovered from the coffins, and their analysis and identification is proceeding. All of the material is undergoing conservation, and complete analysis will be continuing over the next year.

The laboratory phase of the project has begun with the analysis of the material culture of 17th century funerary practices. Additional studies, including forensic entomological examination of the insect remains from within the coffins, is underway as is an attempt to extract D.N.A. from the human remains to test the genetic relatedness of the individuals and as an aid in their identification. A computer generated facial reconstruction of the female from the middle coffin has been initiated as well as the traditional method of facial reconstruction using clay. Additionally, analysis of palynological and geological samples is underway.

This project has presented unusual challenges and opportunities for Historic St. Mary's City. The careful balancing of all potential research concerns has created a body of data which is allowing numerous disciplines to investigate the coffins and their contents. National attention focussed on St. Mary's City for the duration of the field phase of the project. From mention on Saturday Night Live's Weekend Update to a recent appearance in the comic strip Pogo, to an entire Nightline with Ted Koppel, Project Lead Coffin has generated unusual focus and publicity for archaeology.

[Due to an editorial error, two Newsletter items were inadvertently combined and truncated this past fall. The following are the original items in their entirety.]

### **St. Leonard**

During 1991-1992, excavations under the direction of Principal Investigator Julia King and Field Supervisor Edward Chaney were conducted at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum on the site of a Proposed Archaeological Conservation Facility and Museum Service Center for the State of Maryland. Previous investigations had revealed that the 17th century plantation of Richard Smith, Jr., Attorney General for the colony, was located in the area, so the new facility was situated so as to avoid that site. However, in 1991, an 18th century survey plat was discovered which showed both the Smith house site and their family graveyard. Projecting the plat onto a modern map of the property suggested that the cemetery was in the construction impact zone. Subsequent excavations revealed burials located exactly where they were predicted to be, demonstrating the degree of accuracy in the 18th century plat. Additional excavations uncovered extensive evidence of the outlying areas of the Smith plantation, such as trash pits, field ditches, fence lines, and outbuildings. Many of these features were buried by an early erosional layer which completely protected them from later plowing. Because of these finds, the plans for the new facility were altered to avoid most of the archaeological resources, while the rest were fully mitigated.

## Baltimore

Carroll Park Restoration Foundation, Inc. (CPRF), a private non-profit organization, recently launched a major campaign to redevelop a City park in the southwest section of Baltimore, known since 1890 as Carroll Park. During this multi-year program, CPRF will direct restoration and development of the Mount Clare Historic Site and other adjoining recreational facilities. The park, now composed of over 110 acres, was once a small part of the 2,300-acre iron plantation that was home to Charles Carroll, Barrister, framer of the Maryland Constitution, and his wife, Margaret Tilghman Carroll. The plantation was known by several names including Carroll's "100". Around the turn of this century the City of Baltimore hired Frederick Law Olmstead to improve Carroll Park. Numerous on-site consultations resulted in the development of an extensive system of winding roads, landscaped plantings, and recreational facilities.

The initial focus of archaeological research and historic restoration will be 56 acres surrounding the pre-revolutionary mansion. CPRF's preservation program will build on archaeological research that was sponsored by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America since 1978 and conducted by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology from 1984 through 1989. Its goal is to revitalize this historic City Park by renovating recreational areas, constructing a Visitor Center for the historic zone, and restoring 18th-century features that were once part of Carroll's "100".

In the summer of 1992, with a matching grant from Maryland Historical Trust, CPRF hired George Logan as Supervisory Archaeologist to develop an Archaeological Management Plan for Carroll Park. During the next year, Mr. Logan will assess current knowledge of the archaeological resources, make recommendations for further research under a comprehensive research design that relates past and planned work to the park's master plan, and develop recommended options for the public role of archaeology in interpretation and education. Dr. John Seidel, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park, is coordinating CPRF's archaeological program. The work is being conducted at one of the University's archaeology laboratories through an agreement between the two institutions. For more information contact CPRF Executive Director, Pamela Charshes at (410) 323-5236, or George Logan at (301) 405-1418.

## Gatesville

The Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM), in cooperation with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), will be undertaking their 23rd annual Field School on the Steward Shipyard site on the West River in Anne Arundel County. The Steward Shipyard was burned by the British during the American Revolution. This is the first time the ASM has undertaken a project with an underwater as well as a terrestrial component. The terrestrial fieldwork will be under the direction of John Seidel of the University of Maryland, while the underwater work will be directed by Bruce Thompson of MHT. The Field School is scheduled for May 14 to 24, 1993.

## Dorchester County

MAAR Associates Inc. is preparing to undertake archaeological investigations at Chicone Creek, the site of an 18th century Native American Reservation. Previous investigations under the auspices of the Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM) discovered

evidence of two possible fortified villages as well as contact period trade material. The work is being undertaken for Delmarva Power under the direction of Robert F. Hoffman.

## Statewide

Of a more general nature, the Council for Maryland Archaeology (CfMA), with the assistance of the Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM) and the Maryland Historical Trust's Office of Archaeology, sponsored the first statewide Maryland Archaeology Week. Running from March 20th through 28th, the event was planned to bring greater attention to archaeology in Maryland. A poster and a calendar of events were prepared and distributed, and numerous special events, exhibits, and lectures took place. For additional information write to the Office of Archaeology, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032.

## Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth Acuff

### Neabsco Iron Works Project, Prince William County

The Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) is currently conducting an archaeological investigation of the Neabsco Iron Works, an industrial plantation complex that operated from the early 1730s to the 1820s. Located in Prince William County along Neabsco Creek, this ironworking establishment included a blast furnace and forge, support facilities, and a diversified plantation operation that incorporated artisan trades and agriculture. African-American slaves formed the main labor force for the complex, which comprised a significant portion of the Tayloe family's 5000-acre landholding.

CHP staff recently completed the Phase I survey of the project area, identifying both prehistoric and historic sites. Within the latter category, a series of road traces related to the furnace complex were located, along with an area of apparent iron ore mining. During the timeframe of the iron works, much of the Phase I survey area, located on sloping finger ridges above the furnace area, likely functioned as a source for charcoal.

The next stage of the project is the Phase II evaluation of the furnace complex. A program of test units will detail the complex's organizational composition and establish its degree of archaeological integrity. The results of the Phase I and II surveys will form the basis for nominating the Neabsco iron works to the National Register, potentially as an archaeological district.

### Richmond County Archaeological Resource Assessment

Richmond County and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources has contracted the CHP to conduct an assessment of the County's archaeological resources. To date only 55 sites have been identified and recorded for this rural area along the Rappahannock River. These sites, deriving from a mixture of limited purposive surveys and more recent CRM projects, do not constitute a representative sample of the County's prehistoric and historic resources. Therefore, the current project intends to supplement this site total with both surface survey and predictive models. The surface survey will include both pedestrian reconnaissance in plowed fields and the recording of known, historic sites and structures.

Besides contributing towards a better understanding of the County's archaeological resources, the assessment project's results will form a planning tool for the County's comprehensive plan. The assessment will provide both future research and resource management recommendations. These recommendations will attribute preservation priorities to certain resources, for instance. Similarly, relating known and predicted archaeological resources to the County's environmental resources, development areas and historical attractions, will better inform future land use decisions.

#### Montpelier Archaeology, Home of James Madison, Orange County, Virginia

It has been a busy summer and fall at Montpelier. The 6th annual Montpelier/James Madison University summer field school was conducted during June and July, with ten students for the first four-week session and five staying for the remaining four-week session. Excavations were concentrated on the yard south of the Montpelier mansion (called the southeast corner site) where, three years ago, the foundation of an 18th-century kitchen was uncovered.

Three years of archaeological and documentary research has shown that this area is extremely sensitive in terms of Madison period domestic activity. In addition to the kitchen foundation, a chimney base with back-to-back fireplace openings, possibly from a slave quarter, has been discovered about 150 feet south of the mansion. Connecting these features is a network of stone pathways.

In addition to continuing excavation on the kitchen foundation, the field school students also located and excavated portions of the stone pathways, including the intersection of two of them. This effort was aided by the use of a soil resistivity meter built by Montpelier archaeology volunteer and retired engineer Lou Mittelman. This device was extremely successful in tracing the pathways, which are made of loosely laid pieces of local quartz and greenstone.

This fall, most of our work has been concentrated around the "Garden Temple". The work is being conducted at the request of a consulting architectural/engineering firm hired to plan stabilization of the temple. In addition to uncovering the temple and ice house below, we are also discovering more evidence of James Madison, Sr.'s ironworks which was buried when the temple was built ca. 1810. Most of the evidence is in the form of heavy slag concentrations, byproducts from either a forge, iron smelting operations, or perhaps both. In addition, a feature where potentially an anvil or forge once stood was discovered. Several other features similar to this have been found in other areas of the site during previous excavations in 1989 and 1990.

Excavations at the Temple were aided for one week in September by the second annual National Trust Work/Study program at Montpelier. Twelve National Trust members came to Montpelier to learn about and participate in archaeology. They worked at both the southeast corner and temple sites.

Currently, laboratory analysis of the Temple/Ironworks site artifacts is being conducted. In addition to processing the artifacts from this fall's excavations, we are beginning to make a dent in the backlog from the two previous field seasons at the site. This analysis is in the preliminary stages at this point, so no conclusions can be offered. A general discussion of the Madison Sr. ironworks, along with plantation "industry" of the 18th century, will appear in an upcoming Council of Virginia Archaeologists publication. We hope to produce a report on these excavations later this year.

#### Jamestown Project

The National Park Service, the College of William & Mary, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation have entered into a cooperative agreement for the archaeological assessment of Jamestown Island. This five-year project will include the examination of historical and archaeological documentation pertaining to Jamestown, an evaluation of the artifacts recovered from previous excavations, a reconstruction of the environment of the island from 12,000 B.P. to the present, and a site identification survey of the 1500-acre tract. Approximately 20 weeks of archaeological work within the remains of the seventeenth-century townsite is scheduled for this year.

Beginning in late May, Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research will conduct a section of its two five-week field schools at the town site. The excavations will concentrate on answering specific research questions about several of the structures and features identified during J.C. Harrington's 1930's excavations and J.L. Cotter's 1950's work. In addition, the work will include the "ground truthing" of geophysical data collected from a variety of methods this past winter and spring, and the identification of features or layers from which valuable contextual and environmental material may be recovered.

A two-week advanced field school in contextual and environmental archaeology will follow the two regular sessions. Students will work with archaeologists, geologists, historians, geophysicists, and ethnobotanists studying the value of remote sensing, ethnobotanical analysis, and graphical information systems (GIS) in historical archaeology.

The project will be directed by Colonial Williamsburg's Director of Archaeological Research, Marley R. Brown III. The field schools will be taught between May 31 and August 20, with field work culminating in late October.

#### Bruton Heights

A Phase II archaeological survey was conducted on the Bruton Heights school property in Williamsburg between July and October, 1992. The survey was begun at the request of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in order to determine the integrity of an eighteenth-century site (44WB70) identified during a preliminary survey of the property in 1990. The excavation of one-meter squares throughout the project area revealed a trash midden dating to the mid-eighteenth century and a secondary deposit of late seventeenth-century fill.

Eighteenth-century sheet refuse covered most of the project area. The trash midden was discovered along the western edge of this light scatter of artifacts. The feature extended nearly four meters on a southwest/northeast axis. The refuse was deposited around what appear to be two post holes on the same axis. Apart from the abundant oyster shell, the midden contained white salt-glazed stoneware, pharmaceutical bottles, several glass tumbler bases, and a small crucible. This midden was probably associated with a domestic structure that was destroyed when school buildings were constructed on the property in the 1930s. Documentary research indicates that this midden may be associated with the mid-eighteenth century development of the Moody subdivision.

The late seventeenth-century component measured twenty meters in diameter and appears to have been redeposited when the school's cellar was excavated in the 1930s. The stratigraphy within the pro-

ject area suggests that this material was used to fill a large depression when the schoolyard was landscaped. The artifacts recovered included a wide variety of ceramics and glassware, locally produced tobacco pipes, and a wine bottle seal bearing the initials of the Bray family. Despite the removal of this assemblage from its original context, architectural artifacts such as window lead, brick, and roofing tile provide some evidence of the type of structure that stood on the Bruton Heights property in the late seventeenth century. A preliminary analysis of this material suggests that the brick and roofing tile were manufactured in a tile kiln located east of the school buildings. This late seventeenth-century tile kiln (44WB68) was also discovered during the Phase I survey of the property in 1990.

Current research at the Bruton Heights Educational Center involves the ceramic roofing tile manufacturing center. Identified to date are a single underground kiln, and several ditches, fence-lines, small sheds, and quarry pits. The complex was a long-term, large-scale manufacturing center for flat roofing tiles. Preliminary results suggest the tiles were made during the second half of the seventeenth century. In an attempt to identify the customers of the kiln, tiles found on nearby sites are undergoing xeroradiography.

## Ontario

Reported by: Stephen Mills

### 1992 Field Research Summaries for the Ontario Region of the Canadian Parks Service

The staff from the Archaeological Research Section of the Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region experienced perhaps what was their busiest year to date in 1992 with field projects undertaken in National Parks and Historic Sites across the province. The following summary covers the field projects undertaken in 1992 by archaeologists in the field as well as archaeological collections-related projects in the Ontario Regional Office.

#### 1992 Military Sites Research Unit Summary

In conjunction with repair and stabilization projects initiated by the Canadian Parks Service, several mitigative investigations were undertaken by the Military Sites Research Unit, Ontario Region. Under the direction of Joseph Law, Steve Mills and Arnie Feast, excavations were conducted at Fort George, Fort Malden, Fort Wellington and the Battle of the Windmill. Excluding the windmill, these sites played an active role during the War of 1812. Situated along the Canadian shore of the Great Lakes, they formed a defensive link which connected the interior posts with Montreal. Although Fort Wellington saw little action, Forts George and Malden were devastated by siege and conflict. Fort George was left a smoldering ruin as the result of a punishing bombardment of hot shot and shell, while Fort Malden was torched by a retreating British Army.

#### Fort George

Two mitigative CRM projects were undertaken at Fort George. The first involved areas adjacent to the reconstructed Blockhouses, Nos. 2 and 3. The second focused on monitoring the installation of new sleepers for the reconstructed gun platforms on the North-

east and Southwest bastions.

The objectives of the two investigations were similar. Both provided the opportunity to obtain a comprehensive stratigraphic record, to verify sequences established by previous limited excavations, and to augment existing architectural detail. Additional aims were to evaluate the effects of the 1937 reconstruction activities on historic resources and to assess their potential for future study. The stratigraphic sequences observed during the excavations were integrated with those from past surveys. This has resulted in a firmer grasp of the complicated events associated with the site's reconstruction and site formation. The remains of a displaced stone feature, possibly the 1796 foundations of Blockhouse No. 3, were also recorded. Although traces of the original gun platforms were not observed, the stratigraphic sequences for the NE and SW bastions were established. They appear to be surprisingly uniform and demonstrate that deposits predating the 1937 reconstruction lay only 0.20m below present grade.

#### Fort Malden

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Fort Malden in response to a proposal to replace and install a new pathway system. Thirty-eight test pits were excavated along the route to assess the potential disturbances to below-grade resources. The investigations revealed that the project would have minimal impact on the military components at the site but would disturb deposits dating to the Asylum Period (1859-1870) and later. Areas for further study were identified and a contract given to the Cataract Archaeological Research Foundation of Kingston, Ontario, to monitor the pathway installation. Stone pathways and middens, associated with the Asylum and later occupations, were identified. They were fully excavated during the construction phase of the project. A report on the findings is expected by March 1993.

#### Fort Wellington

During early March, the flagstone pathway between the 1838 Blockhouse and Caponniere entrance was upgraded to meet the new C.P.S. Access standards. This activity was monitored in order to examine the stratigraphic sequence for this area of the parade. Of interest was the presence of an intact, rock spill deposit, some 0.15m below surface. This layer has been observed elsewhere within the enceinte of Fort Wellington. It represents a macadamized surface fashioned from the debris from the Blockhouse construction. Dating to 1838, it provides an important sealed context for the site. Importantly, the investigations revealed that the ca. 1963 flagstone pathway, and its subsequent alterations, have had no negative impact upon this historic deposit.

The most extensive project for the military sites archaeological unit in 1992 was at Fort Wellington in the town of Prescott, along the St. Lawrence River. Fort Wellington was originally constructed during the War of 1812 to defend the water transportation route along the St. Lawrence River into the Great Lakes. A major repair project to the fort's fraising and revetment initiated a sampling and monitoring project that lasted 23 weeks. A two phase program was designed to sample, record and monitor the total replacement of 360 linear meters of fraising and 330 linear meters of revetment. Phase one involved excavating 2mL x 1mW x 1.5mD test pits across the revetment on each of four curtains to assess the integrity of the resource. This phase resulted in superb stratigraphic sequences

of not only successive revetment installations but of the 1838 banquette revetment parapet configurations, and various earthwork repair events. Phase two involved monitoring the replacement operation. In addition to uncovering evidence of a probable 1838 fraising alignment and the 1813 south-west gun platform, the second phase provided ample data on which to build our first synthesis of the upper earthworks construction/repair sequences. In general, results from the project have alerted CPS planners to the substantial value remaining in this historic resource and have increased our understanding of 19th century military engineering techniques at Ft. Wellington. The entire excavation and monitoring project involved 23 weeks of fieldwork, ending in mid-December. The finishing touches to the re-landscaping of the fort is scheduled for the spring of 1993.

### **Battle of the Windmill**

A four week salvage excavation was undertaken at the site of the Battle of the Windmill, during June and July of 1992. The site, approximately two kilometers east of Prescott, Ontario, was the scene of a three-day battle between rebels, made up mostly of American "Patriot Hunters" bent on bringing American-style republicanism to their northern neighbors, and the British army and navy assisted by local militia units. The project was designed to test the foundation of the 65 foot high circular masonry tower (built ca. 1832) prior to stabilization work at the site. The route for a proposed electrical service line was also tested. Excavations around the base of the windmill uncovered several construction/repair/occupation strata, containing several thousand artifacts relating to the structure itself and the activities performed at the site. Preliminary analysis of the finds indicate that the site was not extensively utilized during the 19th century, and that it was a popular spot for recreational endeavors for much of the 20th century. The discovery of several lead shot of varying caliber as well as a couple of percussion caps may attest to the military presence at the site during the battle and the subsequent occupation of the windmill by local militia units. Details of the building's construction sequence were also recorded. Test pits along the service corridor indicated that a building foundation may exist near the windmill; however, a change in the stabilization design eliminated the requirement for an electrical upgrade, thus protecting the foundation from any disturbance.

### **National Parks and Native Site Research Summary**

Under the direction of project archaeologist Brian Ross, the National Parks and Native Sites Unit of the Ontario Region's Archaeological Research Section, Canadian Parks Service, successfully undertook its longest field season in 1992.

The 15 week season began with a two week survey of a 19th century homestead site in Point Pelee National Park. While no archaeological investigations had ever been undertaken at the site to specifically locate and document buried historic resources, at least five Native period sites have been identified throughout the larger farmstead -- all of which date to between A.D. 650-1100. Our survey, as part of the area development planning process, utilized an intensive shovel-and-pace sampling methodology to locate a number of non-extant structures that date to the early 20th century and retrieve material directly associated with the homestead period of occupation. The survey also made a new, significant Native period find: the discovery of a discrete Springwell Phase occupa-

tion, a phase of the Western Basin Tradition which had hitherto not been identified in the Park.

Next, the Unit undertook a two week salvage excavation project in St. Lawrence Islands National Park. A new Native period site had been discovered in 1991, during the survey of a new pit privy location. The 1992 archaeology project was in advance of this construction. The resulting assemblage of Native ceramics has been identified as being of Owaseco cultural affiliation -- an identification substantiated by a radiocarbon date of 850 +/- 170 years B.P. Only 1% of the entire collection consisted of lithics. This paucity may be a result of some sampling idiosyncrasy; but it is just as likely to represent a special purpose function of the site (i.e., one that did not involve the manufacture, use, or repair of stone tools). Concurrent with the excavations, a casual survey of adjacent areas to the site revealed resources associated with two other Native period components and a non-extant historic period cottage.

A two month salvage excavation program was also initiated at Georgian Bay Islands National Park. This was the first season of a multi-year program to mitigate threatened archaeological assets in the Park. The area in question overlies a portion of a mid-19th century Ojibway village. Since 1985, archaeological examination of the area has produced significant data on an earlier Native period occupation of the site (ranging from Meadowood to Iroquois, with a noteworthy Saugeen component).

This year's project focused on a high traffic area where material is undergoing exposure, severe compaction, and fragmentation. New information on the layout of a Middle Woodland community was subsequently retrieved, consisting of hearths, processing and refuse pits, primary and secondary lithic reduction areas, and the location of a drying or skinning rack.

The season ended with a two week program at Pukaskwa National Park to continue documenting one of the area's most enigmatic cultural resources -- the famous Pukaskwa pits. These features are a type of petroform constructed of unconsolidated beach cobbles piled up, removed, or shifted about, to form walled enclosures, pits, or flat floors. For the most part, these features do not occur individually; but rather in clustered groupings. The larger clusters form highly complex structures. First documented in 1974, there are now 43 known petroform sites in the Park. Since 1980, the National Parks and Native Sites Unit has endeavored to record these features for posterity, using aerial stereo-photogrammetry and standard mapping techniques. Since 1991, the Unit has concentrated on documenting the larger pit complex sites.

### **Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Sites Research Summary Bethune Memorial House**

In the final year of field work for landscape restoration at Bethune House in Gravenhurst, what is believed to be the elusive well was finally located. This feature had successfully evaded three seasons of resistivity surveys and conventional testing by hiding under an air conditioning unit and fence. The feature consists of a pit approximately 1.1m square and 2.18m deep, lined with wooden cribbing. It had been filled in prior to takeover of the site by Parks. At the front of the house an area beside the front steps was excavated to prepare a foundation for a lift for house access. While this research was taking place, another successful school program was held at the site in cooperation with Bethune House Interpretation staff.

## Heritage Canals

Two projects were undertaken on the Ontario Region historic canals as a result of the federal Access program. At Kingston Mills on the Rideau Canal, the work which was started on the pathway around the blockhouse in 1991 was completed. A school program was run at the same time in cooperation with the Canal Interpretation staff and a contract with the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation. Ten public school classes spent a half day digging and a half day at the Cataraqui lab following classroom instruction from Interpretation staff. Several thousand late 19th century domestic artifacts were recovered from the pathway which had at one time been partially paved with brick.

At Scots Mill on the Trent Severn Waterway, the proposed Access route to washrooms in the lock office crossed the site of the second (1892) lock office. Despite good historical documentation for the location, a few modern nails and broken window glass were the only structural remains uncovered in the test trenches.

## Fort St. Joseph

A request to excavate a new flag pole site and additional fence post holes around the ruins at Fort St. Joseph was developed into a public archaeology project for Parks Day at the site in July. With the assistance of the Fort Interpretation staff, both excavation and artifact processing were demonstrated to the 700 weekend site visitors. The new flag pole site revealed a possible drain on the east side of the blockhouse; several hundred artifacts were recovered from this four meter square area. At the powder magazine a military button and musket balls were recovered from beneath the 0.5m deep layers of fill which was probably brought in to level the site prior to construction.

## Collections Management Unit

In April 1992, the Ontario Regional Office of the Canadian Parks Service initiated a project to review the Ontario Region collections, to assess the research potential of each site assemblage, and to improve storage, preservation, and access to the artifacts. The Regional collection consists of material excavated from National Historic Parks Sites and Canals in Ontario since 1976. The site assemblages range from Archaic to historic Native materials, and from late 18th century Fur Trade, War of 1812, and 19th century British Forts, Canals and Victorian domestic houses including their 20th century contexts. This Threatened Archaeological Collections Project will be gradually accomplished over the next decade. Priority has been given to assemblages with preservation concerns (i.e., organic or black powder artifacts) and to those with research potential related to periods of animation or display development at the Parks, Sites and Canals. Collections with Native material are also receiving priority in anticipation of possible repatriation by local bands.

Work in 1992/93 has focused upon a predominantly 19th century assemblage excavated from Ft. Wellington NHS. Most of the 300,000 artifacts inventoried to date are from an incredibly well-stratified latrine dating from 1839 to the early 20th century. The latrine was divided into 3 cubicles accommodating officers, enlisted men, and the garrison wives and children. Archaeological material from the 1843-1853 Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment privy debris is currently being analysed at Parks Headquarters in Ottawa to elicit information related to domestic life at the Fort for site interpreta-

tion purposes. Assemblages from other areas of the site, gun platforms, palisades, earthworks, pave, etc. are being inventoried and assigned to various phases of the site occupation (19th century Militia Periods, Fenian raids, 20th century caretaker, etc.). Researchers interested in reviewing material from Fort Wellington and other Ontario Region assemblages are encouraged to do so. Inquiries of interest can be addressed to:

Suzanne Plousois, ORO Canadian Parks Service  
111 Water St. E.  
Cornwall, Ontario K6H 6S3.  
Ph. (613) 938-1242. FAX (613) 938-5785.

## Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

## Cap Tourmente National Wildlife Preserve

Archaeological excavation and monitoring of consolidation work undertaken at the Petite farm of the Cap Tourmente National Wildlife Preserve revealed the presence of numerous architectural and other material culture remains attesting to the occupation of the site from the time of the first farm built by Champlain in 1626 until the present. Research was conducted by Jacques Guimont, assisted by Marie-Claude Morin and Christian Roy for the Canadian Parks Service. Funding for the project was provided by the Canadian Wildlife Service, owner of the site.

### The First Farm (1626-1628)

A number of structural elements probably dating from the first farm built on the site have come to light. These appear to be the remains of a single, all-purpose building which would have included a dwelling as well as storage and stable areas. It was built of posts and earth and probably thatched. Such a construction accords with Champlain's description of the first farm dwellings at Cap Tourmente, built in 1626 and destroyed by the Kirke brothers in 1628. At least one of the rooms was found to have had a floor of wooden planks. It is also likely that another room was floored with small ceramic tiles. The other floors might have been of beaten earth. Few domestic artifacts are associated with this building. However, a few grains of corn and a rough earthenware container still holding some carbonized beans were found.

Remains of related constructions include those of what may have been a cellar or icehouse dug right into the natural clay. Fragments of three French glass containers lay on the wood floor of this structure.

### The Second Farm (1633?-1664)

Certain masonry remnants found in the basement of the existing farmhouse may belong to this second period of occupation. The same applies to other masonry wall sections found on the east side of the present house and to the masonry foundations under the existing west wall of the building. A masonry lined well located on the north side of the existing structure most probably also relates to this period. It contained several coarse earthenware sherds of both French and local manufacture (mainly bowls and terrines), the handle of an unidentified tool and a handmade leather shoe.

The material in the well seems to date, on first examination, from the second half of the 17th century, at the latest.

### The Seminary Farm (1664-1969)

The existing house is thought to have been built between 1692 and 1732, but it is possible that the central part of the house is older and corresponds to the one that was there when Monseigneur Laval acquired the property in 1664. The house was extended both eastward and westward in the late 17th century or the early decades of the 18th. At the same time, a new chapel was built on the east side (the foundation of which was partially excavated).

Much evidence of the occupation of the house has been gathered, notably items relating to food and tools. There were many coarse earthenware containers of both French and local origin (including terrines), a pewter plate and several knife blades. Among the tools were two axes, an adze, a wood chisel, a file, a sickle and an ice saw. Significant numbers of mammal and bird bones have turned up, testifying to the diet of the occupants.

The house was partly destroyed during the bombardments of 1759, as is shown by traces of fire. Evidence of more recent transformations, including the construction in the mid-19th century of a veranda running the full length of the south side of the house, were also recorded.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

Yentsch, Anne Elizabeth, and Mary C. Beaudry, eds.

1992 *The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in Honor of James Deetz*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. Cloth-bound, 447 pages, illustrations (maps, diagrams, site and artifact photos, etc.), index. Catalog #TP8854; ISBN 0-8493-8854-6. Order from CRC Press, Inc., 2000 Corporate Blvd., NW, Boca Raton, FL 33431 or call toll-free 1-800-272-7737. \$79.95

A festschrift for one of historical archaeology's leading scholars, this book contains 21 original essays by students and colleagues of James Deetz, as well as a foreword and postscript. The book draws on the seminal influence of James Deetz's work on American culture and merges history, folklore, anthropology, African-American, Native American, and gender studies. The essays illustrate the power and potency of folk beliefs, how myths of the past are constantly remade. The authors show how people use objects to converse about themselves, their worlds, and relationships with others. The emphasis is on context, ethnography, ordinary and extraordinary men, women, and children. Here is local history in material form as well as stories of global expansion and culture contact. Contributors: Elizabeth Attias, James W. Baker, Janice Bailey-Goldschmidt, Mary C. Beaudry, Joanne V. Bowen, Kathleen Bragdon, Ian W. Brown, Linda Derry, Edwin Detblefsen, Catherine Gravlin-Billheimer, Martin Hall, Faith Harrington, Daniel W. Ingersoll, Rhys Isaac, William Kelso, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Mark P. Leone, Larry McKee, Ivor Noel Hume, Adrian Praetzelis, Mary Praetzelis, Carmel Schrire, William S. Simmons, Leslie C. Stewart-Abernathy, Dell Upton, and Anne Elizabeth Yentsch.

*Documentary Archaeology in the New World* (1988), edited by Mary C. Beaudry, is being reprinted by Cambridge University Press

in paperback. CUP expects to have copies in stock by May 1993. The price of the paperback version has not yet been determined, but it should be reasonable enough that students can afford it if teachers order it for their classes.

Bell, Edward L.

1995 *Historical Archaeology at the Hudson Poor Farm Cemetery*. Occasional Publications in Archaeology and History No. 5. Boston, Massachusetts Historical Commission. 104 + xiv pages, illustrated (historical and site maps, historical photographs, artifact drawing), tables, bibliography, index, alkaline paper, paperback.

Available only from the State House Bookstore, Division of the Office of the Massachusetts Secretary of State Michael J. Connolly, State House, Rm. 116, Boston, MA 02133. \$5.60 (\$7.80 by mail for Mass. addresses; \$8.00 outside Mass.; inquire for price outside U.S.)

*Historical Archaeology at the Hudson Poor Farm Cemetery* is a detailed study of a cemetery used between 1825 and 1866 to inter late residents of a town almshouse, and possibly other people who lacked the means for private burial. The cemetery, its existence and location lost in the passing of time and memory, was rediscovered in 1989 by a local historical commission. The Massachusetts Historical Commission provided technical assistance in archaeology and historic preservation to the Town of Hudson when the site, located on private property, was threatened by active sand and gravel operations and industrial development. This proactive approach marked the first time MHC was able to directly intervene to preserve a cemetery before graves were exposed.

Extensive documentary research provided details on the nature of poor relief at the almshouse. The Hudson Poor Farm was established in 1821 and in operation until 1942. The 121-year operation of the almshouse witnessed all of the major trends of poor relief in Massachusetts: from warning out the "wandering" poor who were shuffled from town to town; to auctioning and boarding out indigents; "outdoor relief" for town residents; the vagaries of municipal support at the almshouse; institutionalization; the implementation of New Deal Programs following the Great Depression; and to the major social and economic changes during World War II leading to a more centralized system of welfare by the federal government and the Commonwealth. Limited archaeological testing in combination with documentary research led to the identification and interpretation of the cemetery boundaries. Only one grave appears to have been marked, using a tablet-type headstone and footstone made of marble or white limestone. The integrity of the cemetery was evaluated based on stratigraphic information, which also yielded surprising evidence of a prehistoric component as well as a 1936 brush fire. Management recommendations for the care and treatment of the historic site were provided. Several appendices of historical data include demographic information on the inmates, details of funeral-related expenses, and rules and regulations for the poor farm; an archaeological base map, artifact catalogue, and a model preservation restriction were also provided.

This report will be of interest as a case study to archaeologists involved with locational testing of cemeteries, to historians interested in the history of poor relief, to genealogists, and to all those interested in the history and archaeology of local places.

Heimmer, Don H.

1992 *Near-Surface, High Resolution Geophysical Methods for*

*Cultural Resource Management and Archeological Investigations*. Geo-Recovery Systems, Inc., Golden, Colorado. Submitted to Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado, Purchase Order No. PX-1242-11373, 1992. ix + 143 pp., figures, appendices, bibliography. Copies available from Interagency Archeological Services, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

#### "Le Premier Palais de L'Intendant" Site, Quebec City

The CELAT of Laval University has recently released several reports describing successive archaeological excavations conducted during the last few years on one of the most important historic sites of Quebec City:

Anne Desgagne

*Le site du Premier palais de l'intendant a Quebec: Rapport preliminaire de la cinquieme campagne de fouilles (1986)*, Rapports et memoires de recherches du Celat, no. 19, March 1991, Quebec, Universite Laval.

Annie Queanel

*Le site du Premier palais de l'intendant a Quebec: Rapport preliminaire de la sixieme campagne de fouilles (1988)*, Rapports et memoires de recherches du Celat, no. 20, December 1991, Quebec, Quebec, Universite Laval.

Paul-Gaston L'Anglais, Richard Fiset and Nicole Dorion

*Le site du Palais de l'intendant a Quebec, Travaux divers en archeologie*, Rapports et memoires de recherches du Celat, no. 21, December 1991, Quebec, Universite Laval.

Helene Cote

*Le site du Premier palais de l'intendant a Quebec: Rapport preliminaire de la huitieme campagne de fouilles (1989)*, Rapports et memoires de recherches du Celat, no. 22, December 1992, Quebec, Universite Laval.

These reports, in French, are available from:  
CELAT - Faculte des lettres  
Universite Laval  
Quebec, Quebec G1K 7P4  
Fax: (418) 656-2019 (\$12.00 CDN each)

#### Research Bulletins from the Canadian Parks Service

The Canadian Parks Service has recently published two Research Bulletins pertaining to archaeological research conducted in Quebec:

Gisèle Piedalue

*Prisoners in Quebec City: The Ongoing Saga*. Environment Canada, Parks Service, Research Bulletin No. 298, 1992.

In the winter of 1990-1991, a section of the terreplein of the St. Louis curtain was excavated as part of the restoration of the

Esplanade powder magazine. In the course of this work two graves were found. The Research Bulletin presents the results of this emergency operation.

*Archaeological Excavation at Fort Lennox National Historic Site*. Environment Canada, Parks Service, Research Bulletin No. 299, 1992.

A summary of results concerning archaeological interventions conducted in the area of two British-built masonry storehouses (early 19th century to present). Remains of a partially excavated late 18th century blockhouse are also discussed. Fort Lennox, a National Historic Site, is located on an island in the Richelieu River, only a few kilometers north of the American border.

These Research Bulletins are available free of charge, in either French or English, by writing to the following address:

Research Publications  
Canadian Parks Service  
1600 Liverpool Court  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

#### BEADS: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers

Volume 3 of *BEADS: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* recently rolled off the presses. It is a hefty issue, containing 104 pages, seven of which are color plates. The contents include five book reviews and four articles dealing with various aspects of bead research around the world:

The Mohawk Glass Trade Bead Chronology: ca. 1560-1785, by Donald A. Rumrill

French Beadmaking: An Historic Perspective Emphasizing the 19th and 20th Centuries, by Marie-Jose and Howard Opper.

The Beads from Oudespost I. A Dutch East India Company Outpost, Cape, South Africa, by Karlis Karklins and Carmel Schrire  
L'Impiraressa: The Venetian Bead Stringer, by Irene Ninni, translated by Lucy Segatti

The journal is available for \$14.50 (U.S.) postpaid. Make check or money order payable to the Society of Bead Researchers and send to:

Karlís Karklins  
SBR Editor  
802-2850 Cedarwood Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8Y4  
Canada

Copies of Volume 1 and 2 of *BEADS* are also available at the same price as Volume 3. The articles include:

Volume 1 (1989)

A Study of the Beads from an 18th-19th-Century Burial Site in Senegal, West Africa, by Marie-Jose and Howard Opper

Beads of the Early Islamic Period, by Peter Francis, Jr.

Beads as Chronological Indicators in West African Archaeology: A Reexamination, by Christopher DeCorse

The Beads of St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles, by Karlís Karklins and Norman P. Barka

Bohemian Glass Beadmaking: Translation and Discussion of a 1913

German Technical Article, by Lester A. Ross with Barbara Pflanz

Volume 2 (1990)

Observations and Problems in Researching the Contemporary Glass-Bead Industry in Northern China, by Roderick Sprague

Beadmaking in Islam: The African Trade and the Rise of Hebron, by Peter Francis, Jr.

Trade Beads from Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver (1829-1860), Vancouver, Washington, by Lester A. Ross

Dominique Bussolin on the Glass-Bead Industry of Murano and Venice (1847), by Karlis Karklins with Carol F. Adams

Perforated Prehistoric Ornaments of Curacao and Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles, by Jay B. Haviser

## SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

### **Boston University Summer Term Archaeological Field School**

June 21 - July 30, 1993

Location: Newbury, Massachusetts

Site: Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm

Period of Site Occupation: Historical

Director: Dr. Mary C. Beaudry

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. 1680) 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.

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.

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: \$1495.00

Room and Board: \$850.00

Academic Credit: 8 credits, graduate or undergraduate.

Application Deadline: May 31, 1993

Contact Address/Telephone:

Dr. Mary Beaudry, Boston University  
Department of Archaeology  
675 Commonwealth Avenue  
Boston, Massachusetts 02215  
(617) 353-3415

### **Mary Washington College/Stratford Hall Plantation Summer 1993 Field School in Landscape Archaeology**

Mary Washington College's Department of Historic Preservation, in cooperation with the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, is sponsoring a summer field school in landscape archaeology at Stratford Hall Plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Stratford Hall, home of the prominent Lee family, is currently developing a long term research program that includes historical studies, architectural history and restoration, and archaeology.

The archaeological field school marks a significant component of the research program, and one that will be in direct contact with the visiting public. The field school's investigations will focus on the immediate landscape surrounding the plantation manor house, an early Georgian mansion of architectural renown. This area held numerous activities of the Lee family and the plantation's African-American community from the early eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. The archaeological investigations will examine the structure and evolution of this landscape, as well as its cultural use and meanings.

Topics covered in the course include archaeological field methods, landscape archaeology, history and archaeology in the Chesapeake region, and historical research relevant to Stratford Hall Plantation. Students will receive hands-on training in historical archaeology on a daily basis. Evening programs will offer additional opportunities for research, individual study and recreation. A speaker series will present the viewpoints of regional scholars on landscape and public archaeology.

The six week field school will be held May 18th through June 26th. Students will reside on the plantation property, a scenic estate of 1500 acres bordering the Potomac River. Stratford Hall is approximately 40 miles southeast of Fredericksburg.

For further information please contact Professor Douglas Sanford, Senior Archaeologist, Department of Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358, (703) 899-4670.

### **Plymouth State College Nautical Archaeology Field School**

Hart's Cove at the mouth of the Piscataqua River near Portsmouth, N.H., will be the location of a field school in nautical archaeology. The field school is sponsored by the Institute for New Hampshire Studies and the Heritage Studies program at Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire.

Students, undergraduate and graduate, will be introduced to basic underwater archaeological techniques including excavation, documentation, and field conservation procedures at the wreck site of an unidentified sailing vessel believed to date to the 18th century or possibly earlier. The site, ranging in depth from 15 to 30 feet, includes lower-most hull structure, ballast, and structural debris.

Applicants must be SCUBA qualified with some open water experience; provide their own equipment, except tanks; and be in good health, attested by a physician's statement. Housing will be provided at the University of New Hampshire, about a half hour drive from the site. Lunches will be provided; other meals are the responsibility of the students. Enrollment will be limited to eight students.

## SUMMER INTERNSHIPS IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Hermitage will host its fifth year of internships in historical archaeology during the summer of 1992. The program is intended for advanced undergraduates and early-phase graduate students who have had some field training and are looking for more experience in a research-oriented setting.

Fieldwork in 1993 will focus on several foundations and other subsurface archaeological features adjacent to the Jackson family mansion. The area was a center of plantation activities, as well as the site of several dwellings occupied by slave families. Interns will participate in initial testing and survey, block excavation, and laboratory processing and analysis.

Interns will be provided with food and housing and will receive a stipend of \$1000 for the five week term. Those chosen for the program will be responsible for their own transportation to the site, fifteen miles east of Nashville.

Program Schedule: Session I: May 30 to July 3  
Session II: July 11 to August 14

Application is by letter, which should include a summary of education and field experience, a statement detailing your specific interest in the program, and a session preference. Applicants also need to have a letter of recommendation sent under separate cover. Send letters and inquiries to: Dr. Larry McKee, Staff Archaeologist, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN 37076. Application deadline is April 10.

## THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP / DEMANDE D'ADHESION

	Rates	
	U.S.	CDN
_____ Individual / ordinaire	\$ 20.00	\$ 23.00
_____ Student / etudiant	\$ 12.00	\$ 13.00
_____ Joint* / conjoint*	\$ 25.00	\$ 28.75
_____ Fellow** / associe**	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00
_____ Life / a vie	\$500.00	\$575.00
_____ Business / entreprise	\$ 40.00	\$ 46.00
_____ Non-Profit Organization / organisme sans but lucratif	\$ 30.00	\$ 34.50

\* For any two people at the same mailing address.  
Receive only one copy of publications.

\* Pour deux personnes de la meme adresse postale.  
Elles ne recoivent qu'un seul exemplaire des  
publications.

Make checks payable to CNEHA /

Etablir les cheques a l'ordre du: CNEHA.

Name/Nom \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Adresse \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

JULY 1993

NUMBER 25

### CONTENTS

1993 ANNUAL MEETING, PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE	1
UPDATE—Northeast Historical Archaeology	1
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	2
CURATION: WHERE ARE WE NOW?	2
JOB ANNOUNCEMENT	3
UPCOMING CONFERENCES	3
CURRENT RESEARCH	4
Connecticut	4
New Hampshire	4
Maine	4
New York State	5
New Jersey	6
Pennsylvania	6
Maryland	7
Virginia	7
West Virginia	9
SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL	10
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION	10

### PRE-REGISTRATION ANNOUNCEMENT COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

1993 ANNUAL MEETING  
STRAWBERRY BANKE MUSEUM  
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
OCTOBER 22-24, 1993

Come to the welcoming city of historic Portsmouth for a colorful fall weekend on the banks of the Piscataqua River. Take advantage of walking tours to historic houses in this city once celebrated for its beautiful doorways. You will have the opportunity to visit Strawberry Banke Museum, portraying over 300 years of neighborhood change, from the earliest days of settlement to the 20th century. Remember, this is a precedent-setting museum with a 1950s duplex apartment and a mid-1940s wartime "Little Corner Store."

Preliminary program plans include plenary sessions on Portsmouth, N.H., areas of Maine, contributed papers, and a poster session. Also on the schedule are a social evening in the 18th century Pitt Tavern at Strawberry Banke; and the opportunity to enjoy New England seafood on Saturday evening at Newick's award-winning seafood restaurant. Added offerings are a field trip to Pemaquid, Maine, and workshops on glass and ceramics.

### UPDATE— Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Since my April report we have received almost all of the outstanding manuscripts we were expecting, with the result that the editorial office will be busy over the summer getting two volumes of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* ready for the printer. We hope to have one to you before the annual meeting in October and the second to you by the end of the year.

One of the two volumes is the long-awaited memorial volume for Bert Salwen, which will be a double issue (Volume 20 and 21, 1991-92). From what I have seen so far, I think it will have been well worth the wait. It contains more than a dozen articles by Salwen's colleagues and former students covering almost every aspect of Bert's wide-ranging interests.

Volume 22 (1993) is also in hand, and its publication will serve to bring us up to date in our publication program for the first time during my editorship! We won't celebrate until it's actually in the mail to you, though! This volume will contain articles on a variety of topics. Among them is a study of lightning conductors from the

### COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet  
Newsletter Editor:  
David Starbuck  
P.O. Box 147  
Port Edward, New York 12828  
(518) 747-2926

Esplanade powder magazine in Quebec City, a summary of the historical archaeology of Saybrook Point, Connecticut, a discussion of the archaeological evidence for the orphanage at the Schuyler Mansion, New York, and an examination of the analysis of death records as an aid to the interpretation of skeletal remains from a 19th-century cemetery in Ontario.

While it is great to be able to report we are on the verge of putting the journal on schedule, we have a lot of work ahead of us to make sure it really happens. We hope we will be able to keep the journal on schedule from now on. In order to do this, we need manuscripts! Many people tell me they're about to send something to the journal, but, as you will gather from looking over the contents of the last few volumes, only a few people really follow through. What better time than now, or at least in the next few months? And remember, we welcome summary field reports of article length. Even with the encouraging expansion of publication in our field, it is clear that short field reports on historical sites seldom see the light of day. We hope to start lining up a stunning table of contents for Volume 23, which we have every hope of publishing in 1994. We hope to continue to offer you wide coverage of historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports with artifact studies and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). And we also welcome commentary and opinion pieces — now that we expect to be on schedule, we can promise that such pieces will at least have greater timeliness!

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

We are fortunate to have an article by Lysbeth Acuff on the curation of archaeological collections in this issue of the Newsletter. She promises to send us more such articles in the future, and she welcomes your comments.

Also, we are looking for new state editors for Rhode Island and West Virginia, as well as for New York City. (Daniel Pagano, who has been doing a great job for New York City over the years, has now taken a position in Washington, D.C. We wish him the best!) If you would like to be responsible for soliciting news items from New York City, Rhode Island or West Virginia, please contact David Starbuck directly. We need to have these areas well-represented!

### Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9.

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.

### State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878.

DELAWARE: La Ann De Curzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Emerson Baker, York Institute Museum, 371 Main Street, Saco, ME 04072.

MARYLAND: Sitas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawberry Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

NEW JERSEY: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019.

NEW YORK CITY: position open — please contact the editor if you can help.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Paula Zizler, 45 Aspen Ct., Crasson, PA 16630.

RHODE ISLAND: position open — please contact the editor if you can help.

VERMONT: William Murphy, P.O. Box 28, East Middlebury, VT 05740.

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

WEST VIRGINIA: position open — please contact the editor if you can help.

## CURATION: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

Curation, or the long term care of artifact collections and associated data, is getting more attention by archaeologists these days. To bring you up to date, 37 CFR Part 79: Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections is now in effect. Passed in 1990, it outlines the physical requirements for a curation facility and the qualifications for the personnel taking care of these collections among other requirements for federal collections. Some states have gone a step farther and issued state standards which must be followed by those working in the state and preparing collections for curation at the state facility. These standards are more explicit with much of the process spelled out. Typically they specify the archival materials to be used in all aspects of processing and packing collections for their facility. In 1993 at their Annual Meeting in Kansas City the Society for Historical Archaeology approved a set of curation standards for the membership. The Society for American Archaeology has also established a curation committee to work on standards for that society.

While all of these actions are positive steps in the care of collections, their implementation is proving difficult. The lack of curation facilities meeting the standards is a problem. Buildings which include temperature and humidity controls, security systems, and fire detection systems designed for collections preservation are expensive. The question of who should take the lead on providing these facilities and where they should be located has also been discussed. One suggestion is that one of the federal agencies could provide large centralized facilities which would take in the collections from regional areas of the country. Another is that individual collections be subdivided into diagnostic and non-diagnostic material with the diagnostics kept near their point of origin and the non-diagnostic artifacts sent to a large centralized repository. The third suggestion is that curation centers be established in each state for all collections from that state including federal collections, state generated collections, university collections and any others that might be donated. These facilities would be run as research institutions with access and facilities for researchers. All documentary material would be kept in the same facility. This would answer one of the criticisms I have heard most recently concerning the inaccessibility of collections in some institutions and would put the collections within easy geographic reach of graduate students and others working in the state. In all cases the facility must be manned by qualified staff who know both archaeology and proper curation techniques for archaeological collections.

Cost is another unresolved factor. Most curation facilities have to charge to maintain the facility and provide services. Currently this varies widely from state to state. Fortunately some federal agencies are now requiring that curation costs be included in the proposals for projects submitted to them. This has proven beneficial in two ways: the contractors must contact the curation facility prior to the project for the curation cost, and at the same time the standards and packing requirements can be explained so that at the end of the project there are no surprises. This works well for new projects; however, a great many old collections are still out there with no money to pay for rehousing and repacking to meet current curation standards. Some way must be found to deal with this. We cannot write off these collections and lose the data associated with them.

Growing out of the issues mentioned above is the question of deaccessioning parts of collections. Some see the number of collections being generated and the cost of caring for the whole collection as prohibitive. To solve this, proposals have been put forth to deaccession redundant and non-diagnostic materials. Most archaeologists have problems with this. Many feel that new technologies can make these objects as important as those we now consider diagnostic. Given the new analytical techniques that have been developed in the past several years this is a valid concern.

These are a few of the issues and concerns that have been voiced to me and that I have grappled with in implementing the standards in Virginia. I am sure that there are others that you are experiencing and that some of you may have further comments on those I have mentioned. We are hoping you will respond, and we can share concerns and solutions through the CNEHA Newsletter.

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

### The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest: Laboratory Supervisor/Assistant Archaeologist

Experienced professional needed to supervise historical archaeology laboratory at Poplar Forest.

Responsibilities: Reception, processing, conservation, computer cataloging, exhibit of artifacts; conduct research on identification/interpretation of artifacts; assist in field work, report writing and on-site interpretation/tours. Must possess strong written and oral communication skills and the ability to work well with students, volunteers and staff.

Qualifications: BA required, MA preferred in anthropology, history, American Studies or related discipline. Minimum of two years experience in laboratory/field work; substantial knowledge of late eighteenth and nineteenth century material culture with emphasis on the Federal period. Salary negotiable.

Send resume and a list of references to Barbara Heath, Director of Archaeology, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551 by August 15.

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

### Iron Masters Meeting

Scranton and Cornwall, PA.

Oct. 8-10, 1993

Columbus Day Weekend

Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Society for Industrial Archeology, events will include:

a chance to observe and participate in iron bloomery and foundry experiments, opportunities to visit museums, mines and local historic ironmaking sites, a one-day session of reports on completed and ongoing research on historic ironmaking and working sites, and a visit and curator's tour of Cornwall, PA, historic ironworks.

Persons with reports to present, desiring further information on this meeting, or wishing to be included on The Iron Master's Mailing List should contact: Ed Rutsch, R.D. 3, Box 120, Newton, NJ 07860, Phone: (201) 383-6355 Fax: (201) 383-9377.

### Eastern States Archaeological Federation

#### 60th Annual Meeting

October 29-31, 1993

Bangor Motor Inn

Bangor, Maine

Host — The Maine Archaeological Society

Please send suggestions for symposia and individual papers to the Program Chair. Special events will include visits to the Abbe Museum in Acadia National Park and the Maine State Museum in Augusta, among others.

Program Chair:

James B. Petersen  
Archaeology Research Center  
University of Maine at Farmington  
Farmington, ME 04938  
(207) 778-7012  
(207) 778-7024 FAX

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

**National Park Service Architects and Archaeologist to Document Historic New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Power Station at Cos Cob, Connecticut**

Greenwich, Connecticut - The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), a division of the National Park Service, will spend twelve weeks this summer documenting the Cos Cob Power Station. The historic facility was formerly an operating entity of the New Haven Railroad. Co-sponsoring the project are The Town of Greenwich, Connecticut Historical Commission and the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record.

The Cos Cob Plant is being documented because it provided the power for a pioneering American railroad electrification project. Technologies that influenced development of world-wide electrified rail systems were developed at Cos Cob by engineers from the New Haven Railroad and Westinghouse.

The facility was built between 1905 and 1907 to furnish power for the New Haven Railroad's New York Division. It was the first main-line, long distance, electrified railroad in the United States. The project was a trailblazing venture and set standards for the electrification of American railroads.

The summer's field work will be undertaken by a four-person team of student and professional architects and historians. Architectural technicians will measure the building and produce large-format photographs and interpretive drawings. The historical archaeologist will study Cos Cob's history, power generation equipment and the technology that was developed for the project. The team's documentation will be deposited in the Library of Congress with duplicate copies provided for the State of Connecticut archives and the Town of Greenwich.

In operation since 1905-1907, several generations of technology are represented on the site, some of which are buried. The team will conduct some shallow excavations to locate the ca. 1906-1924 resources. Documentary research is planned for the archives at Westinghouse, the New York Central and the New Haven Railroad archives at the University of Connecticut, Storrs.

The team members are: Robert Grzywacz, project supervisor, a New Haven, Connecticut architect in private practice; Thomas Cirillo, architect technician (New York Institute of Technology); Dale Waldron, illustrator (Rhode Island School of Design); Robert Stewart, historical archaeologist, (Central Connecticut State University); and photographer Jet Lowe from the Historic American Engineering Record - Washington office.

## New Hampshire

Reported by: Martha Pinello

**Heritage Studies Program Working on History of Logging Railroad**

Graduate students in the Plymouth State College Heritage Studies M.Ed. program are working on a booklet to be published by the U.S. Forest Service. Robert Robles and Todd Herral have been working on determining the history of land transactions leading to the logging enterprise undertaken by George Van Dyke of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Co. during the turn of the century. Herral, a May 1993 graduate of the Heritage Studies program, and Robles, just finishing his studies, have been working with Dr. Katherine Donahue, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Plymouth State College and Director of the Heritage Studies program, on determining the location of logging camps along the route of the logging railroad, and together with Dr. Bryon Middlekauff, Associate Professor of Geography, and Bruce Millett, a senior undergraduate student in Geography, are responsible for mapping the six-mile-long railroad route. Other undergraduate students at Plymouth State College have assisted in this project, including Benson Goodwin, Priscilla Smeed, Joel Muzzey, and Joshua Fishbein.

## Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

**Pemaquid**

The summer of 1993 will mark the tenth season of excavations on the MC Lot, the site of a second and third quarter seventeenth-century fortified hamlet on Maine's south-central coast. To date, investigations led by Neill DePaoli (University of New Hampshire) have exposed a large earthfast and masonry dwelling/truckhouse, a smithy, and an unidentified building. Excavation of the smithy, discovered in 1992, has unearthed portions of a stone building or forge footing, a substantial quantity of coal, and several early gun parts. The list included hardware to a Spanish miquelet, a matchlock, and a Jacobean (dog) flintlock or snaphaunce, along with a gun lock mainspring preform. These items are likely gunsmithing discards. This season's fieldwork will focus on defining the smithy's size, layout, and range of activities. In addition, DePaoli hopes to determine whether a suspected cellar hole north of the dwelling/truckhouse is a part of this structure, or a separate seventeenth-century structure.

**Conference**

On May 21 the York Institute Museum, in Saco, hosted its fourth annual conference for Maine historical archaeologists. In paper presentations, research updates, and group discussions, the day provides an opportunity for the community to share ideas and compare data. Topics under discussion included settlement patterns and predictive modelling, and usage of Macintosh computers in mapping and data base management. Papers were presented by Alaric Faulkner on reeware tobacco pipes, and Neill DePaoli on the gunsmithing at the MC Lot.

## Biddeford Pool

Laboratory work continues on artifacts excavated by the York Institute Museum in 1991 and 1992 at the Richard Hitchcock site (ca. 1636-1690). The farmstead (which may have been fortified) consisted of at least two main structures, as well as outbuildings, until its burning, presumably by the Saco Indians in 1690 at the outbreak of King William's War. Under the direction of Emerson Baker, excavations in 1992 continued on Structure One in hopes of locating the northern wall of the structure. Instead, a central brick hearth was discovered, along with two small cellars. This means the structure had three cellars (approximately 6' x 7'), but only two were in use at the time the house burned. The house was of earthfast construction, and at least one of the cellars had wooden walls.

## Freeport

Excavations began this year on the Abraham Grant site. This is the latest site to be excavated by the archaeology program at Freeport High School. Now in its twelfth year, this innovative program for seniors is directed by Norman Buttrick. Grant purchased the land in 1758 and was living there by 1760. This spring an edge of the stone cellar was located, however, its dimensions have not yet been determined. Overlooking northern Casco Bay, the site appears to be a typical late-eighteenth-century salt marsh farm. Creamwares and utilitarian redwares are common finds, and some combed yellow slipware has been excavated as well. Gunflints, a rat tailed spoon, and a ca. 1796 Liberty penny have also been recovered. The property is owned by Freeport Historical Society and is on the grounds of its Harraseeket Farm complex.

## New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

### Governor Proclaims Archaeology Week

In recognition of New York State's Archaeology Week held May 9-15, 1993, Governor Mario Cuomo proclaimed that "New York's prehistory and history are rich in cultural diversity as represented by the numerous archaeological sites within our state." Special mention was made of the New York Archaeological Council, the New York State Archaeological Association, and the Professional Archaeologists of New York City who had joined with state and private groups to enhance public awareness of the concern for protecting the state's rich cultural heritage. He then urged that "citizens take the time to learn more about the archaeological resources of the Empire State and the ways we can help to protect and preserve this very important irreplaceable part of our history for the future." The archaeologists of the state of New York were very pleased by the Governor's willingness to respond to this special event and by the strong preservation emphasis in the proclamation.

### Vital Records Index Search Service

The New York State Archives has instituted a new vital records index search service. Researchers can now request a search of the State Department of Health microfiche indexes to vital records. The indexes cover the entire state and span the years 1880-1943 for mar-

riages and deaths, and 1881-1918 for births. These invaluable tools for research are available for public use Monday through Friday in the State Archives research room in Albany. For further information, contact the New York State Archives at (518) 474-8955.

### Museum Folds

The Old Canal Town Museum located in Delavan, New York, has been forced for financial reasons to sell their 36 buildings and their contents. Thus, a significant representation of western New York's cultural heritage has been lost. The new owners plan to sell the architectural artifacts, buildings, and contents to dealers and collectors in the near future at private sale.

### Reburials at Fort William Henry

In a respectful ceremony held on Memorial Day weekend, remains of several soldiers from the French and Indian War who have been on public view for forty years at Fort William Henry in Lake George Village, New York, were reburied. Participants in the ceremony included Chief Paul Waterman of the Onondaga Nation and Lt. Col. John Silvester of Her Majesty's Royal Regiment. The skeletons were first uncovered during an archaeological excavation conducted in the 1950s and were put on display in 1953.

Prior to the reburial, Professor Maria Liston, assistant professor of anthropology at Adirondack Community College, performed scientific tests on the bones. Most of the individuals died of disease, accidents, or amputations rather than directly from their wounds. Some of the skeletons that are most intact or show unique interesting pathogens are going to the Smithsonian for study.

The production crew from The Learning Channel filmed both the analysis activities and the May 30th ceremony for broadcast later in the year.

### Bottle Museum Gets New Home

The National Bottle Museum, located in Ballston Spa, New York, has opened its new home to the public. Located at 76 Millon Avenue, the museum eventually will expand to the entire first floor of the building. During the summer of 1993, the museum will be open from 10 AM to 4 PM daily through September. The museum researches and exhibits 18th and 19th century bottles and bottle-making tools.

### Bureau of Historic Sites 1993 Archaeology Field Season Begins

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites (Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation) have conducted excavations at Crailo, Stony Point Battlefield, Senate House, Schoharie Crossing, and Clermont State Historic Sites since the middle of April 1993.

Test units at Crailo, an 18th century Dutch house located in Reusselaer, New York, revealed occupation levels and artifacts dating to the early 18th century, as well as a major landscape change that took place on the property in the early 19th century during what appears to be major restoration work on the house. Although testing at Stony Point Battlefield (Rockland County) and the Senate House in Kingston were largely negative, those at Schoharie Crossing, Fort Hunter, New York, located ground levels dating to the mid-18th century when both Iroquois and colonial settlements centered around Queen Anne's Chapel. At Clermont, home of the Livingston fami-

ly, near Germanstown in the Hudson Valley, a magnetometer survey was conducted in an area of the site where Black slaves were believed to have lived. The survey once graphed on the computer showed a few high readings that will be further studied.

The rest of the field season will include projects at Johnson Hall, John Jay, and Crown Point State Historic Sites.

## New Jersey

Reported by: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

### Archaeological Society of New Jersey Vocational Certification Program

In 1991, the ASNJ offered to its members the opportunity to participate in a special program for non-professional enthusiasts to learn more about the field of archaeology. Approximately 20 members have been attending lectures since the inception of the program on a wide range of topics in both prehistoric and historic archaeology, with particular emphasis on New Jersey issues. The program began with a series of introductory lectures on anthropology, archaeology, culture and general theory. The next series of lectures pertained to the archaeological record, and covered the culture history of New Jersey, the interpretation of archaeological sites and artifacts, methods of historical and documentary research, site mapping and surveying, and lab and field techniques. The third series of lectures pertained to cultural resource management, at the federal, state and local levels. We discussed how public archaeology functions in this country and how citizens can productively contribute to CRM efforts. The final set of lectures gave instruction in how to manage a project, be it field project, a National Register nomination, or developing historic preservation in your own town. These topics were selected to provide a foundation for the course participants to pursue their own final projects, which generally fall into one of the above categories. The program included exams at the end of each set of lectures and the final project, which will be reviewed by a team of professionals to be selected by the program committee. At our January ASNJ meeting, we plan on presenting certificates to all participants who successfully complete the course requirements.

Throughout the course, the ethical issues in archaeology have been stressed; for example, professional supervision of all excavation, sensitivity to the people whose cultures are represented archaeologically, and curation issues. At this time, the ASNJ has not determined when we will be offering another course like this. It will depend upon interest and willingness on the part of ASNJ members to manage such a program. For more information, contact Liza Miller, Program Coordinator, at (609) 397-8938.

## Pennsylvania

Reported by: Paula Zitzler

### Archeology Week '93

The third annual Archeology Week in Pennsylvania will be celebrated October 9 through 17 with the theme "Save Our Past for the Future." As in the past, Archeology Week is sponsored jointly by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,

the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc., and the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council. Archaeologists throughout the state are encouraged to participate by offering lectures, slide programs, site tours or other events to the public. State-wide events, such as a student essay contest, are also being planned. A special newsletter series has been developed for archaeologists, teachers, libraries and museums that offers tips and suggestions for organizing an Archeology Week event of your own. To receive the newsletter or to request copies of the limited edition poster (available in September), contact:

Beverly Mitchum  
Bushy Run Battlefield  
P.O. Box 468  
Harrison City, PA 15636  
Phone: (412) 527-5584

### America's Industrial Heritage Project

In conjunction with an on-going program of technical assistance to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, the National Park Service is conducting archaeological investigations at various historical and industrial sites in western Pennsylvania. Established by Congress in 1988 as an agency of the Department of the Interior, the Commission seeks to develop partnerships between federal, state and local governments and private entities dedicated to the preservation of the industrial heritage of a nine-county region in southwestern Pennsylvania. The Commission's Congressional mandate includes the promotion, through public interpretation of sites in the region, of regional tourism and economic revitalization.

The Eastern Applied Archeology Center of the National Park Service's Denver Service Center is currently conducting excavations at two AIHP sites. Both projects will gather archaeological information to support the Service Center's design and development program and to insure that site development complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

### West Overton Village

West Overton, in East Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, is a small 19th century industrial village which developed around the Henry Overholt farmstead. A successful distillery was established by Overholt's descendants during the second decade of the 19th century. Later in the century a bank of coke ovens was established to exploit local coal deposits. The site is also notable as the birthplace of Henry Clay Frick.

Under a contract with the National Park Service, Louis Berger & Associates completed an archaeological overview (draft) and base maps of the site. These documents identify historic structures and features, such as walls and privies, known or suspected to have existed, and provide details of their locations, functions, and construction history.

Archaeological testing this summer will initiate the process of "ground-truthing" the background study. The focus will be the area around the original Overholt farmstead. Additional testing at other areas of the site is expected in late summer or early fall.

This program is being conducted in association with the West Overton Museums, owners and administrators of the site.

## **Saltsburg Canal Park**

A canal heritage park is being established in Saltsburg, located in Indiana County, to preserve and interpret the remains of the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal and to tell the story of the canal's Western Division. Saltsburg still retains the aura and integrity of a mid-19th century canal town due to the existence of many canal-era buildings and because very little development has occurred within the canal right-of-way.

Archaeological testing was conducted by Louis Berger and Associates at the site of Lock #8 in October and November, 1990. The goals of the project were to determine the location, configuration, and construction details of the lock and associated features, and to assess the integrity and condition of the remains of the lock itself. The excavations determined that the lock retained very little integrity for restoration purposes. There were only a few remaining intact structural features associated with the lock. Almost all of the cut stone of the lock's interior walls had been removed, as well as much of the rubble stone backing. Only the lowermost two to three courses of cut stone had been preserved, as well as what appears to be a section of a gate.

A program of archaeological testing was conducted during May 1992 by Louis Berger and Associates. The investigations were designed to provide information on the nature and condition of the historic resources within the project area. Excavations at Point Street revealed a series of masonry piers placed at irregular intervals across the canal prism and banks. These piers appeared to have been bridge abutments, supporting a span over the canal. Near a canal-era warehouse and store located on the banks of the canal, two masonry walls were exposed paralleling the canal. These walls allowed packet boats to moor flush to the canal bank, increasing the efficiency of freight handling from boat to shore. The foundation and other deposits associated with the Saltsburg Glass Company were discovered in an area proposed for playground and picnic facilities.

Additional testing and mitigation work was conducted by GAI Consultants in May, June and July 1993. Excavations near the warehouse and store have exposed additional sections of the stone mooring wall, although the southern end of the wall has not yet been located. Remnants of another cut-stone wall and masonry pier were also located. The wall is perpendicular to the canal and parallel to the south side of Point Street. The pier may have been a bridge abutment for a span over the canal at Point Street. The wall may have been used for retaining fill.

These investigations were conducted in co-operation with the Saltsburg Borough Council.

For additional information, contact Jed Levin or Edward Morin at:  
National Park Service  
Applied Archeology Center  
12200-A Plum Orchard Drive  
Silver Spring, MD 20904  
Phone: (301) 344-6260

## **Maryland**

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### **Galesville**

The Archaeological Society of Maryland, with the assistance of the Maryland Historical Trust, recently completed a week-long Ar-

chaeological Field School for avocational archaeologists at the Steward Shipyard site near Galesville in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The field school included both an underwater and terrestrial component. The Steward Shipyard site was occupied in the later 18th century and was burned by the British during the American Revolution. The underwater work was directed by Bruce Thompson of the Maryland Historical Trust, while the terrestrial work was under the direction of John Seidel of the University of Maryland. The artifacts recovered in the land excavation fit perfectly with the historically recorded dates of the site. Numerous features were discovered and several were tested. Among these were the remains of a post supported building and a small storage cellar. Many of the artifacts and several of the features show evidence of burning which doubtlessly relate to the British raid. Analysis of the recovered material will be undertaken at the University of Maryland, College Park and at the Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville.

### **Baltimore**

In conjunction with Maryland's first annual Archaeology Week (May 20-28, 1993), the Center for Urban Archaeology announced the opening of the Brewers' Park Archaeology Trail, "Fragments of Life: Preserving Baltimore's Archaeological Heritage." Opening ceremonies were held on the 21st of March, 1993. The dedication marks the 10th anniversary of the Great Baltimore Brewery Dig project which inaugurated the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (B.C.U.A.). The Peters/Clagett Brewery was established in 1873 and was among the largest in the United States by 1812. The archaeology trail is an opportunity for adult visitors and school children to experience an important piece of Baltimore's past. The trail identifies the archaeological feature of Brewer's Park through interpretive signage and the history of the site with a self-guided tour and offers a school activity for secondary schools.

Under the direction of Lisa De Leonardis, the B.C.U.A. recently completed intensive archaeological investigation of Dorsey Road Station in Northern Anne Arundel County, Maryland, on behalf of the Mass Transit Administration in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Although the project area was situated in an environmental setting conducive to prehistoric settlement, little prehistoric material was recovered. In other news from the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, two student internship projects were recently completed. Mona Coruwell from the University of Maryland Baltimore County assisted with the research and graphic design of a report associated with the Bond Terminal Building in Fells Point, Baltimore, Maryland. Dave Ferraro from the Maryland Institute of Art reviewed research conducted for the Peters/Clagett Brewery in order to produce four artistic renderings of the site from 1783-1950.

## **Virginia**

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

### **The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest**

Archaeologists spent the spring preparing for the start of the 'bricks-and-mortar' stage of restoration at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's retreat villa in Bedford County, Virginia. Upcoming structural repairs and the installation of a new drainage system around the perimeter of the house necessitated archaeological in-

vestigations of the south portico, northeast and northwest faces of the structure, and along a 290' proposed drain line. Intact stratigraphy yielded numerous Jefferson and later nineteenth century household artifacts. Planting features representing two of Jefferson's ornamental tree clumps were uncovered northeast and northwest of the house. Archaeologists also uncovered scaffold holes, relating to the construction of and later repairs to the house, beneath a modern concrete floor at the south portico.

During the summer of 1993, two Jefferson period sites will be investigated. Staff will be joined by students in the fifth annual Poplar Forest-University of Virginia archaeological field school and participants in a one week course entitled "Digging, Learning and Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Poplar Forest." The first site is located approximately 200' southeast of the main house, where previous excavations uncovered the remains of early nineteenth century planting beds. This area will be expanded in an effort to uncover the outline of the original garden enclosure and the layout of the garden. Another site, located during testing earlier this spring, may represent an early nineteenth century slave quarter. A backfilled root cellar containing numerous animal bones (representing domestic and wild species), buttons, vessel glass, ceramics, burnt clay, and nails has been partially excavated. The site will be expanded to locate associated structural remains. An early nineteenth century map records a fence line which defined the eastern edge of Jefferson's 61 acre curtilage in the area, and additional testing will be carried out in an attempt to locate this important landscape feature.

During a violent thunderstorm in early June, the building which houses the archaeology laboratory, offices of the restoration coordinator and interpretation coordinator, and a small research library, lost its roof. Fortunately, there was minimal damage to the archives and no damage to the archaeological collections. However, summer laboratory work will be carried out in a tent adjacent to the roofless building, which should be repaired by late July.

#### Center for Archaeology Research, The College of William and Mary

Staff members from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research recently completed two Phase II archaeological evaluations on two sites associated with the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Gloucester Town settlement in Gloucester County, Virginia. These investigations were sponsored by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) as part of the proposed Route 17 Toll Booth project. The studies evaluated Sites 44GL355 and 44GL357, previously identified during Phase I surveys (Higgins and McCartney 1991; Higgins et al. 1992, 1993), in terms of criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District.

A total of 17 sites have been identified within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, established in 1985. These include many domestic and military-related sites and span over two hundred years of intensive occupation. Extensive archaeological investigations within the Archaeological District have taken place within and adjacent to the campus. The remains of 18 colonial buildings and hundreds of other features have been identified within the Archaeological District. Associated with these structures were wells, trashpits, fence line postholes, and human graves. In addition, archaeological investigations have identified extant and buried remains of earthworks, including a seventeenth-century bastion, an eighteenth-century gun battery, and a nineteenth-century fortifica-

tion ditch (Hazzard and McCartney 1987). Many of these resources are components of Site 44GL177, identified during the construction of Waterman's Hall. Previous archaeological investigation of this site revealed that its western boundary extends just west of Route 1208. Archaeological monitoring at this location by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 1980 identified the remains of a possible cellar and postholes dating to the eighteenth century (Hazzard and McCartney 1987).

Site 44GL355 is a late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic site, lying adjacent to Route 17 on the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) campus. Systematic testing of the site identified 35 features, including eighteenth- and nineteenth-century trash pits, slot trenches for fences and a possible palisade, and structural remains. The eighteenth-century remains comprise the major component of the site. The results suggest that these resources may have been part of a domestic property owned by Thomas Whiting and his family during the mid-to-late eighteenth century. It is also possible, however, that these resources are associated with a Revolutionary War encampment as suggested by the types of features identified. Historical information suggests that the site lies within the British military fort which garrisoned 700 British soldiers during the 1780s.

The results of the Phase II study indicate that the domestic resources at Site 44GL355 are important contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District as either nonmilitary domestic resources associated with Gloucester Town or domestic remains related to a Revolutionary War period camp. Domestic resources, particularly military-related domestic resources, have not been extensively documented archaeologically within the district.

Site 44GL357 is a nineteenth-century cemetery, located adjacent to Route 17 on the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) campus. The Phase II evaluation of the site identified 42 nineteenth- and early twentieth-century features, including postholes, a trash-filled feature, and at least 6 graves. The results indicate that the graves and related postholes may have been part of a domestic property owned by Edward Dobson and his family during the nineteenth century. The trash-filled feature may be associated with a Civil War camp as suggested by its artifacts and close proximity to a Civil War earthwork (Site 44GL200).

The results of the Phase II study indicate that the cemetery and the trash-filled feature are important contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. Family cemeteries have not heretofore been documented within the District, nor have military-related domestic resources been extensively documented.

#### References Cited

- Hazzard, David K., and Martha W. McCartney  
1987 Rescue efforts to Save the Vanishing Traces of Gloucester Town. *American Archaeology* 6(1):68-80.
- Higgins, Thomas F., III, and Martha McCartney  
1991 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sites for the VIMS Environmental Toxicology and Pathology Research Center, Gloucester Point, Virginia*. On file. William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Higgins, Thomas F., III, Joe B. Jones, Charles M. Downing, Martha McCartney, and Mark R. Weoger  
1992 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Phase II Evalua-*

*nion of Sites 44GL34 and 44GL358 and Boundary Determination of Site 44GL355 Associated with the Route 17 Toll Road and Building Project, Gloucester and York Counties, Virginia.* On file, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Higgins, Thomas F., III, Steven C. Pullins, and Martha McCartney 1993 *Addendum to Phase I Testing of Survey Area #6 for the Proposed Route 17 - Tollbooth Project, Gloucester County, Virginia.* On file, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia.

## West Virginia

Reported by: John T. Eddins

### Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

During the first half of 1993, the Division of Archaeology, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, has been continuing in its archaeological and historical research project focused on Virginus Island. The 13 acre island in the Shenandoah River was the site of an industrializing community in the 19th century. Documented historic occupation on Virginus stretched from the first decade of the 19th century to the 1930s. At its peak, the island supported as many as 200 inhabitants. Over time the craft and industrial facilities on the island included grist and flour mills, cotton mills, an oil mill, a tannery, machine shops, blacksmith shops, a sawmill, an iron foundry, a cooper shop, a company store, rail lines, a depot, and more. Many of these enterprises relied on the water power channeled from the Shenandoah through a developing system of dams, canal, and raceways. Residents of the island included craftsmen, landowners, entrepreneurs, and workers living in individual dwellings, boarding houses, and rowhouse tenements. During the Civil War, the island changed hands several times. Dwellings and factory buildings were occupied for extended periods and used variably, as storage, quarters, and hospital facilities.

The goals of the research on Virginus Island include: 1) a contribution to the delineation of archaeological resources on the island, 2) a sampling of the material culture from different time periods and from a range of occupants, 3) a contribution to the data set used for public interpretation of the island which will include exhibits focusing on the technological and social aspects of industrialization, 4) an evaluation of the impact of flooding on surface and subsurface components of the archaeological record and consideration of possible efforts at stabilization.

Archaeological field work to date in the current project includes: 1) a transit survey by John Ravenhorst to establish a grid system on the island; 2) a geophysical survey to locate subsurface anomalies; 3) mapping of selected above-ground remains by the Institute for Industrial Archaeology, University of West Virginia; 4) excavations at the West Rowhouse site (46JF209) from May through August, 1992, conducted by Eric Larsen; 5) excavations at the Schofield House or East Rowhouse site (46JF211) from August through December, 1992, supervised by John T. Eddins; 6) excavations, from December, 1992, through March, 1993, in a series of trenches to assist cultural landscape planners in the location of a roadway and rail line spur, supervised by Ken Kulp and John Eddins. The West Rowhouse was a unit in a rowhouse structure erected to meet the housing needs of the workforce in the mid-1850s.

The Schofield House site was, prior to 1835, the location of a structure rented by a local craftsman. From the late 1830s into the 1850s, the site served as the house lot of Jesse Schofield, a land owner and principal in several of the businesses on the island. In the mid-1850s, the building was incorporated into the rowhouse and served as tenement for workers till after the turn of the century. Excavations at an additional location, the Wernwag House site, began in May 1993, under the direction of John Eddins. This site served as house lot for L. Wernwag, a bridge-builder, engineer, and inventor, from the 1820s to the 1840s. After the Civil War, the house was occupied by J. McCreight, a principal in a partnership that purchased the island and attempted to revive some of the industrial facilities. In the latter part of the 19th-century and into the 20th, the house lot was inhabited by a succession of workers and clerks.

Laboratory processing, identification, and ANCS cataloging of recovered material culture is being supervised by Cari Young-Ravenhorst. Analysis will represent a continuation and expansion of research themes exemplified in recent projects focused on other areas in Harpers Ferry. The themes will include: 1) changes in social relations, domestic life, health, hygiene, and impacts on the landscape and environment through the 19th century; 2) the physical, social, and economic impacts of industrialization; 3) the impact of the Civil War; and 4) the changing meanings and uses of material culture. Harpers Ferry Park research historians have developed a computerized index of references on census data, deeds, and newspapers and have compiled a history of community social development. Cultural landscape historians have reconstructed changes in landscapes and architectural features over time on the island. Jill Halchin has distilled this and her own research to provide data more specifically tuned to the needs of archaeology. The project is being directed by John T. Eddins, under the supervision of Paul Shackel. Members of the crew making contributions in the field, lab, and research include Mike Lucas, Marcey Jastrab, Anna Borden, Susannah Dean, Jennifer Shamburg, Mark Goleb, Mia Parsons, Anna-Marie York, Gwyneth Duncan, and for a time, Ken Kulp, Nancy Turner, and Vikki Corneli. In addition to work on Virginus Island, Division of Archaeology staff continue to work in other areas of Harpers Ferry Park in order to assist cultural landscape research and to perform necessary cultural resource management evaluations. As one of these efforts, during the spring of 1993, Mike Lucas directed staff members in test excavations in Lower Town in order to pinpoint the location of a 19th-century roadway and sidewalk and assess the nature of cultural material associated with these features.

## SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL

### Nautical Archaeology Field School

Dr. David Switzer, Plymouth State College Professor of History and Consulting Nautical Archaeologist for the State of New Hampshire, will be spending his eighth summer at Hart's Cove, Newcastle, NH. This summer he will lead four students in an underwater archaeology field school. The object of his endeavors will be the examination of 70 feet of lower hull structure of what appears to be a merchant vessel dating from the eighteenth century. He will be collecting dimensional data, making it possible to create a plan of the site.

One of the field school students, Robert Robles, a graduate student in the Plymouth State College M.Ed. program in Heritage Studies, is compiling a list of shipwrecks along the southern Maine, New Hampshire, and northern Massachusetts coasts in order to try to identify potential future sites. At the conclusion of the field school, Robles, a Bristol, CT, native, will be completing the site plan.

## THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP / DEMANDE D'ADHESION

	Rates	
	U.S.	CDN
_____ Individual / ordinaire	\$ 20.00	\$ 23.00
_____ Student / etudiant	\$ 12.00	\$ 13.00
_____ Joint* / conjoint*	\$ 25.00	\$ 28.75
_____ Fellow** / associe**	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00
_____ Life / a vie	\$500.00	\$575.00
_____ Business / entreprise	\$ 40.00	\$ 46.00
_____ Non-Profit Organization / organisme sans but lucratif	\$ 30.00	\$ 34.50

\* For any two people at the same mailing address.  
Receive only one copy of publications.

\* Pour deux personnes de la meme adresse postale.  
Elles ne recoivent qu'un seul exemplaire des  
publications.

Make checks payable to CNEHA /

Etablir les cheques a l'ordre du: CNEHA.

Name/Nom \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Adresse \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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 1993

NUMBER 26

### CONTENTS

SCANDAL ROCKS CNEHA MEMBERSHIP	1
UPDATE—Northeast Historical Archaeology	2
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	2
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: GENERAL SOLICITATION OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3
UPCOMING CONFERENCES	3
CURATION AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT	3
A USER'S GUIDE TO CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES: PART FOUR	4
REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION	7
CURRENT RESEARCH	
Connecticut	8
Massachusetts	11
New York City	11
New York State	13
New Jersey	14
Pennsylvania	15
Maryland	16
Virginia	18
Atlantic Canada	19
Quebec	21
NEW PUBLICATIONS	22

### SCANDAL ROCKS CNEHA MEMBERSHIP

Reported by John L. Seidel, Vice Chair

Membership reports are predictably boring—they don't make good copy, and they're certainly not the first thing you turn to when you open a newsletter. Knowing this, membership chairs sometimes rely on tabloid tactics to get your attention. Yes, this is a membership report with a misleading title. But this is important stuff, so now that we've got you, please keep reading. We've got some news for you and need your help.

Over the past 6 years, membership totals in CNEHA have fluctuated severely. We reached a high of 357 members in 1990, bounced down to 257 in '91, a major drop, and came back up to 344 in '92. A membership list that mimics a yo-yo makes it difficult for any organization to budget, particularly when some of its major expenditures are relatively fixed costs, such as journal publication. It puts a real financial strain on the Council and threatens the existing dues structure. We have therefore tried hard to stabilize membership in the past two years and to bring new people into the organization.

How are we doing so far? In 1993, we sent out membership applications and renewals to everyone who had been a member back through 1989. By the end of March, we had a wretched return of only 239 renewals. As of this writing, membership stands at 313, which is an improvement, but well below last year's total and our 1990 high of 357. On the other hand, a lot of renewals and new memberships always seem to come in during late October, so by the time this is published perhaps we'll be even with the past year's membership total. But the point is, uncertainties make it tough to budget and to ensure timely and high quality publications. We're hoping to avoid the last minute and late renewal syndrome in 1994. Here's how you can help us do that and at the same time help the Council to grow. None of it involves tithing, dedication of your first born or blood sacrifice, so please give it some thought.

\*Renew early. This keeps you on the mailing list and lets us put your dues to work on getting out newsletters and journals. In fact, right now would be a great time to write and mail a check (a renewal form is in this copy). It'll save you a search for the paper work later and save the Council the cost of another mailing.

\*Consider upgrading your membership to that of FELLOW. We realize that not everybody can afford to and that not all members view the Northeast as their primary area of interest. But many of us pay that much for two months of cable TV. If the Northeast is your stomping ground, this is a good way to boost its vitality. (You can also put it on your CV and stick the initials "FCNEHA" behind your name—it may not fool anyone, but it's worth a try.)

#### Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck

PO Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828

(518) 747-2926

*Northeast Historical Archaeology* seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Mary Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

\*If you have a colleague whose membership has lapsed, please encourage him/her to rejoin. If you know of a potential new member, try to sign him up. And if you're not sure of his status, go ahead and ask him, give him a membership form, and be a pest by following up.

\*If you would like membership materials sent to specific individuals or institutions that might be interested, let me know. I'll also gladly take any mailing lists you might have. YOU can reach me at the Dept. of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

I'm also open to any suggestions for increasing membership in CNEHA. Just pop them in the mail (preferably after your '94 dues), and I'll follow up.

## UPDATE— Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beandry, Editor

In my June report I said I hoped to have Volume 20 of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* to you before the annual meeting in October, but you've probably noticed that nothing has arrived in the mail as yet. I have to report yet further unexpected delays—my apologies. Over the summer we worked on copy-editing the memorial volume for Bert Selwen, which will be a double issue. We had intended to get this out as Volume 20/21, but it has now been moved in the sequence and will come out as Volume 21/22.

The CNEHA Executive Board decided to shift the order of publication around for a very simple reason: we simply don't have the funds in our treasury to print two issues before January—probably not even enough for the double issue. Once our 1994 dues are in (see enclosed renewal form), we can move forward with the Selwen memorial volume. As Treasurer Sue Heary put it, renew early and renew often! Actually, you need only renew once, but please don't put it off! Our publication program depends on your membership dues!

So now I can report that we are making every effort to get Volume 20 to you by the end of the year. I gave you a preview of the four articles that make up its contents in my last report; we are rather hoping to have one or two more articles included before we go to press. We don't have much of a backlog, having received only two manuscripts since my last report. This means I don't have anything in hand for Volume 23 (1994). I'd hate to see us slip back just when we are getting close to putting the journal on schedule. So, in addition to your dues, we need your words on paper.

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

This is one of our longest newsletters, thanks to the efforts of our state and provincial editors. The request in our last newsletter for new editors from New York City and West Virginia has fortunately resulted in the appointment of Diane Dallal to cover New York City and John Eddins to cover West Virginia. That leaves just Rhode Island without any representation. Perhaps no historical archaeology is ever conducted in Rhode Island???

Please send all inquiries and reports on current research to the following editors:

### Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9.

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3

### State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878.

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunto, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Emerson Baker, York Institute Museum, 371 Main Street, Saco, ME 04072.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawberry Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

NEW JERSEY: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019.

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, Archaeological Director of New York Unearthed, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Paula Zitzler, 45 Aspen Ct., Cresson, PA 16630.

RHODE ISLAND: position open — please contact the editor if you can help.

VERMONT: William Murphy, P.O. Box 28, East Middlebury, VT 05740.

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, Division of Archaeology, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, P.O. Box 65, Harpers Ferry, WVA 25425.

## NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: GENERAL SOLICITATION OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

The New Jersey Department of Transportation, in an ongoing effort to update and expand its Consultant Information System listing, is seeking an indication of interest from professional engineering, planning and appraising consultants for future transportation projects. Services may include: Highway Engineering, Structural Design, Transportation Planning (all modes), Transportation Management System, Construction Engineering and Inspection, Bridge Inspection, Environmental Studies, Geotechnical Design, Landscape Architecture, Traffic Engineering, Aerial and Topographic Surveys and Mapping, Research and Development or Right of Way Appraising. The names of firms contained in the Consultant Information System, listed by specialties, are made available to appropriate managers throughout the NJDOT when selections of consultant services are being considered.

NJDOT, in accordance with Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1964, 78 Stat. 252.52 U.S.C. and 49 C.F.R., Part 21 issued pursuant to such Act, affords minority/women business enterprises full opportunity to submit an indication of interest in response to this invitation and will not discriminate against any interested firm on the grounds of race, creed, color, sex, age, or national origin in a contract award.

Interested firms will be required to comply with the requirements of N.J.S.A. 10:5-31 et. seq. and all other applicable Equal Employment Opportunity Laws and Regulations.

All interested firms must complete and return an NJDOT Professional Services Prequalification (Form PS-01) as a new submission, or as a replacement of their SA-87 form, already on file. The new Form PS-01 can be requested by writing: New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1035 Parkway Avenue, CN605, Trenton, NJ 08625; Attention: James J. Dixon, Manager, Bureau of Professional Services

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

1994 Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference will be held in Ocean City, Maryland, from April 8-10, 1994. Proposed sessions include: "Late Woodland Archaeological Research in the Mid-Atlantic and Beyond: Models to Investigate," chaired by Roger Moeller (Archaeological Services, P.O. Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751); "Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology: Tools for Management and Research," chaired by Maureen Kavanagh (Office of Research, Survey and Planning, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032); "It's the Law, That's Why: The Effects of OSHA and Other Regulations on Archaeologists," chaired by Louise Akerson (Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, 800 East Lombard St., Baltimore, MD 21202); "Hypothesis Building and Hypothesis Testing in Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic," chaired by John Martin (Center for Public Archeology) Department of Anthropology, Douglass Campus, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 270, New Brunswick, NJ 08903); "Current Research in Historic Archaeology," chaired by Meta Janowitz (Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East

Orange, NJ 07019); and "Current Research in Prehistoric Archaeology," chaired by Douglas McLearn (V.C.U. Archaeological Research Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 1814 West Main St., Box 3029, Richmond, VA 23284).

Please send ideas for additional organized sessions to the overall program chair, Silas D. Hurry, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. Tel: (301) 862-0973.

The ICOMOS International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), located in Montreal (Quebec), Canada, since 1990, is preparing the next international conference which will be held in Montreal, October 11-15, 1994. The theme of ICAHM Montreal 1994 is *Archaeological Remains. In Situ Preservation*. This conference is organized to foster exchanges between all those who are involved in the research and management of archaeological heritage or in the conception and development of projects which enhance archaeological remains. We are particularly counting on your presence because of the type of conference we have opted for, that is to say, open discussions regarding the major issues related to the conservation and enhancement of archaeological elements.

Presentation proposals should be sent to the organizing committee before January 1, 1994. To request information and to submit a presentation proposal, please contact:  
Secretariat Colloque ICAHM Montreal 1994  
Madame Rita Rachele Dandavino  
Service de l'habitation et du developpement urbain  
Ville de Montreal  
303, rue Notre-Dame Est, 5e etage  
Montreal (Quebec), Canada H2Y 3Y8  
Telephone: (514) 872-7531

## CURATION AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

According to an article in *NPS Technical Brief No. 13*, "fully one-third of the states have yet to enact some form of state-level curation legislation to ensure basic care for collections not under Federal jurisdiction." Many excellent projects are being done at the state level that are producing collections that are important for future research and heritage education. What is happening to these collections?

While the states may be slow to react to the curation crisis, the Federal government is moving ahead. Recently the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Technical Center of Expertise issued a brochure offering assistance in managing archaeological collections and designing curation facilities. Designed for Federal agencies holding many collections, it offers an assessment of current conditions, recommendations and guidance in the management of collections and a basic curation facility design that can be modified to meet specific needs.

Another Federal project involved creating a facility for a specific collection. This was reported in the Current Research section of the October 1993 *SHA Newsletter*. An archaeological project on the U.S. Naval Submarine Base in San Diego will be using a converted 1942 igloo bunker on the base as a curation facility. The igloo has been modified to meet the Federal standards in 36 CRF

79 for security and environment. Plans are underway to develop a computer database accessible by modem for those wishing to use the collection. Based on the information in the database, a researcher will know whether the artifacts in this collection meet his research needs. If so, a visit to the facility can be arranged.

These are just two of the recent developments in collections care. If you or your agency have a curacion plan, please let us know. By sharing creative ideas on solving the curacion problem, the collections, future archaeologists and the public will benefit.

For further information see:

Sullivan, Lynne P.

1992 *Managing Archaeological Resources from the Museum Perspective*. Technical Brief No. 13, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Tordoff, Judy D.

1993 Current Research, Pacific West. *The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, No. 26(3):32-33.

1993 *Archaeological Curation and Collections Management*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Technical Center of Expertise, St. Louis, MO.

## A USER'S GUIDE TO CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES: PART FOUR

### Some Thoughts on Classification of White Earthenwares

by George L. Miller

University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

Classification of English white-bodied refined wares has presented a problem for archaeologists. Most classification systems for these wares have been based on visible traits, such as cream color or blue tint to the glaze, or vitrification of the body. Classic definitions for cream, pearl, white, and white granite wares are static and over simplified. All of these wares evolved during their periods of production, and there was a great deal of variety within the types due to the fact that there were well over a hundred potters producing them. William Evans published a collection of formulas for bodies and glazes from a number of potters in 1846 which illustrates the great diversity of formulas used by the various potters for these wares and their glazes (Evans 1970). When one attempts to define the refined white earthenwares by one or two simple traits, they limit our understanding of the evolution of those wares. In the case of the breakdown between whiteware and white granite, the resulting identification will be inconsistent with the way the potters classified and priced their products. Unless the changes in these wares are taken into consideration, the resulting classification will be inconsistent with the classification system used by the potters who made them and the merchant who sold them. In short, if our classification does not match that of the potters and merchants selling the wares, it will not be possible to scale them for the study of purchase patterns.

Static definitions of cream, pearl, white, and white granite wares are useful in establishing chronological control because the types can be associated with limited time periods. Unfortunately, the wares themselves were not static. They evolved as tastes changed, and as a result of competition between the potters to produce cheaper wares. For example, creamware became lighter through time. These changes mean the creamware of the 1760s is different from the CC ware of the 1780s and different still from the CC ware of the 1820s and 1860s. White granite, which evolved from the stone chinias and ironstone in the early 1840s, was almost always vitrified in the early period of production. By the 1870s, however much of it was fired below the temperature necessary to produce a vitrified ware. If one defines white granite on the basis of vitrification, then much of what the potters and merchants would have called white granite in the post-1870 period would be classified as a white ware. This becomes a problem when one is trying to establish the expenditure patterns represented by an archaeological assemblage. For the study of the wares in terms of their cost, it is essential that the classification of the vessels be as consistent as possible with that used by the potters and merchants dealing in the wares. This paper is an attempt to provide some insights on the classification of these wares as they evolved at different points in time.

### Thoughts on the Relationship Among the White Earthenwares, Chinese Porcelain and Bone China

Creamware represented a major change in direction for the Staffordshire pottery industry away from white salt-glazed stoneware and the quest for the secret of porcelain. When Wedgwood perfected his version of creamware, he and his partner Thomas Bentley went on to market it by selling sets to Queen Charlotte of England, and Catherine the Great of Russia. Wedgwood and Bentley were able to promote creamware to the point where it could compete with porcelain in status. This was a major breakthrough for the Staffordshire ceramic industry, and the production of creamware expanded tremendously in the 1760s and 1770s. Popularity, however, does not last forever. As the public grew tired of creamware, the other potters began to experiment to find a product to catch the consumers' attention. The setback that the English porcelain industry had suffered due to the demand created for creamware began to ease, and the porcelain industry again began to advance.

In 1768 William Cookworthy took out a patent for producing a Chinese style hard paste porcelain using kaolin and china stone from Cornwall, England. Richard Champion was able to renew Cookworthy's patent in 1774; however, the use of the kaolin and china stone was available to others so long as they did not produce porcelain (Huges 1960:110). Having the materials to produce porcelain, but not being able to produce it because of Champion's patent, some of the Staffordshire potters began to produce a ware that they called "China glaze" by at least 1775. This is the origin of pearlware (Miller 1987). China glaze can be broken off from pearlware and provide archaeologists with a meaningful chronological indicator. As a ware type, it would have the following characteristics:

1. A blue tinted glaze that gave the whole vessel a bluish tint in imitation of Chinese porcelain.
2. Blue painted and printed patterns in a Chinese style pattern.
3. Some of the vessel forms would be in a Chinese style such as

the handleless Chinese tea bowl shape for cups and undercut foot rings on plates.

As a group, these traits cluster between ca. 1775 and ca. 1812. They seem to be pretty much out of style by the end of the War of 1812. The important thing to keep in mind here is that the bluing was added to copy Chinese porcelain in a product that was called China glaze.

Josiah Wedgwood was under pressure from his partner Thomas Bentley to produce something along the lines of China glaze in the late 1770s (Miller 1987). He referred to his new product as "Pearl White" and referred to it as a whiteware. Wedgwood used the cobalt to make his ware white in appearance, not to make it look like Chinese porcelain. His term never really caught on, and later scholars changed it to pearlware. If we consider the floral painted patterns on vessels in which the bluing can only be seen in the footring as pearlware, then we have a ware that would date from ca. 1780 to ca. 1830. Pearlware starts showing up in underglaze colors such as mustard yellow, olive green, brown and blue around 1795 according to Ivor Noel Hume. These polychrome painted wares are rarely in Chinese style patterns (Reimer 1991).

For the most part, these wares will show up on American sites following the Revolutionary War. The exception would be in areas that were occupied by the British. Pearl white went through its own evolution at the Wedgwood factory where there were at least six formulas for the pearlware body from 1815 to 1846 (Delhom 1977). Pearlware production at the Wedgwood plant continued up into the 20th century. The later pearlware, however, does not have any blue tint so would be classified as a whiteware by historical archaeologists. Llewellyn Jewitt described Wedgwood's pearlware of 1865 as being "not a pearl of great price, but one for ordinary use and of moderate cost" (Godden 1969:396). Some post-1860 Wedgwood pieces are impressed with the "Pearl" as part of the maker's mark. Those that I have seen would be classified as whiteware by archaeologists, which points out the problems in our classification system. Archaeologists have a definition for ware types that is related to a period of time, which is fine. However, there is another classification used by the potters and merchants which evolves. That needs to be kept in mind when working with prices and consumer behavior.

Whiteware has been a major problem for historical archaeologists. Its origins are poorly understood, and until recently very little documentation had been published on its development. We have been using 1820 as the introduction date for whiteware which is the date that Ivor Noel Hume estimates that pearlware was being replaced by whiteware (Noel Hume 1970:130). In a recent article John des Fontaines documented the production of whiteware by the Wedgwood factory by early 1805 (des Fontaines 1990:4). Like China glaze, whiteware appears to have been developed as a copy of porcelain. Josiah Spode's success with his bone china appears to have been the impetus for change. Spode's bone china fires very white, and its popularity led the earthenware potters to move towards a whiter looking ware (des Fontaines 1990:7, Miller 1980:17).

There were different ways of producing a whiteware. Given that there were over 100 potters in Staffordshire, it is not surprising that there were different approaches taken to the problem. The simplest solution was to cut back on the amount of the cobalt used so that it just countered any yellow tint in the glaze, but did not create a blue tint to the ware. We have all seen wares that are white except for a very light blue tint in the glaze gathered around the

footring. Many people have classified these as pearlware. We need to keep the intent of the potter in mind. If it was to produce a whiteware, then the vessel should not be classified pearlware because of a small amount of cobalt used to achieve a white appearance. Whitewares with a small amount of blue in the footring area probably show up on American sites as early as the end of the War of 1812 and seem to last into the 1840s.

Whitewares without any indication of the presence of cobalt were also probably showing up on American sites after the War of 1812, and they are still in production. Definition of these wares becomes very complicated because pearlware and CC wares appear to merge together. For example, Wedgwood's wares of the 1840 to 1860 period bearing the impressed mark "PEARL" do not have any indication of the use of cobalt (des Fontaines 1990:6).

Use of the terms China glaze, pearlware, and whiteware are very rare in Staffordshire potters' price fixing lists, and invoices from 1780 through the 19th century. The only undecorated wares that I have seen listed in invoices for wares sent to the American market prior to the early 1840s are CC ware. Clearly, all of the China glaze, pearlware, and whitewares for this period were decorated and would have been classified by their type of decoration, i.e., edged, dilt, painted, or printed. In invoices for the period between 1824 and 1858, CC ware ranged from between five and thirteen percent of wares sold to country stores (Miller 1990). CC ware is the potters' shorthand for cream color or creamware. Again, our definition of what is creamware falls short of what creamware became following the 1820s. It is very white and clearly is being classified as a whiteware by most historical archaeologists. Given that undecorated China glaze, pearlware and whiteware are not in the potters' price lists or invoices, the plain undecorated vessels that we recover from contexts dating before the early 1840s are most certainly CC ware. Here again, we have two typologies. These vessels are whiteware by our chronological typology, but CC ware in the potters' terms, and that is how one needs to classify them to work with economic scaling of assemblages.

Early in the 1840s another plain undecorated ware begins to be imported in quantity to the American market. That ware is what most of the potters called white granite ware. It has been called ironstone by most archaeologists. Ironstone is the name that Charles Mason gave to his stone china in his 1813 patent. In a sense, ironstone is a brand name that became generic. The use of the term ironstone and its dates of production have led to some confusion in the dating of late 19th century assemblages. In his article on mean ceramic dating Stanley South lists "Ironstone and Granite China" and gives the dates 1813 to 1900 with a mean date of 1857. Mason's ironstone was but one of several stone chinas that began production around 1800. These wares, like China glaze, were most commonly copies of Chinese porcelain and also had blue-tinted glazes. The stone chinas were rarely undecorated, and they are rather rare on American sites (Miller 1991:9-10). The shift comes in the early 1840s when the potters began producing what they called white granite.

White granite, like the other ware types, went through its own evolution. In the beginning period, the term pearl came back into use in names such as pearl stone china, pearl white ironstone, and pearl white granite. Sometimes the blue is a tint in the glaze, and sometimes it is a tint added to the body (Miller 1980:18-19, Miller 1991:9-10). The wares from the 1840s through the 1860s are generally vitrified. Molded marleys such as the Ceres pattern are common as are geometric shapes with eight, ten, and twelve sides.

These give way to plain round shapes without molding. By the late 1870s it is not uncommon to find white granite wares that are not vitrified. Its price had been dropping, and the potters were cutting their production costs. When we define white granite wares as vitrified, we again are locking into a definition that might be helpful for chronological purposes, but it presents problems in scaling collections for the study of consumption patterns.

These wares began to change after the Civil War. During the War, the American Tariff on imported ceramics was raised to over fifty percent. A large Greenback currency was issued to finance the war, resulting in an inflated currency. Under these conditions, the cost of English ceramics almost doubled, which encouraged a number of English potters to move to Trenton, New Jersey, and begin production of American-made white granite. It took these potters a period of adjustment to the new clays and other materials they had to work with, so many of the early American white granite wares were heavily crazed. Thus, white granite with heavy crazing probably is American-made and date from ca. 1865 to ca. 1890. This problem was worked on, and the wares improved as the American industry mastered their raw materials.

As white granite began losing its appeal, the potters cut its price and found ways to make it cheaper. One way was to fire it at lower temperature; and thus the later white granite ware is often not vitrified. The later wares are usually unmolded, whereas the earlier ones commonly had embossed molding on the marley. In summary, the following traits would be helpful to keep in mind when separating whitewares from white granite ware.

1. For pre-1845 assemblages, there will not be any white granite ware.
2. After ca. 1820, plain undecorated vessels are CC ware.
3. After the War of 1812, CC ware was mostly confined to toilet and kitchen wares such as bowls and chamber pots. Some plates are still being sold in CC ware, but teaware is very rare.
4. Importation of White Granite ware began in the early 1840s. In post-1840s contexts the undecorated teaware is most likely white granite. The same is true to a lesser extent for table ware.
5. If it is vitrified, it most likely is white granite.
6. If it has embossed molding around the marley, it most likely is white granite.
7. If the body, rather than the glaze, has been tinted with cobalt, to make it look light blue or grey, it is most likely white granite. Some white granite also has blue tinted glaze. The term pearl came back into use in the post-1840 period in names such as "Pearl China," "Pearl Stone Ware," "Pearl White Ironstone," "Pearl White," and "Opaque Pearl." Despite incorporating the name pearl, these marks occur on white granite wares.

There will be body sherds where one can not distinguish white granite from whiteware. For those cases, one could use a category of whiteware/white granite. One should keep the use of this category to a minimum.

It should be kept in mind that while undecorated or molded white granite wares were the dominant type for the period ca. 1850 to

ca. 1890, these wares also came with standard types of decoration such as shell edging, painted, and printed patterns. When you find white granite wares with color decoration, the decoration will be more important for classification than the ware type. Therefore, one does not need to be quite as concerned with identification of the type of ware as in the case for undecorated vessels.

#### Acknowledgments

My research on the chronology and identification of white firing earthenwares has been funded by an NEH Fellowship to Winterthur Museum in 1991 and by an NEH grant (BK-20004) titled "English and American Ceramics, 1846-1917: Prices, Index Values, and Chronology." This paper is meant to generate a dialogue on the problems in separating and dating of white firing earthenwares and is a call for information on the subject. A more formal paper on the issues raised here will be one of the products of my NEH Grant on English and American Ceramics, 1846-1917. I would like to thank Wade Catts, Rebecca Tinsman, and Justine Withers for reading and commenting on this paper.

#### References

- Delhove, M. Mellanay  
1977 Pearlware. *Wedgwood: Its Competitors and Imitators 1800-1830. Wedgwood International Seminar*, Vol. 22:61-95.
- Evans, William  
1970 *Art and History of the Potting Business, compiled from the most practical sources for the especial use of working potters.* reprinted in the *Journal of Ceramic History*, No. 3:21-43.
- des Fontaines, John K.  
1990 *Wedgwood Whiteware. Proceedings of the Wedgwood Society*, Vol. 13:1-8. London.
- Godden, Geoffrey A.  
1971 *The Illustrated Guide to Mason's Patent Ironstone China and Related Wares: Stone China, New Stone, Granite China - and Their Manufacturers.* New York, Praeger Publishers.
- Hughes, G. Bernard  
1960 *English and Scottish Earthenware 1660-1860.* London: Abbey Fine Arts.
- Mulier, George L.  
1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 14:1-40.
- 1987 Origins of Josiah Wedgwood's Pearlware. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 16:80-92.
- 1990 The "Market Basket" of Ceramics Available in Country Stores from 1780 to 1880. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Meeting, Tucson, Arizona.
- 1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 25(1):1-25.

Noel Hume, Ivor  
1970 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Reimer, Gretchen M.  
1991 *Painted Pearlware: An Analysis of Painted Pearlware in the Study Collection of Colonial Williamsburg Foundation*. Manuscript on file at Colonial Williamsburg.

## REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

The Society for Clay Pipe Research in England is interested in printing a section in their quarterly publication that would focus on clay pipe information from the United States. Contributions relating to current excavations, journals, publications or inquiries would be welcome. Please forward information to:

Harriet Kronick  
349 Stratten Court  
Langhorne, PA 19047

### An Iron Shoe Buckle from Crown Point

Excavations at Crown Point beginning in June 1993 in an area northwest of the main entrance of Fort St. Frederic, built by the French in 1734, revealed a number of interesting artifacts and features. These included a fragment of a Micmac pipe bowl inscribed and dated 1755, fragments of French faience and utility wares, and a distinctive iron shoe buckle. One feature that was uncovered appears to represent entirely French occupation, without disturbance or intrusion from after the British capture of Crown Point in 1759. It is located adjacent to the entrance way originally leading up from the lake shore to the main entrance gate of Fort St. Frederic. The structure may have been a French guardhouse if not a tavern or other facility for visitors arriving at Crown Point.

The iron shoe buckle has a single-toothed chape and tongue. It is perhaps French in origin. With a single-toothed chape and a single-tined tongue, it is unlike the shoe buckles most commonly found at English sites of this period. Identical examples have been excavated at Fort Michilimackinac, where they appear evidently in contexts dating after ca. 1740 (Stone 1974:26-27, 35). Other examples of such buckles made, however, of pewter and copper alloy have been recovered from the wreck of the Dutch merchant ship *Amsterdam*, sunk off the coast of England in 1749 (Marsden 1975:170-171). A single-toothed shoe buckle chape made of copper alloy was also excavated at Williamsburg, Virginia, from an archaeological context post-dating 1770 (Abbitt 1973:49). Another example was found at the site of a plantation in Maryland settled in 1664 by Mareen Duvall, a Huguenot from northern France, and owned by his descendants for at least a hundred years (Doepkens 1991:179). A fourth has been found in an English context at Grassy Island in Canso, Nova Scotia (Ferguson 1993). A fifth example of a single-toothed chape and single-tined tongue made of copper alloy was recovered from the wreck of a British ship sunk at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781 (Broadwater 1988:813).

While copper-alloy examples of single-toothed chape and tongue shoe buckles have been found at a few English colonial sites, the writer would like to know of any examples, of iron in particular, found in French sites. Please contact Paul R. Huey, Archeology

Unit, Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, Peebles Island, Box 219, Waterford, N.Y. 12188.

### References

Abbitt, Merry W.  
1973 "The Eighteenth-Century Shoe Buckle." *Five Artifact Studies* by Audrey Noel Hume, Merry W. Abbitt, Robert H. McNulty, Isabel Davies, and Edward Chappell. Williamsburg, VA: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

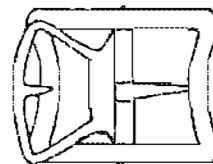
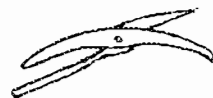
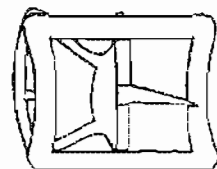
Broadwater, John D.  
1988 "Yorktown Shipwreck." *National Geographic*, Vol. 173(6). June.

Doepkens, William P.  
1991 *Excavations at Mareen Duvall's Middle Plantation of South River Hundred*. Baltimore: Gateway Press.

Ferguson, Birgitta Wallace  
1993 Personal Communication. Canadian Heritage, Parks Canada, Halifax, N.S., August 11.

Marsden, Peter  
1975 *The Wreck of the Amsterdam*. New York: Stein and Day, Publishers.

Stone, Lyle M.  
1974 *Fort Michilimackinac, 1715-1781*. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.



one inch

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

#### Scovill Brass Works

The Scovill Brass Factory, located in Waterbury, Connecticut, was a major supplier and fabricator of brass products throughout much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The 90-acre mill complex has been proposed for demolition and redevelopment. A Historical Perspectives, Inc. team, directed by Robert Stewart and Mary Dieter, recently completed the preliminary analysis of the site. The study is being coordinated by the Connecticut Historical Commission and the Army Corps of Engineers. Ongoing investigation is focusing on the architectural significance of the standing structures and the archaeological potential for field work. The engineering significance of the brass works and Scovill's contribution to manufacturing technology will also be highlighted. The site's eligibility for HABS/HAER documentation is being determined.

The Scovill story is a notable chapter in the history of Connecticut industry. Throughout most of its 175 years, Scovill was an innovative, entrepreneurial, venturesome business. Its engineers developed ingenious manufacturing methods and mass produced quality parts to close tolerances at low prices. The factory was a completely integrated facility and could perform all manufacturing operations on site. Alloying elemental metals, casting, foundry operations, sheet rolling, forging, stamping, electroplating and japping are just a sample of the procedures once carried out in the facility. Scovill maintained a blacksmith and machine shop that could make replacement parts for virtually any machine at the plant. These facilities also made barrels, carts, special tools, jigs, fixtures and even small hand implements like tweezers for use within the plant. An early 20th century power plant for generating steam and electricity as well as many late 19th century processing buildings are extant.

As the 20th century dawned, Scovill was quick to adopt new management techniques, some of which resulted in labor unrest and strikes. Frederick Winslow Taylor's *The Principles of Scientific Management* was a company "bible." Scovill's management also pioneered in the use of time and motion study techniques.

The company played a consequential part in local, state and national history throughout most of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Much of the character of Waterbury is related to Scovill's dominance of the community's labor force and social fabric.

The site has a long history of occupation and exploitation. Years of substantial earth moving for massive building and machine foundations, river channeling and grading have obliterated the opportunity for subsurface investigations throughout the greater part of the parcel. However, several specific sites for possible archaeological exploration have been identified. These include an 1813 woolen mill, the ca. 1840 mill race, and the foundations of some early Scovill mill buildings.

#### The Tomlinson Bridge

(Reported by: Robert Stewart)

The Connecticut Department of Transportation is preparing for demolition and replacement of the Tomlinson Bridge in New Haven. This bridge carries U.S. Route 1 over the Quinnipiac River and connects New Haven and East Haven. As a mitigating measure prior to replacement of the bridge with a new vertical lift span, Historical Perspectives, Inc. recently documented and conducted an engineering significance study of the bridge and its crossing.

The Quinnipiac River, which is 1000 feet wide at this location, was first spanned in 1797. The first bridge was built under a charter granted to Isaac Tomlinson. This was a covered wooden truss with a draw section that allowed vessels passage to the settlement of Fair Haven.

The Connecticut General Assembly ordered the bridge company to replace the original span in 1884. The wooden bridge was demolished, and an iron bridge having a swing and a fixed section was built in 1885. A double intersection Pratt truss which had been recovered from a junk yard in Stratford, Connecticut, formed the fixed span. This particular iron bridge proved to be less than satisfactory. It had been in service across the Housatonic in 1883, and its construction was considered old even then. A "twin" section of this fixed span was also salvaged and exists as the Riverside Avenue bridge in Greenwich, Connecticut.

By 1893 trolley lines had been laid across the bridge. Major new load requirements were proposed by the Manufacturer's Street Railway Company which wanted to move freight more directly over the route of the bridge. By 1913 the Tomlinson was being opened more than 17,000 times a year and was considered insufficient in width and carrying capacity. The City of New Haven launched plans to replace the bridge during World War I and hired Ernest W. Wiggin as design engineer. Wiggin selected a patented design of the Strauss Bascul Bridge Company for the opening section. The Phoenix Bridge Company of Philadelphia was chosen to fabricate steel components.

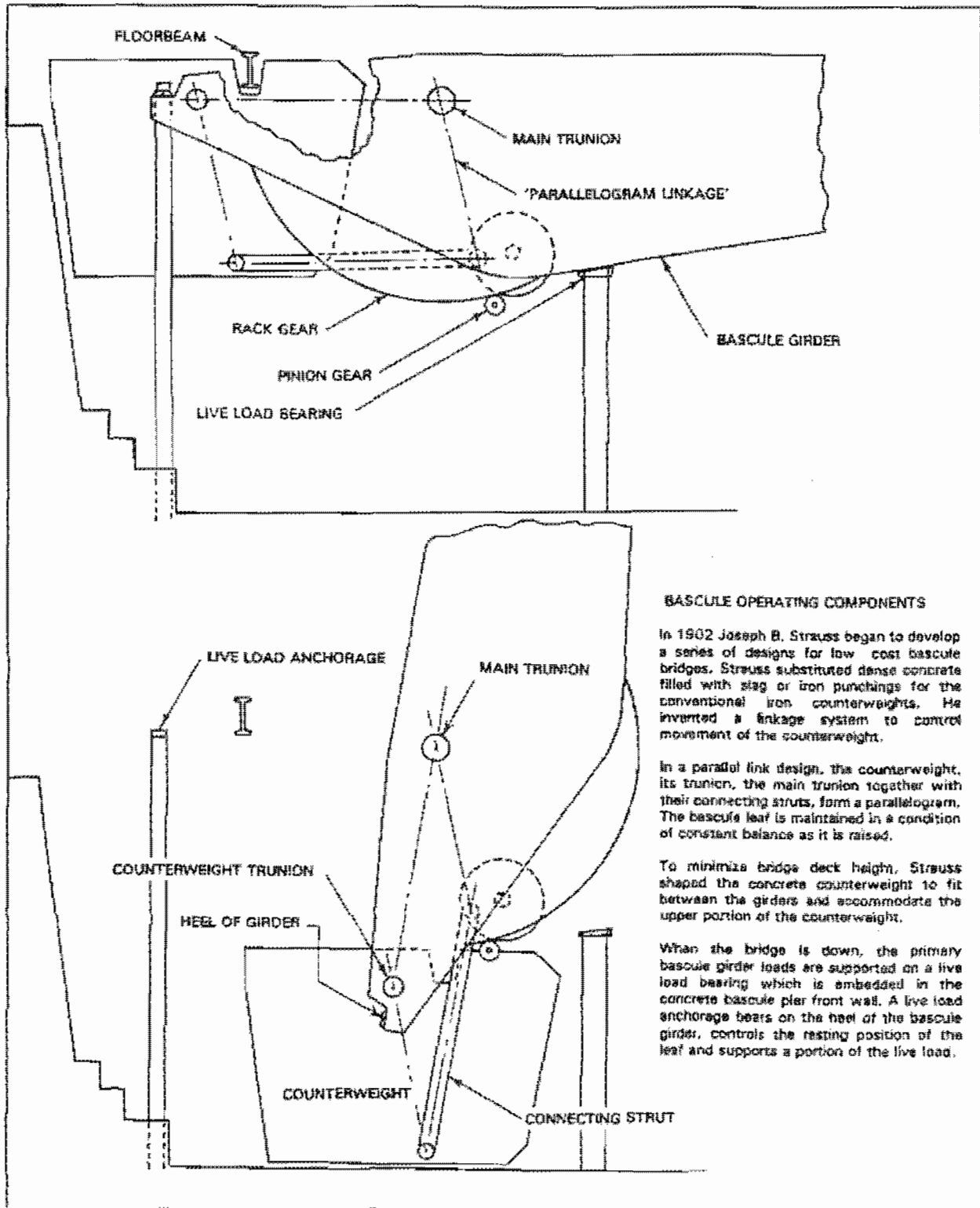
Built between 1922 and 1924, the Tomlinson is classified as a trunioned, double leaf, underneath counterweight, closed pit bascule bridge. It is the only remaining example in Connecticut. The moveable bascule section is 148 feet, trunion to trunion. Architecturally, it is trimmed in the Beaux-Arts style. The original operator's house featured a hip roof with a cyma profile and a segmental arch over the door. While the original operator's house has been destroyed, there is an extant matching storage structure located on the eastern pier.

The engineer's objectives were to design a bridge to fulfill vehicular, public streetcar transport, rail freight and navigation requirements. An analysis of the requirements provides clues as to why Strauss' specific design was chosen.

The specifications to allow both passenger streetcar and electric freight rail services imposed design limitations. Streetcars and the electric freight locomotives had to obtain power from a common trolley wire. This need for a compatible power system restricted locomotive size. Fifty ton, pre-World War II electric engines which could obtain power from overhead trolley lines were limited to towing three to four 170,000 pound cars up a grade generally not exceeding 2.3 percent. These engines would lose traction on steeper grades or with any greater loads. Heavier engines having sufficient traction were available, but they could not have been powered from the trolley lines. Engines crossing the bridge had to overcome in-

Figure 1. Bascule operating components based on Strauss patents numbers 738,954 and 1,124,356.

Tomlinson Bridge  
State Bridge #00337



**BASCULE OPERATING COMPONENTS**

In 1902 Joseph B. Strauss began to develop a series of designs for low cost bascule bridges. Strauss substituted dense concrete filled with slag or iron punchings for the conventional iron counterweights. He inverted a linkage system to control movement of the counterweight.

In a parallel link design, the counterweight, its trunion, the main trunion together with their connecting struts, form a parallelogram. The bascule leaf is maintained in a condition of constant balance as it is raised.

To minimize bridge deck height, Strauss shaped the concrete counterweight to fit between the girders and accommodate the upper portion of the counterweight.

When the bridge is down, the primary bascule girder loads are supported on a live load bearing which is embedded in the concrete bascule pier front wall. A live load anchorage bears on the heel of the bascule girder, controls the resting position of the leaf and supports a portion of the live load.

ertia, ascend the grade and haul a useful load. These circumstances supported selection of a low bridge design which would minimize the approach grades.

Three main types of opening bridge were commonly employed in the post World War I period. They were the swing, bascule and vertical lift bridge. Several inventors and designers, notably T. E. Brown, T. Rall, A. H. Scherzer, M. Wadell and J. B. Strauss were active in advancing bascule bridge design. The Tomlinson bridge is a superior example of a Strauss design which clearly embodies two of his patents.

In 1902 Joseph B. Strauss began developing a series of designs for bascule bridges. Bascule bridges were rare and strictly limited in length at the turn of the century. They were also expensive, primarily because costly cast-iron counterweights were used to counter-balance the bridge deck. Early operating mechanisms were also complicated, unreliable and difficult to maintain.

To lower overall bridge cost, Strauss substituted dense concrete filled with slag or iron punchings for the conventional iron counterweights. While concrete/iron counterweights greatly reduced cost, use of this material resulted in an expansion of the counterweight's volume.

On larger bridges, the bulky concrete counterweights interfered with the supporting structures of bascule designs. Strauss solved this problem by developing a parallel link counterweight system. In a parallel link scheme the counterweight, its trunion, the main leaf trunion, together with their connecting struts, form a parallelogram. By using this design, which is disclosed in Strauss' patent number 738,954, the counterweight is kept in the same relative position during opening and closing of the bridge. The design provides an additional increment of efficiency during movement by maintaining the bascule leaf in a condition of constant balance during operation of the bridge. The parallelogram linkage was first used on a "heel trunion" design where the counterweight and its hangers were suspended above the bridge deck.

Later Strauss adapted the parallelogram linkage to an "underneath counterweight" design. Strauss also shaped the top surface of the concrete counterweight to fit between structural elements. The Strauss design utilized open spaces under the bridge deck and between the girders to accommodate the upper portion of the counterweight when the bridge was down. This feature constituted a principal claim of Strauss' patent number 1,124,356. The patented features are shown in Figure 1.

Utilization of this previously unused space easily compensated for the increased volume requirements of a concrete/iron counterweight. The Strauss patent allowed a bridge deck to be built about 2 feet lower or closer to the water than competing models. Consequently, given the grade constraints and the required compatibility of freight locomotive and passenger trolley power transmission, the selection of the Strauss underneath counterweight design was a sound engineering decision.

The Strauss layout also concealed the counterweight and operating mechanism under the roadway, thus producing a graceful, low profile bridge that was amenable to a variety of architectural treatments. Strauss' underneath counterweight bascule design would be unobtrusive and have a minimal visual impact on the surrounding environment.

There were other bascule and lift designs which could have been built as close to the water. All had the mechanisms and counterweight prominently exposed. Vertical lift designs required high towers at each end of the moveable span. There are indica-

tions that Wiggin gave serious consideration to making the bridge aesthetically pleasing, unobtrusive and in scale with the nearby Adco (Yale) boat house.

The designer of the bascule section, Joseph Baermann Strauss, was born on January 7, 1870. His career began in 1892 subsequent to receiving his degree in civil engineering from the University of Cincinnati. In 1904 he developed the principle of the trunion bascule bridge and founded the Strauss Bascule Bridge Company, later known as the Strauss Engineering Corporation.

Strauss' most distinguished achievement was the Golden Gate Bridge across the mouth of San Francisco Bay. He also designed the Arlington Memorial Bridge in Washington, D.C. and was a consulting engineer on the George Washington Bridge and the Bayonne (New Jersey) arch bridge.

The Tomlinson Bridge as designed by Joseph Strauss is a prime example of the art and claims described in US Patent number 1,124,356. This and other Strauss patents represent significant advances in the design and history of moveable bridges during the early twentieth century.

### **The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad — Cos Cob Power Plant**

(Reported by: Robert Stewart)

A National Park Service - Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record team has completed its documentation of the New Haven Railroad's abandoned Cos Cob (Connecticut) power plant.

The idea of operating a United States mainline railroad on electricity was untested prior to June 3, 1895. On that date the New York, New Haven & Hartford opened an electrified five-mile branch line between Nantasket Beach and Pemberton, Massachusetts. The experiment was successful, and during the waning years of the nineteenth century the New Haven electrified about 70 miles of line.

In 1904 The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad decided to electrify its line from Stamford, Connecticut, to New York City. This was the first trunk line electrification in the United States, and it determined the standard for powering American Railroads—single-phase alternating current at 11,000 volts and 25 cycles.

Electricity for the railroad was supplied by a dedicated power plant which was built between 1905 and 1907 at an estimated cost of \$1,130,000. The plant was designed in the Spanish mission style to harmonize with the surrounding residential community. Later additions obscured the original facade.

It was the first powerhouse specifically built for a railroad and is considered a major engineering achievement. At the peak of its operational lifetime during World War II, the plant was producing 500,000 kilowatt-hours per day. Ultimately, it became cost effective to purchase power generated by public utilities, and the facility was abandoned in 1987.

A four-person team of student and professional architects and a historical archaeologist performed the field work. The team mapped above ground structures and subsurface systems. Extensive archival research located texts and papers that revealed the plant's early 20th century steam and electrical technology. The team was able to locate and use the original plans for the building and its equipment. Blueprints of the early electrical circuitry and photographs of some of the original machinery were donated by private collectors.

Electrical generating technology became more efficient during

the period the plant operated. The remains of obsolete equipment yielded valuable information on the chronological evolution of coal transfer systems, electrical controls, steam engines, turbines, boilers and generators. Some of the equipment was identified and recommended for preservation.

The chronology of the Cos Cob power plant is a dynamic chapter in the history of technology. The facility saw use as an experimental pilot plant as well as providing power for a working railroad. New Haven engineers were instrumental in developing and disseminating the knowledge needed to build electrified railroads all over America.

Culturally, Cos Cob is a story of the triumph of the human spirit and inventiveness. From the technological standpoint it was brilliant, bold and daring. The New Haven and Westinghouse engineers pushed the available knowledge to its limits, they made mistakes, recovered and pushed the limits again. The engineers took pride in their reputations, put them on the line, and failure was unthinkable. Its design, construction and operation were significant achievements in the chronicles of technology and engineering history.

Cos Cob is also a story of the accomplishments of its labor force. The workers contributed to the operational design in the early years and later nursed an aging plant, badly in need of capital equipment improvements, through years of neglect. They kept steam up, turbines turning, generators pumping out kilowatts and trains running—sometimes at the risk of their lives.

The team completed a series of interpretive drawings based on its site survey, building measurements and historic photographs. Cos Cob's contextual history and the electrical technology that was developed during its developmental period were reported. The project included large-format photographic documentation of the extant buildings. The team's work will be deposited in the Library of Congress under HAER project number CT-142A.

## Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

John Worrell is conducting research in Jerusalem, funded by the W.S. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research.

Suzanne Spencer-Wood of the Peabody Museum, Harvard, has expanded her survey of domestic reform sites in greater Boston to over 120 sites. Connected with this survey, she was invited to present a paper on 19th century women's designs for urban landscapes, green spaces and playgrounds at Radcliffe's Women - Land - Design Conference. The travelling exhibit connected with this conference can be requested at the Radcliffe Seminars Landscape Design program. Spencer-Wood was also invited to give a paper on women's settlements in Boston to the Bostonian Society. Finally, she continues her research on the implications of non-linear systems theory for archaeological theory and method, and will give a related paper on the analysis of cultural complexity at the Chaco Conference in November.

A long-term research project has recently concluded on the historical archaeology of cemeteries with the preparation of a book-length bibliographic guide by Edward L. Bell (Massachusetts Historical Commission). Direct inquiries and widely published requests for information were sent out to State Archaeologists, historic

preservation officials, and scholars in Canada, England, and the United States. Over a hundred individuals generously contributed research material to the project. *Vestiges of Mortality and Remembrance: A Bibliography on the Historical Archaeology of Cemeteries* will be published by Scarecrow Press, Inc. (Metuchen, N.J., and London), in late 1993 or early 1994. The book includes a scholarly overview of the subject and over 1,900 references indexed by keyword on archaeological survey and excavation reports, the physical anthropology and demography of historical populations, the history and anthropology of death practices, gravestone studies, and the literature on law, repatriation, and curmion (including the "reburial" issue). Both published material and the "grey" literature are included in this comprehensive work. It is hoped that *Vestiges of Mortality and Remembrance* will be a helpful research tool for archaeologists, physical anthropologists, historians, material culture specialists, cultural resource managers in the public and private sectors, and other groups involved in the study and preservation of historical cemeteries. If interest develops in this first attempt at a comprehensive research guide, it is possible that an expanded and revised edition of the book may be planned for the future. Contributions to the bibliography may continue to be sent to Edward L. Bell (Massachusetts Historical Commission, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116-4802). Information on the book may be obtained from the publisher [Scarecrow Press, Inc., PO Box 4167, Metuchen, NJ 08840, Tel. (800) 537-7107 or (908) 548-8600].

## New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

### Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center Site

Field investigations at the Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center site in Brooklyn began on April 23, 1991 under the direction of Dr. Joan Geismar. Twenty-three field days were completed when field investigations ended on May 24, 1991. Based on documentary research (Geismar 1990), it was anticipated that trash-filled privies and other backyard features associated with former houses would be found under a parking lot and covered walkway that serviced the Hospital of the Holy Family, a hospital complex owned by the Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc. The demolished houses were occupied by professionals, merchants, and manufacturers and their families beginning in 1842.

Fifteen features were tested and mapped, and five privy pits and two small units were excavated during the course of the investigation. A total of 21,086 artifacts, 6,726 of them food and other animal bones, were recovered that revealed that although household and personal goods, foodstuffs, and medicines were chosen from similar sources, personal choice was reflected in the artifactual record. Moreover, while two of the privies might have been abandoned as early as 1867, when municipal records suggest hook-ups to city sewers, two others were in use or accessible through 1880, and one as late as 1891. It was determined that sand, not lime, was used to disinfect and deodorize the privies. The findings are based on analyses by experts in ceramics (Meta Janowitz), glass (Joe Diamond), fauna (Barbara Davis), flora (Cheryl Holt), parasites and pollen (Karl Reinhart), and smoking pipes (Diane Dallal) as well as on detailed research on selected items.

An attempt to correlate identified households with deposits was

only partly successful, but the household goods, the diet, the sanitation, the medicines used and discarded by the site's residents—mostly owners, but some tenants—are documented in the archaeological record. The artifactual assemblage, which will be housed at the Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center now being built on the site, will eventually be available for further research.

#### Staten Island Correctional Facility Site

In the summer of 1992, Arnold Pickman and Eugene Boesch conducted Stage III excavations on the site of the proposed Staten Island Correctional Facility in the Rossville section of Staten Island. During previous field testing, conducted in 1991, the foundations of three 19th century houses were exposed and recorded. Several features were encountered, one of which contained primary domestic refuse deposits. This wooden box feature was located on property owned by members of the Winant family, whose ancestors settled in Staten Island in the 17th century. The feature, which probably functioned as a cold storage facility, contained two deposits of domestic refuse dating to the 1870s and the turn-of-the-century-period, respectively.

Intensive documentary research, together with analysis of the excavated material, has provided data on the history of the property and the lives of the Winant family members and others who resided here. Artifacts recovered from the two deposits within the feature reflect temporal changes in artifact style and manufacturing technology, as well as food raising and procurement practices during the latter portion of the 19th century. Affinities of bottles and tobacco pipes with those recovered from Manhattan sites have been noted.

The field testing phase also detected the presence of a prehistoric site. Additional excavation of this site was conducted during the mitigation phase. Although the site has been heavily disturbed as a result of previous 20th century construction activity, intact plowzone deposits were noted in one area, and at one location a substantially intact sub-plowzone shell midden was encountered and sampled. Identification and functional analysis of recovered ceramics and lithic artifacts indicate that the site represents a short term habitation area occupied during the mid to latter portion of the Late Woodland period.

#### New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

Marge Ingle Nowick and Susan Dublin are now working as Urban Archaeologists for the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

#### Foley Square

The Foley Square project includes two blocks in downtown Manhattan that were excavated between 1990 and 1992. The blocks are the sites of a federal courthouse and an office building being built by the Public Buildings Services of the United States General Services Administration (GSA). The office building is located on a parcel bounded by Broadway, Duane, Elk, and Reade streets and is referred to as the Broadway Block. Remains of the eighteenth century African Burial Ground, refuse relating to the Crotius and Remyer stoneware potteries, and archaeological features reflecting nineteenth century occupation of the area were found on this block. The federal courthouse is located between Pearl and Worth streets and is known as the Courthouse Block. A complex of ar-

chitectural remains and many archaeological features were found on the block, spanning residential occupation from the late eighteenth through nineteenth centuries, a period during which the area changed from a mixed artisan/industrial neighborhood to an urban slum known as Five Points. Fieldwork was substantially completed in July 1992; since then the project has focused on four activities: 1) the establishment of an archaeological laboratory at the U.S. Custom House, 6 World Trade Center, 2) the establishment of a public information office, also at the U.S. Custom House, 3) the development of research designs for both blocks, and 4) the transfer of human remains from Lehman College in New York City to Howard University in Washington.

#### 1) The Archaeological Laboratory

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) established an archaeological laboratory for the project at 6 World Trade Center in September 1992. All field records and archaeological materials excavated from the Courthouse Block and all field records and archaeological materials with the exception of human remains from the Broadway Block are housed in this facility. The latter have been stored at Lehman College in the Bronx. The archaeological material processed so far from the Broadway Block includes quantities of kiln furniture and wasters decorated in a variety of motifs that do not appear in the general literature on stoneware. The collection promises to add completely new information on the Crotius and Remyer potteries which operated just to the north and east of the Broadway Block throughout most of the eighteenth century. The potteries apparently disposed of ceramic refuse in the area that was being used by the African community to bury their dead.

The refuse deposits on the Courthouse Block were particularly rich, and although only a few features have been processed so far, a large number of whole and nearly whole vessels have been identified, representing the full gamut of activities. In addition to the usual ceramic and glass tablewares and large numbers of patent medicine bottles, recovered materials include a ceramic bank, a bedpan, a possible poison bottle, hand-painted gaming pieces, lamp parts, and multitudes of ceramic pipe fragments.

#### 2) The Office of Public Education and Interpretation (OPEI)

The Office of Public Education and Interpretation (OPEI) formally opened in May 1993. The major function of the office is to disseminate information on the African Burial Ground and serve as a link to the local community, which has maintained a proactive interest in the project since its inception. A staff of six educators offers slide presentations and tours of the archaeological laboratory to interested groups on an appointment basis. The office has also prepared written brochures and educational materials relating to both blocks, focusing on the African Burial Ground and on Five Points. An educator's workshop is scheduled for November 12 and 13, 1993. For information, call (212) 432-5707.

#### 3) Research Designs

A combined research design for the Broadway and Courthouse Blocks was submitted to GSA by Howard University and JMA in October 1992. GSA sponsored several public presentations of the research design at different venues in New York City and distributed the document widely for comment. In response to the comments

received and to meetings held with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and with the New York City Landmarks Commission, separate revised research designs were submitted in April 1993. Howard University and JMA are now in the process of finalizing the revised research designs.

#### 4) The Transferral of the Human Remains to Howard University

Dr. Michael L. Blakey of Howard University was appointed Scientific Director for the African Burial Ground by the GSA in September of 1992. Dr. Blakey's role in the project is enthusiastically supported by the descendant community which felt it was essential that an African American direct the research. Under Dr. Blakey's direction, the human remains from the African Burial Ground are being moved to Washington. The decision to move the remains out of New York City was arrived at after consultations with members of the conservation community and with a peer review committee appointed by the GSA. The members of the peer review committee, which will function throughout the project, are: Dr. Philip Walker, Dr. Ted Rathbun, Dr. Clark Larson, Dr. Carrell Cowan-Ricks, Dr. Eleanor Ramsey, and Dr. Jerome Rose.

The remains of approximately 390 individuals stored at Lehman College are in varying states of preservation, some still embedded in pedestals of soil, and packing is custom-designed to fit each individual case. Under contract to Howard University, ARTEX, of Tacoma Park, Maryland, a company that has designed shipping containers for the Dead Sea Scrolls, is scheduled to have completed the move by December 3, 1993. The packers are being advised by the project conservators, Gary McGowan and Cheryl LaRoche, and are working closely with osteologist Chris Null. A welcoming ceremony for the ancestral remains is scheduled at Howard University for November 5th, 1993.

The African Burial Ground presents an unprecedented opportunity to advance our understanding of the lives and health of eighteenth century enslaved Africans in the urban north. Information concerning burial practices and social organization of the African community will result from archaeological analysis of the burial ground. Planned bioanthropological research will address demography, the biology of socioeconomic conditions, comparative skeletal anatomy, bone chemical and DNA analysis, and analyses of African and African-American biology and culture, all aimed toward an understanding of the effects of environmental and cultural change on this population.

The key members of the Foley Square project team are the following: Michael L. Blakey, Scientific Director, African Burial Ground, Howard University; Warren T.D. Barbour, Associate Scientific Director, African Burial Ground, State University of New York/Buffalo; Lesley M. Rankin-Hill, Associate Scientific Director, African Burial Ground, University of Oklahoma; Michael Partridge, Principal Archaeologist, African Burial Ground, Consultant; Sherrill D. Wilson, Director of Office of Public Education and Interpretation, Consultant; Daniel G. Roberts, Project Director, Courthouse Block, John Milner Associates; John P. McCarthy, Associate Project Director, Courthouse Block, John Milner Associates; Rebecca Yamin, Principal Archaeologist, Courthouse Block, John Milner Associates; Thelma Wills Foote, Principal Historian, Courthouse Block, University of California, Irvine; Gary McGowan, Conservator, John Milner Associates; Cheryl LaRoche, Associate Conservator, John Milner Associates.

## New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

### Underwater Preserve Established in Lake George

New York State's first underwater historic sites have been established in Lake George. The preserves' shipwrecks date from the French and Indian War and from the 1930s. They are equipped with mooring buoys, marked by ropes leading to the site, and accompanied by pamphlets. Preservation groups and state agencies from both New York and Vermont worked together to establish these underwater historic sites. Scuba divers with proper credentials are welcome to dive on these known wrecks in order to view and study them; touching them is forbidden.

Underwater preserves are inexpensive to establish and maintain and are meant to complement existing museums such as Fort Ticonderoga and Fort William Henry. Similar preserves have been established in Vermont, Florida, Michigan, North Carolina, and Washington State.

### Third Season at Rogers Island Completed

In 1993 Dr. David Starbuck directed a six-week field school for Adirondack Community College at the French and Indian War British occupation site on Rogers Island. About 70 students and volunteers took part in the third season of excavations on the island. Finds included a latrine which was full of artifacts, including axe heads, musket balls, animal bones, and other items; a well-made house with a brick fireplace and wood floor; a soldiers' tent with a dirt floor and remains of scattered, impermanent fireplaces; and the foundation of a probable barracks' fireplace. The nearby town of Fort Edward has supported the program by renovating a building near the entrance to the island site for a lab and visitors center. Efforts to locate the island's elusive smallpox hospital continued into the fall.

### New Book on Bottles Published

Dr. Gordon Pollard, archaeologist at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh, has published a book entitled *Bottles and Business in Plattsburgh, New York: 100 Years of Embossed Bottles as Historical Artifacts*. The book documents over 230 bottles that have a connection to Plattsburgh. Each chapter gives detailed information on the type of bottle, the business that used it, and the bottle manufacturers. All are accompanied by scaled drawings. The book was an outgrowth of an excavation conducted by Pollard in a nearby town where he found a marked bottle. Finding no research already done on the subject, Pollard decided to do it himself. Although the bottles are interesting, Pollard thinks the business information gleaned from researching the bottles is of most interest in a study of regional economic history. The book is available from the Clinton County Historical Association for \$17 plus \$1.37 sales tax. The address is 48 Court Street, Plattsburgh. For information, call (518) 561-0340.

### Bureau of Historic Sites Field Season 1993

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, headquartered at Peebles Island near Albany, have conducted ex-

cavations recently at Johnson Hall, John Jay Homestead, Crown Point, and Olana.

Work at Johnson Hall State Historic Site, located in Johnstown, New York, in the Mohawk Valley, concentrated on an area near the house to be impacted by a natural gas line. The excavations revealed a deep trash pit, remains of an early wall, and the earliest occupation levels yet encountered at the site. During the final week at the site, an Archaeology Day was held to which children attending local summer school classes were invited. A slide show was shown, artifacts were displayed and explained, and the excavations were viewed.

At John Jay Homestead State Historic Site, near Katonah in Westchester County, a large underground chamber was discovered under a small wooden potting shed. The chamber had a brick vaulted roof and a set of stairs (also buried) which led down to the interior. The feature is being interpreted as a possible root cellar reused as housing for a boiler system that heated the greenhouses that once stood there.

At Crown Point State Historic Site on Lake Champlain, unusually high lake levels had washed out a portion of the bank below the remains of Fort St. Frederic, a French fort established there in the 1730s. Sections of a hut were uncovered during subsequent archaeological excavations. The hut probably served as shelter for men guarding supplies being brought to the English fort which was built in 1759 on the hill above the earlier French fort. Meanwhile, excavations inside the French fort revealed information for the restoration crew about conditions of buried foundation walls and identified French occupation layers from the 1730s and 1740s. At the end of the archaeological project, an Archaeology Day was held for the general public on Sunday afternoon. Over 300 people attended to view the excavations and talk to the archaeologists about their work.

At Olana State Historic Site, near Hudson, New York, the home of famed 19th century artist Frederic Church, archaeologists have located what is believed to be the site of Church's first studio. Built in 1864, earlier than the main house, the studio was located with a breathtaking view of the Hudson River. Archaeological evidence indicates that the studio was carefully dismantled during the late 1880s probably when another studio was built as a wing to the main house. Thus far, small test units have located corners, and additional excavations are being undertaken to test the interior of the structure. The 1993 project follows two earlier attempts to locate the building based on interpretations of a map drawn by Church's son. It was only when the archaeologists ignored assumptions from previous interpretations of the map that they were successful in locating the actual site of the studio.

## New Jersey

Reported by: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

### Browns Mills, Pemberton Township

Over the past year the Center for Public Archaeology, Department of Anthropology, The State University of New Jersey at Rutgers, has investigated several cultural resources in the vicinity of the Mirror Lake Dam across the Rancocas Creek at Browns Mills, Pemberton Township, Burlington County. The original dam at this location was built shortly after being authorized by the State

Legislature in 1971. Field investigations were directed by John W. Martin, Field Supervisor, and historic research and project management was conducted by Richard L. Porter, Historian and Associate Director of the Center, with the assistance of Edward S. Rutsch, Industrial Archaeologist.

At the south end of the dam the Center's excavations revealed the remains of a sawmill that is known to have been in operation by 1975. Differing construction techniques and materials have allowed for the discrimination of more recent construction from earlier and possibly original portions of this mill. The majority of a water wheel shaft, including one of the winged gudgeons, was retrieved during the investigation of this site. The shaft will be displayed by Pemberton Township, the sponsors of these investigations, at their new high school, along with information supplied by the Center regarding the excavations.

Work at the north end of the dam failed to reveal any traces of the gristmill that had formerly stood here. However, a portion of the original mill dam comprising a timber cribbing structure of trimmed tree trunks that still retained their bark was identified. The sawmill was later replaced by a hydroelectric powerhouse that was constructed near the end of the 19th century. This facility apparently made use of the same raceway system formerly employed by the sawmill and supplied electricity to the developing resort community of Browns Mills. Similarly, the raceway system at the north end of the dam was reused to power a pump that drew water from an adjacent well that served as the source of water for the community. The Center is currently in the process of preparing a report detailing the findings of these investigations.

### Smithville, Easthampton Township

Also in Burlington County, the Center for Public Archaeology at Rutgers has completed Phase 2 investigations within the historic industrial village of Smithville, a National Register district located in Easthampton Township. The Center's study of the cultural resources in the vicinity of the Smithville dam has exposed part of the former wheel house/turbine pit that powered a portion of an industrial complex established during the 1830s and active into the middle decades of the present century. Fieldwork was again directed by John W. Martin and historic research and project management by Richard L. Porter. These archaeological investigations also located the remains of gristmill, the oldest of the industrial facilities at Smithville, established in the 1780s. In addition, the site of the eastern terminus of the noted bicycle railway built by Hezekiah B. Smith to connect Smithville and Mount Holly is within the project area. This unique, but short-lived transportation system allowed workers to commute between their homes in Mount Holly and the factories at Smithville. Additionally, the company store operated by Smith had two associated outbuildings used as stables which were investigated. Here a buried plowzone that predates the concentrated industrial development of the 1830s was revealed. This horizon is probably associated with the earlier use of the property during the operation of the gristmill. The Center is currently awaiting a final design plan for the new dam before data recovery investigations are undertaken.

### New Brunswick, Middlesex County

The Center for Public Archaeology at Rutgers has also recently conducted Phase I investigations of a portion of Boyd Park in the

city of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. The southern end of the park is adjacent to the former outlet lock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and was once the location of many canal-related businesses and structures. Testing by the Center, again directed by Martin and coordinated by Porter, comprised the mechanical excavation of six trenches in areas designated to be disturbed during construction. Structural features were identified in four of these trenches, including the former canal office and the site of several former mule barns. Future investigations will examine the remainder of the park, including portions of New Brunswick's pre-canal waterfront, and will also include Phase II investigations of some of the canal-related sites previously identified.

#### Wainford, Monmouth County

The 1992 and 1993 Rutgers University field schools in historical archaeology were held at Wainford Park in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Directed by Rebecca Yamin, the field schools were conducted under a cooperative agreement between the Monmouth County Park System and Rutgers University. The Park System is in the process of restoring the eighteenth and nineteenth century standing structures on the property and are preparing the site for public interpretation. Wainford was a milling community that developed in the 1730s and included grist, fulling, and sawmills, as well as shops and tenant housing. Richard Wain, a Philadelphia merchant, bought the property in 1772 and moved his Quaker family there before the Revolutionary War. The house that Richard Wain built in 1773 still stands, as does a rebuilt version of the gristmill and barns, but the eighteenth century village has disappeared. The property remained in the family up into the 1950s.

The first field school (21 students) investigated the yard behind the main house and an area off the west end where a store had been attached to the house during the nineteenth century. Although no eighteenth century garden features were found, a Victorian style parterre, consisting of circular and triangular shaped beds, was uncovered in the middle of the yard within sight and smell of the parlor windows as was prescribed in nineteenth century garden manuals. The store sat on a surprisingly rudimentary rubble foundation which rested, in turn, on a deep sand deposit full of butchered pig bones. Artifacts in the fill indicated that the store was probably built in the late 1830s. It was taken down in 1907 when the last Wain to live on the property denied the utilitarian past of the site in order to present it as an estate in the Colonial Revival style.

The second field school (12 students) investigated the area where two tenant houses had stood until they burned in 1969 and looked for remains of the cooper and blacksmith shops mentioned in eighteenth century deeds and advertisements. In spite of heavy bulldozing after the fire, the intact stone foundation of the earlier tenant house, which was built in 1733 by Samuel Rogers who also built the first gristmill, was exposed. Associated artifact remains included an eighteenth century patent medicine bottle ("liniment for man and beast") under the floor of the kitchen. The back brick foundation wall of the second house, probably built about 1770, was also located. Under its porch were the remains of a blacksmith shop that pre-dated the house. Two more rubble deposits appeared to represent other early structures, but their functions were not determined.

The Park System will use the archaeological remains to interpret the milling community for the public. Additional work will be done by a third Rutgers field school during the summer of 1994

For information, contact Rebecca Yamin at John Milner Associates, 1216 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

#### Little Ferry, Bergen County

Gethsemane Cemetery, a one-acre lot in Little Ferry, Bergen County, New Jersey, was acquired in 1860 by three white trustees to serve as a burial ground for the black population of the village of Hackensack. Disused since the 1920s, it was neglected and vandalized before acquisition by the Bergen County Department of Parks, Division of Cultural and Historic Affairs (BCDCHA) in 1985. Ruth Van Wagoner, director of BCDCHA, initiated the research reported here which was under the direction of Dr. Joan H. Geismar. A national register nomination has been completed.

Two non-intrusive ground-penetrating radar (GPR) surveys, conducted in 1989 and 1990 by Dr. James Mellett, suggested the location of 238 unmarked graves (only 28 stones survive), as well as ceramic grave markers believed to be related to African burial customs found in Southern African-American cemeteries. Brief field surveys tested and confirmed the results of the GPR surveys, with some reservations.

A 1992 field survey focused on a surface collection intended to recover other artifacts related to burial customs practiced at Gethsemane. Minimal excavation was undertaken to determine subsurface soil conditions and to expose any former ground surfaces. The surface survey and collection offered valid and useful information without destroying the site's integrity.

Field work was done in conjunction with a detailed documentary study of the cemetery's history (Geismar 1992) that documented a minimum of 496 burials over a period of sixty-four years of active use. Funeral home records provided a great deal of information that was augmented by death certificates. Additional information came from independent research by members of the African-American Studies Committee of the Bergen County Historical Society. Of particular use was Arnold Brown's history of Elizabeth Dulfer, a well-to-do local black landowner who had been born a slave. Research also focused on Sam Bass, a pivotal figure in the desegregation of New Jersey's cemeteries in 1884, who was temporarily at Gethsemane after being refused burial at Hackensack Cemetery. Using available records, profiles of causes of death, stature, mortality, age, and occupation were constructed for Gethsemane's late 19th and early 20th century buried population.

African-Americans buried at Gethsemane represent generational continuity. Among the later burials are a disparate group of Caucasian infants and children, and often unidentified indigent men buried by the county. For the local black population it was a family cemetery; for the Caucasians buried there it was akin to a potter's field. The fieldwork, the GPR surveys, and documentary research those buried there. It offers a great deal of information about an African-American community in a developing urban center from the mid-19th century into the early 20th century.

## Pennsylvania

Reported by: Paula A. Zitzler

Garrow and Associates, Inc. have completed two successful excavation seasons at Fort Ligonier in Westmoreland County, southwestern Pennsylvania. The excavations resulted in the

discovery of wagon ruts associated with the Forbes Road, a wagon road blazed from Fort Bedford in south central Pennsylvania through Fort Ligonier and on to Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh). Fort Ligonier was a British outpost, under the command of General John Forbes during the French and Indian War, and was occupied from 1758 through 1766. The Forbes Road was instrumental during the British campaign to drive the French from western Pennsylvania. The road trace is still visible at several locations along US Route 30.

The site of the 1992 excavations had been covered during the demolition of several houses in the mid-1960s. Beneath this fill, artifacts dating to the fort occupation and even earlier prehistoric occupations were recovered. Artifacts from the fort period included wagon hardware (large head spikes, L-head nails), musket balls, lead shot, pewter and brass shoe buckle fragments, a brass bayonet scabbard tip, rum bottle fragments, and ceramics, including Chinese porcelain and delft. Two wagon ruts were also exposed at the top. A series of shallower ruts which veered off of the deeper, main tracks were discovered in 1993.

No wagons from this period have survived. It is hoped that the complete data analysis will reveal details of the wagons used along the Forbes Road in the mid-eighteenth century. To date, the spacing of the ruts has at least provided an idea of the width of these wagons. Future excavations may concentrate on locations where wagons were reportedly abandoned near the fort after it was decommissioned in 1766.

## Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### Baltimore City

The Center for Urban Archaeology, Baltimore City Life Museums, is planning an archaeological excavation in the courtyard behind the Carroll Mansion at 300 E. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland. The excavation is being conducted in preparation for development of a new addition to the Museums known as the Morton K. Blaustein City Life Exhibition Center. The Museums welcome the opportunity to investigate the courtyard because of its association with the Carroll Mansion, once the home of Charles Carroll's daughter Mary and her husband Richard Caton. Archaeologists hope to uncover evidence that will enhance the understanding of life in the Carroll Mansion from its construction in 1804 until it became a public museum in the 1960s.

Carroll Park Foundation recently completed a one year review and assessment of past archaeological research which was conducted in the southwest Baltimore park from 1977 through 1989. As part of this review, the Foundation produced a long-range archaeological management plan establishing policies and procedures for future research. Final copies of this plan will soon be available.

During the next fiscal year, artifact collections will be consolidated, collection management priorities will be addressed, and site reports for at least three of the previous excavation projects will be written. The first priority will be to write up results of a shovel test pit survey covering the park's historic zone. The other two reports will focus on excavations of the kitchen and office sites—two structures which flanked Mount Clare mansion for over 100 years from the eve of the Revolutionary War through the Civil War. Field notes and preliminary draft reports indicate that stratified

deposits were recovered from all the major occupation phases.

In the spring of 1993, the Maryland state legislature awarded Carroll Park Foundation a \$300,000.00 grant which should be matched within three years. The funds are earmarked for construction of a visitor center to provide interpretive exhibits, educational programming, administrative offices, and archaeological laboratory space.

### Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative effort between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, undertook excavations at the Bordley-Randall house, a five-part Georgian mansion located on one of the largest open spaces in downtown Annapolis. The work, under the direction of Christopher Mathews and other staff of Archaeology in Annapolis, involved students from the University of Maryland's Field School in Archaeology.

Excavations recovered evidence of reused stone foundation footers for one ancillary building and a suggestion of an earthfast structure possibly related to the original use of the stone footer. Excavations adjacent to the main house recovered evidence of as much as five feet of fill which changed the appearance and impression of the house when compared to other Georgian homes in Annapolis such as the Brice House and the Paca House. This has been interpreted as part of an ongoing process which transformed this very centrally located house into a structure which attempted to blend into its surroundings and shield itself from the adjacent State Circle and its very public focus. Laboratory analysis and additional historic research are planned for this winter with excavations proposed for next summer.

### Howard County

Howard County (MD) Department of Parks and Recreation is undertaking an archaeological study of the Patapsco Female Institute in Ellicott City. The work is a continuation of the investigation undertaken by avocational archaeologist Lee Preston and the Upper Patuxent Archaeological Group. Current field and laboratory work is directed by Tara D. Petus, with overall supervision by James G. Gibb.

The Patapsco Female Institute operated between 1831 and 1891 as a private educational institution, with some State support.

Current research has sought the locations of buildings recorded through photographs and Sanborn Insurance maps, as well as those structures and landscape features not otherwise documented. Approximately 50 units, measuring 5 ft. by 5 ft., have been excavated around the stone, Greek Revival school complex in anticipation of stabilization work. Limited architectural recording and analysis also has been undertaken. Analysis and interpretation of the extensive archaeological, architectural and archival data is focused on the changing traffic patterns created through the modification of the buildings and grounds. Changing perceptions of elite women and their role in society, and comparisons with neighboring boys' schools, also are underway.

John Milner Associates has completed the field portion of a Phase III Data Recovery project at an 18th through 20th century milling complex known as Simpsonville. The excavations were part of a program including historic research and Historic American Engineering Record documentation undertaken for the Maryland

State Highway Administration. Excavations recovered artifact samples from deep, stratified deposits adjacent to the mill ruin and the general store, additional strata indicative of fire were discovered at the mill site which will be used as horizon indicators. Numerous features, including a set of *in situ* mill stones, were recovered in the excavations. Analysis and report preparation are underway with completion scheduled for this fall.

### Dorchester County

MAAR Associates, Inc., under the direction of Ronald B. Thomas and Robert F. Hoffman, is currently involved in Phase II investigations at a series of 17th, 18th and early 19th century farmsteads lying in the headwaters of the Chicamacomico River in Dorchester County, Maryland. Although this area of low relief (15 to 25 ft) lies above navigable waters, and is away from any concentrated settlement, it contains evidence of permanent settlement at an early date. Project Historian Betty C. Zebooker has found evidence of the division of land grants into small (50 acre) tracts at a very early date. Material culture represents a middling-level domestic occupation. Investigations identified a series of sites occupying minor elevations off of small tributaries and/or marshes.

### Allegany County

Two projects were recently completed in Allegany County under the auspices of the Maryland State Highway Administration. The first of these was undertaken by John Milner Associates Inc. and involved archaeological and historical research in Cumberland as part of the Station Square project. Research suggested potential resources related to the C & O Canal and 19th century development along South Mechanic Street. Additional intensive testing discovered the remains of foundation walls of at least three 19th century structures and refuse deposits from both the later and early 19th century.

Elsewhere in Allegany County, Louis Berger and Associates conducted intensive Phase II level background research at the request of the Maryland State Highway Administration for the Canal Parkway Development project. Using AutoCAD, multiple overlays of historic and prehistoric potential were assembled for four alternatives. As a result of this intensive review, eleven property specific locations were selected for additional work.

### Harford County

The Maryland State Highway Archaeology Group has completed a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II site evaluation of a highway intersection improvement project in Dublin, Maryland. Some of the testing activity was adjacent to a standing structure which occupied one quadrant of the intersection. No significant subsurface deposits were recovered in this location. Nearby, an additional 19th century site was evaluated. Historic research suggested this was the site of an historic tavern. Numerous features and refuse deposits were identified and tested.

### St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City continued excavation in the Chapel Field in the summer of 1993. The excavations were conducted to expand our knowledge of two aspects of the history of this site. We wanted

to fully expose an area that had produced significant numbers of artifacts from the second quarter of the 17th century. This component was thought to relate to the early Catholic Chapel. The second goal was to test the cellar of a building identified by Dr. H. C. Foreman in 1938 as the "Priests House," a probable 18th century building, to more fully evaluate the temporal and functional aspects of this component.

The plowzone excavation in the area of the possible early chapel produced an extensive collection of artifacts dating ca. 1630-1650. These included trade beads, Martincamp stoneware and a religious medal. More importantly, post holes associated with an 18 by 40 ft structure were uncovered. Directly around this structure were 15-20 graves. This data strongly points to this building as the early wooden chapel, constructed by 1639 and possibly destroyed in 1645.

The excavation of the cellar hole at the Priests House confirmed the end date for the building. The artifacts found in the fill suggest a terminal date in the 1730s. The brick work extends some six feet below the surface of the ground, and one of the walls shows evidence of extensive repairs. There was a hard-packed, clay floor at the base of the cellar. In a layer at the contact between the clay floor and the rubble fill a window lead dated 1671 was found. The significance of this find was not clear. Scattered through the repair trench were fragments of a white glass vessel with a trumpet-shaped base, folded foot and elaborate pincer details. Some of these details showed evidence of gilding. Analysis and report preparation are ongoing.

### Prince George's County

The Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission History Division Archaeology Program recently participated in the removal of the Aitcheson Family or Scotchtown Hills Cemetery in Laurel, Maryland. This work was undertaken in advance of planned construction of an elementary school on the site. The excavations were preceded by obtaining permission of the Aitcheson family and the Prince George's County States Attorney. The burials were removed by the Donaldson Funeral Home, and the work was monitored by the archaeologists of the M-NCPPC under the supervision of Donald K. Creveling. Of the six graves discovered, only one was a state of preservation. This was the grave of John White who had been buried in a cast iron coffin. Mr. White had died as the result of a railroad accident in which he was the engineer. Because of the unusual state of preservation resulting from interment in the cast iron coffin, Douglas Owsley of the Smithsonian Institution agreed to conduct forensic examination of the remains. Permission was obtained from the decedents, and a team including Dr. Owsley, Shelly Foote, a costume analyst with the Smithsonian, and Drs. Arthur C. Burns and Delroy Hire, Medical Examiners of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, undertook the examination on July 30th at the Smithsonian in Washington D.C. A full forensic examination was conducted revealing remarkable preservation of both textiles, internal organs, and other soft tissue. Evidence of burial preparation included large amounts of arsenic present within the casket. Following the examination, Mr. White's remains were reinterred adjacent to those of his wife. Analysis and report preparation are ongoing.

Test excavations were undertaken during May and June at Snow Hill, an 1802 Federal-style dwelling in Prince George's County by the M-NCPPC archaeologists. The work was directed by Cheryl Coursey under the supervision of Donald K. Creveling and James

G. Gibb. The excavations focused on the area of a 20th century kitchen demolished ca. 1950 and now scheduled for construction by the M-NCPPC. Research focused on the 20th century aspects of the site area. Evidence of landscape modifications to create a stylized "Colonial" appearance was indicated by the investigations. This included the demolition of later outbuildings, extensive filling, and the planting of boxwoods and other ornamentals.

#### Personnel Change

Dr. Charles Hall has assumed responsibility as Group Leader of the Maryland State Highway Administration Archaeology Group. Until recently, Charlie worked as a staff archaeologist with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. He received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Tennessee in 1992, and his dissertation dealt with Archaic Period settlement along the Duck River in Tennessee. Research interests include prehistoric settlement systems, cultural ecology, and quantitative analysis. Charlie is married and has two children. Former Archaeology Group Leader Dr. Ira Beckerman has taken a position in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as staff archaeologist with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

## Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth Acuff

### News from Virginia Commonwealth University's Archaeological Research Center

#### "Jordan's Journey"

With major grants from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and a substantial gift from a local foundation, Virginia Commonwealth University's Archaeological Research Center completed a third year of excavation at the phenomenal site complex at Jordan's Point in Prince George County (Dan Mouer and Doug McLearen, principal investigators). The main components of the site are a large Protohistoric/Contact Weyanoke Indian town and the fortified colonial village known as "Jordan's Journey" (ca. 1620-1635). This past year we concentrated on completing excavations of the 11 early colonial structures in the fortified Jordan-Farrar site (44Pg302), as well as the 25 internments of the site's cemetery and several Native American burials. We also uncovered a second fortified compound containing several early buildings (44Pg307), and a large building dating from the third quarter of the 18th century. Two volumes of reports have been completed on the Jordan's Point work done by VCU, and a third volume is in preparation.

#### Northern Virginia Farmsteads

Work continued throughout the year at the site known simply as 44Fx448, a 19th century farmstead in Fairfax County (Robin Ryder, principal investigator). This extremely rich site offers to shed considerable light on the material culture of slaves at a middling farmstead. The relationships between major social and economic transformations in Northern Virginia and the historical development of the farm's buildings and landscape is a principal focus of the research. In addition, Ryder and the VCU-ARC staff have com-

pleted the analysis of materials and data from her large excavation at the Monroe Farm site in Prince William County, Virginia (44Pw80). Here much of the excavation focused on the house yards, gardens and slave quarters of the 19th century.

#### Curles Plantation

Students enrolled in VCU's summer field school completed the 9th year of study at Curles Plantation (ca. 1630-1865) in Henrico County, Virginia (Dan Mouer, principal investigator). This year's excavations included completion of several years of work on the 54' x 22' brick kitchen building. The digging this summer has confirmed that the building was originally constructed as a house, probably by William Randolph sometime before 1710. The kitchen stood on an artificial terrace which, in turn, overlies remains of an early 17th century building. This summer we began to clear the earlier structure, which proved to be a large, filled brick cellar of a brick-nogged post-in-ground house. Some of the brick-nogged walls remain intact below grade, as does an elaborate firebox and hearth for a bread oven. Lying on the floor of the house, which was constructed by Thomas Harris about 1630, were plate armor and cannon balls. Chesapeake pipes recovered from the cellar fill include examples with incised and rouletted initials of Harris' wife, Joan, and his son, William. We hope to complete excavation of the Harris house for the Curles project's 10th anniversary next summer.

#### Kern - Monticello

The Monticello Archaeology Department and Monticello-University of Virginia Field School worked on both Shadwell and Monticello sites this season. Research on Shadwell, excavated during the 1991, 1992 and 1993 field seasons, was begun to prepare for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth this year. Research at Monticello is part of broader study which turns from the celebrated man to the others who lived and worked on the plantation.

Excavations at Shadwell, the 1740s Piedmont farmstead of Peter and Jane Jefferson (1708-1757 and 1720-1726) and birthplace of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), have revealed the development of an orderly landscape plan in what was then the Virginia frontier. Thomas Jefferson inherited both the Shadwell and Monticello lands from his father and moved to Monticello mountain after the family house at Shadwell burned in 1770. Studies of a 1799 survey by Thomas Jefferson suggest remnants of an earlier scheme that placed the main house and dependencies at the center of a ten-acre square amidst forty-acre agricultural fields. Though this measured and geometric ordering of space is less elegant than that of the major Virginia plantations, it reveals the mind of Peter Jefferson, surveyor for the crown and part of a self-educated, rising middle class in eighteenth-century Virginia. Isolating the major non-tobacco agriculture activities of this plantation to this ten-acre domestic core and looking for further spatial divisions within this center has begun to offer more clues about the day to day life at Shadwell. Within the square, fence-lines and gates are defining areas of activity and the hierarchies inherent in the plantation/slavery system. Work over the last three seasons and in earlier excavations determined the foundations of the main house, kitchen and slave quarter area running west to east along the ridge. We have since discovered a split-rail with lock fence-line, the driven pairs of posts "locking" the joints

define this in the ground, running north-south creating a physical barrier between the quarter area and the house and kitchen. A pedestrian-scale gate provides passage through the fence along the axis of the ridge, and two wagon-size gates open off the slope of the ridge both north and south of the quarter area toward the main thoroughfares.

The picture of Peter and Jane Jefferson's life from the Shadwell assemblage reinforces the image of the mid-18th century Virginia planter. Artifacts across the site are typical of the late British Colonial period: white salt-glazed tablewares, English and Renish stonewares, delftwares, slipwares, kaolin pipe parts, an occasional piece of pewter or stoneware or cutlery and other small finds. Domestic production is evident in colonoware sherds found towards the quarter end of the site, including some that appear to be half-fired, possibly indicating that colono production occurred at Shadwell.

Further analysis of the Shadwell site will hopefully illuminate more about the social landscape of the mid-eighteenth century Virginia farmstead and its frontier context.

Work on Monticello mountain begins research as part of a Foodways project to interpret not only how produce came from the fields and gardens through preparation and to the table, but also how the cooks and their families lived in the south dependency wing of the house, adjacent to the kitchen that served Jefferson after the completion of this wing in the early 1800s.

Excavations in other parts of the kitchen yard over the 1980s uncovered an earlier drywell, a paved walkway, part of the haha and an earlier outbuilding. Initial testing immediate to the kitchen area indicates a yard fairly rich in debris, including ceramics, building materials and fauna, amidst modern utility systems. At present, the collection indicates this kitchen remained the main food preparation area into the post-Jefferson occupation of Monticello by the Levy family. We are also looking for anything specifically domestic or personal to offer a picture of home life under the south terrace of Monticello. This project will contribute to the reinterpretation of the kitchen and cook's room as they functioned in the early nineteenth-century years of Jefferson's life at Monticello.

These research projects were carried out by the Monticello Archaeology Department under the Direction of William M. Kelso, Susan A. Kern, Field Supervisor, and M. Drake Paten, Lab Supervisor.

## Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### Newfoundland

#### St. John's

Peter Pope, on behalf of Past Present Consulting, carried out a survey of vacant urban space in downtown St. John's this past summer, for the Historic Resources Division of the Provincial Department of Tourism. With the co-operation of the city of St. John's, eleven vacant lots, parking lots and alleyways were tested, using a backhoe to open up the tests and following through with shovel and trowel work.

Thousands of artifacts were recovered, ranging in date from the 17th century to the present. Part of the point of the exercise was to learn more about the commercial history of St. John's and about

the development of the waterfront. Water Street sites near the old George Neal Premises (recently demolished) and near the Murray's Premises were among the most interesting undisturbed commercial contexts, dating in each case to the late 18th century. The earliest site identified was the most extensive: what appears to have been a civil fort of the period ca. 1690-1715, on Duckworth St. east, south of Fort William (now the Hotel Newfoundland). The site is well stratified and completely undisturbed, apart from a meter or so of fill deposited when the site was destroyed, probably by the French in the early 1700s.

If funding permits, some of these areas could be excavated next summer. A report is in preparation.

#### Old Ferolle Island French Fishing Station

A preliminary survey by Jacques Whitford Environment Limited of Old Ferolle Island off the northwest coast of Newfoundland resulted in the official recording of two archaeological sites which have been known to local residents for many years and which have been suffering from neglect and unintentional vandalism. The two sites are now afforded legal protection under the provisions of The Historic Resources Act. The sites offer excellent potential for further research and development for visitation and are well situated to fill a void on the west coast of Newfoundland where previous archaeological interpretation has focused primarily on prehistoric cultural groups and the Norse.

The southwest corner of Old Ferolle Island has been used as a fishing station for much of the past four hundred years by fishermen of a variety of nationalities, including Basque, French, English and, perhaps, Channel Islanders. The fishing station at Old Ferolle Island required a wharf, where the fish were unloaded; a stage, where the initial processing was begun; drying facilities such as flakes or a cobble beach; storage buildings and living accommodations for the shore crew. During the fishing season the ship which brought the crew would have remained at anchor in a nearby protected harbor. Old Ferolle Harbor offered an eminently suitable location, being well protected from all winds and with as much as 20 m depth of water in a wide channel. The island provided plenty of timber for construction and fuel; fresh water from snow banks would have been available well into the summer or a few minutes away in streams and ponds on the mainland side of the harbor. Structures found on and near the drying beaches at the southwest corner of Old Ferolle Island have been interpreted as pathways, cabin foundations, ovens, dried fish storage areas, wharf foundations and gardens, all probably related to the 18th-century fishery. The pathways are among the most interesting features found: the three alignments run between 50-100 m in straight lines with one or two rows of flat slabs set 60 cm apart. Hunting blinds were also found, probably dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Three tent rings at the site suggest a brief Inuit occupation, perhaps during the 18th century. The artifact assemblage includes 18th-century material, some from the French Basque region and some from Normandy, and 19th-century material from Britain.

The limited field investigation, sponsored by Thomson Heritage Consultants and the St. Barbe Development Association, and supported by archival research by Dr. Selma Barkham, did not produce any evidence of early Basque occupation, possibly because Basque fishermen resided on board ship rather than at shore stations. However, there is potential for an expanded program of investigation based on the 17th-19th-century French presence on the

island and at nearby Dog Peninsula and New Ferolle Peninsula, and for an exciting and informative interpretive strategy.

## New Brunswick

### Survey of Shediac Region

During the summer, Marc Lavoie, assisted by Guy Lavoie, completed a preliminary survey for historic sites in southeastern New Brunswick. Funding was secured from New Brunswick's Archaeological Services and from two federal government programs: *Challenge '93*, through the Département d'Histoire et de Géographie at Université de Moncton, N.B., and *Access to Archaeology* (1992), through the Société historique de Grande-Digue.

In July, Guy Lavoie completed a search for documents and published sources at the Centre d'Études acadiennes at Université de Moncton. Information relating to the Acadian and French presence in the Cocagne, Grand-Digue and Shediac regions of New Brunswick were inventoried and organized into a valuable data base. The French and Acadian presence in the region dates as early as ca. 1750 and was represented by military and domestic establishments.

In August, the reconnaissance was completed. A survey of the shoreline was completed at Cocagne Cape, Cap-des-Caissettes and Grand-Digue, and along both shores of the Shediac River. Traces of the military establishments on the mainland have not been located to date. However, findings relating to the return of the Acadians to the region in 1768, after the deportation in 1755, were located at Grand-Digue. English white salt-glazed stonewares and other ceramics were unearthed immediately above the sterile level in two test excavations. These finds were not associated with structural remains; undoubtedly the latter were destroyed by the natural erosion of the coast. Sites representing the Native presence and more recent 19th-century settlements were also identified or relocated during the survey.

## Nova Scotia

### Nova Scotia Railway Machine Shop

In 1992, during archaeological investigations by Jacques Whitford Environment Limited (JWEL) of the proposed CN Intermodal Terminal in Halifax, subsurface remains were encountered of a stone structure thought to be a railway machine shop dating to the 1860s operation of the Nova Scotia Railway, later the Intercolonial Railway. Recommendations were made for monitoring of construction work at the site, particularly during excavation for drainage.

In 1993, CN obtained the services of JWEL to monitor excavations. The proposed drainage pipe trench, connecting catch basins on the northeast side of the site, was found to coincide exactly with the northeast wall of the machine shop. CN engineering staff, at the request of JWEL archaeologists, redesigned the drainage layout to minimize disturbance of the machine shop foundation. The cooperation by CN personnel and the skill of equipment operators resulted in the preservation of this archaeological feature.

Several other structural features were reported to JWEL by site construction personnel. A stone foundation of a small building pro-

bably relating in function and age to the early operation of the railway terminal was only slightly disturbed. Several disused culverts were encountered and reported to JWEL; on inspection these were considered not to be of historical significance.

### Grassy Island National Historic Park

A Parks Canada crew, under the direction of Robert Ferguson, returned to Grassy Island in Canso harbor to resume excavations last undertaken in 1981. The park commemorates the international fishery which was centered at Canso. Earliest documentation indicates Mi'kmaq, Basque and French people trading and fishing in the harbor prior to 1604. Following the transfer of mainland Acadia to the British crown in 1713, Canso became a major center for New England fishermen until the town's destruction by a French force from Louisbourg in 1744.

The primary purpose of the project was to further examine the early 18th-century merchant property of Edward How as a basis for a ground interpretation program on the island. How had owned this plot between 1732 and 1744. Previous excavations had exposed the residence and west wing, part of a storehouse, and two middens. This year's work concentrated on the east wing, the courtyard and a well. The cellar of the east wing had been cut through earlier features probably associated with How's predecessor on the property, a British officer named Alexander Cosby. Attempts by How to clean the cobbled courtyard with beach gravel had left water-worn pre-contact native material in this 18th-century context, providing concrete evidence of Mi'kmaq presence prior to the arrival of fishermen and traders in the 16th century.

In 1992 a coffin was salvaged from an eroding cliff at the far end of the island. The associated cemetery is believed to be contemporary with the New England settlement. A conductivity survey of the area was undertaken this year in an attempt to define the extent of threatened resources. Preliminary results indicate a number of anomalies which may be grave sites. Test excavations next year will attempt to confirm their identification.

A small excavation was undertaken in an area which had previously revealed evidence of a temporary building from the 17th-century seasonal French fishery. This excavation was not completed, although traces of the footing for the building were found.

Recording of the excavations this summer was facilitated by the use of a Wild Total Station and by photogrammetry. All plan views and profiles were photographed with control points for rectification. Working copies were made available to supervisors in the field. Photogrammetric processing will be done by the Heritage Recording Services section of Parks Canada in Ottawa. Photo maps of the property are being digitized for computer manipulation by the Halifax office of Public Works, Government Services. The Total Station was used to record locational information on artifacts, soils, features. Survey and photogrammetry results as well as the artifact inventory data base will be combined in the GIS program ARC/INFO.

## Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

### Archaeological Research at Fort-Temisamingue National Historic Site

The summer of 1993 witnessed the second consecutive year of archaeological excavation at the Fort-Temisamingue National Historic site. The purpose of this dig, Parks Canada archaeologist Pierre Drouin reports, was to locate the traces of several Hudson's Bay Company buildings and features. This work was conducted as part of the master development plan adopted for the site in 1990 which calls for the construction of a visitor reception, interpretation and service center and display of the archaeological finds.

Over the last two seasons, the sites of the buildings of the former trading post, unearthed in the dig of 1971, have been further researched. The outlines of stores, of the chief factor's and clerk's houses, and of a flagpole pedestal have been identified as the remains of the palisade that enclosed the buildings. The carpentry shop and boat shed have also been located.

These digs have also enriched our knowledge of the site's occupation. It is clear that most of the buildings shown on the plan of the Hudson's Bay Company trading post made by Hardesty (1888) were erected during the 19th century. Some of them were altered subsequently, among them the original staff quarters. The existence of a cellar under the flagpole pedestal and a good deal of hitherto inaccessible information on the materials and methods used in construction have now come to light. The Fort-Temisamingue archaeological collection, already relatively substantial, has been augmented by a number of artifacts that are sure to find a place in the planned interpretation center. Above all, these objects will help us document, at least partially, the way of life of the inhabitants and the activities that took place at post. Supply systems, trade networks, the role of Fort-Temisamingue as a keystone of the local fur trade, dealings between Indians and Eurocanadians: these are just a few of the themes that this collection could be applied to; it includes dishes and containers for preparing and serving food, all kinds of glassware, construction hardware, tools, coins, glass beads, pipes and many other things.

Fort-Temisamingue has not yet yielded up all its secrets, says Drouin. Except for remains of a palisade exposed in 1971 near the chief factor's house and predating the building itself, there are few traces of use of the site by French traders, independent merchants in the early years of British rule or the Northwest Company. It is impossible to determine which of them built this earlier palisade. Its association with the French post cannot be excluded, but proof remains elusive.

Further research will be needed to specify the exact lines of the smithy, dairy and boat building shops. Other buildings belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company post have not yet been located, in particular the barns, stables and cellars which appear on the iconographic documents, while the structure identified as a lime kiln in 1971 still poses problems of interpretation. The chapel has not yet been investigated. Lastly, the function of at least one hitherto unknown building which has been discovered near the clerk's house is not yet clear. But the discovery of these remains as well as of several native artifacts leads us to believe that Fort-Temisamingue still has much to reveal through archaeological fieldwork and analysis.

### Place d'Orleans: The Gasworks Wharf

Anne Desgagne reports that the City of Quebec undertook an emergency salvage operation in June of this year on the site of an underground parking lot being built for the Societe de l'assurance automobile du Quebec (SAAQ) in a now landfilled area of the St. Charles River. Work conducted by Desgagne, assisted by Helene Cote and Annie Quesnel, made it possible to record five successive phases of wharf construction. Three of these served the needs of the Quebec Gas Company, the first Quebec City gasworks (1847), while the other two are related to the Bassin de la princesse Louise jetty (1878).

### Public Archaeology Project at Fort Lennox National Historic Site

Parks Canada archaeologist Gisele Piedalue reports that this past summer research and interpretation staff at Fort Lennox cosponsored a public archaeology project aimed at familiarizing the local population with the vast archaeological resources of the site, while providing a hands-on experience in field techniques. Over 100 persons between the ages of twelve and seventy participated in the project during a three-week period. Non-participating visitors were invited to view the activities at close range. An audio-visual presentation describing archaeological methods, treatment and conservation of material culture remains as well as an artifact display were also available to supplement site activities.

The actual excavation took place in the southwest bastion of the fort where a large, circular tower foundation was constructed in 1821. The above-ground portion of the tower was never completed due to the instability of the underlying soil, and in 1824 the foundation was buried. A large quantity of material culture remains, mainly representative of garrison life during the second quarter of the 19th century, was recovered from the fill covering the foundation. In addition to contributing to the popularity and success of the project, these artifacts will provide valuable data for a proposed major site-interpretation program. More detailed information about this project may be obtained from Gisele Piedalue, Archaeologist, Parks Canada, 3 rue Buade, Quebec (Quebec), Canada, G1R 4V7, or Johanne Gagne, Interim Site Director, Fort Lennox National Historic Site, 1, 61<sup>e</sup> avenue, St. Paul de l'Île-aux-Noix (Quebec), Canada, J0J 1G0.

### Archaeological Mitigation in the Old Port of Quebec

Mario Savard of the Groupe de recherche en histoire du Quebec Inc. reports that his firm undertook two mitigation projects in the Old Port sector of Quebec City from February through May of 1993. Both projects were mandated by Public Works Canada. The first intervention occurred on the site of a new naval school being built for the Department of National Defence and the second in an existing parking lot about to undergo major upgrading (drainage and paving).

Both sites revealed the presence of significant 18th and 19th century wharf and building remains exhibiting several different modes of construction. Of particular interest were those techniques relating to the construction of structures on wet and unstable landfill.

All built features excavated during the construction work were carefully recorded prior to their removal or reburial. Significant artifact deposits were also sampled and inventoried.

For further information see:

Savard, Mario (GRHQ)

1993 *Surveillance archéologique dans le Vieux-port de Québec lors de la construction des quartiers de l'École navale*. On file. Défense nationale et Travaux publics Canada, Québec.

Cloutier, Pierre (GRHQ)

1993 *Surveillance archéologique au stationnement de la Pointe-a-Carcy*. On file. Travaux publics Canada, Québec.

### Archaeology at the Radnor Ironworks

In 1992 the Corporation pour le patrimoine sidérurgique de la Mauricie mandated the Groupe de recherches en histoire du Québec Inc. to undertake archaeological excavations on the site of the Radnor Ironworks near the town of Saint-Maurice, Québec. The first phase of this project, conducted in 1992, consisted of an archaeological resource inventory which was primarily focussed on the area of cast iron manufacture and to a lesser degree in areas used for housing and service activities.

The resource inventory's very promising results led, in 1993, to an eight-week field investigation of the blast furnace sector of the site. Excavations were conducted using open area squares each measuring from 30 to 50 meters square. Aside from the principal investigator, Mario Savard, the research team included three assistant archaeologists, ten excavators and a draftsman.

Structures uncovered are witness in great part to the facilities built by the Canada Iron Furnace Company following its acquisition of the site in 1889. These include remains of the second blast furnace, of the hot air oven and of the steam boilers, all built in 1892, as well as those of earlier installations. Building walls, wood floors and waterways were also located. The numerous architectural and industrial artifacts recovered include tools, machinery parts and production wastes. The few excavation units conducted outside the industrial production area have revealed, for their part, a rectangular charcoal oven and two domestic buildings.

This project, partially funded by the Gouvernement du Québec (Ministère de la Culture and Secrétariat aux Affaires régionales) will hopefully lead in the near future to the establishment of a regional historic ironworking site discovery circuit.

### Île aux Oies

Marcel Moussette reports that, for a sixth season, the excavation of early French Canadian farming establishments has been pursued at Île aux Oies, an island in the St. Lawrence river, fifty miles down from Québec City. So far, two major sites have been discovered by Moussette. The site of the Rocher de la Chapelle, believed to have been occupied since 1645, has yielded the remains of a 17th century double wooden house, those of a large masonry house and its outside bread oven, as well as an enigmatic circular stone structure resembling the base of an oven or a small tower. This latter structure, found this summer, is associated with a level of occupation containing a mix of Amerindian and European pottery. The digging of a second site, called Nouvelle-Ferme, has revealed some remains of a small house dating from the French Régime and, this year, part of a wall that could belong to a manor house built in the second half of the 17th century.

### Îlot Hunt (Hunt block)

The Laval University archaeological field school was held for a third season on the site of Îlot Hunt in Québec City's lower town. During five weeks, twelve students and three professors, Réginald Auger, Paul-Gaston Langlais and Marcel Moussette, revealed remains of a succession of occupations including a 19th century backyard occupation lying over a fill from the French Régime, a fortification wall (batterie Dauphine) and wharf dating to the early 18th century. This data will be analysed by Manon Goyette and Eric Phaneuf, two graduate students at the master's level, under the supervision of Marcel Moussette.

### A New Program in Archaeological Studies

In May of this year, the University Council of Laval University approved a project for a short undergraduate program in archaeological studies (one year or 30 credits). This program (a minor) is designed to give students a general knowledge of the archaeological discipline and a better preparation for those who wish to specialize in historical archaeology at the graduate level. This program will be implemented in September of 1994. For more information, please write to: Dr. Rodrigue Lavoie, Direction d'histoire, arts et civilisations, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Québec (Québec), Canada G1K 7P4.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Archaeological Society of Virginia has published a new volume in the archaeology of Virginia series: *The Archaeology of 17th-Century Virginia*, Special Publication 30, edited by Theodore R. Reinhard and Dennis J. Pogue, 1993 (412 pp., ill., ISBN 0-87517-067-6, \$15.00). This is the fifth volume overall, and the first on historical archaeology, from the Council of Virginia Archaeologists' (COVA) symposia series. The volume, which was funded in part by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, Mary Washington College Center for Historic Preservation, and COVA, contains 11 articles by well known Virginia archaeologists. The volume was printed by the Dietz press in Richmond and may be ordered from the ASV Treasurer, Box 340, Courtland, VA 23837 (\$15.00 plus \$2.00 postage).

Rolando, Victor R. 1992. *The History and Archeology of Vermont's Iron, Charcoal, and Lime Industries*. Burlington, VT: The Vermont Archaeological Society. vii + 296 pages, 265 b&w illustrations (photos, maps, sketches), fully cited, glossary, bibliography, and index. Paper \$32.95; hard cover w/dust jacket \$39.95 (both Smythe-sewn bindings). Shipped postpaid to North America. Order from Mountain Publications, P.O. Box 1812, Manchester Ctr., VT 05255. Phone (802) 362-4382.

This is the first comprehensive book to be published about the industrial archaeology of Vermont and is the result of 15 years of intensive archival and field work by the author. The Foreword is written by Giovanna Peebles, Vermont State Archaeologist; and the back cover endorsements are by Michael Sherman, Director, Vermont Historical Society, and David R. Starbuck. The manuscript was edited by Joan Mentzer, NMAH, Washington, DC; production was by Post Scripts (Dian Post) of Federalsburg, MD. Rolan-

do proves that Vermont's early history was not one of subsistence farming, as is generally thought, but included state-of-the-art technical thought and progressive industrial pursuits. Hot blast for a blast furnace at Bennington, VT, for example, occurred in 1833, a year before the generally accepted date of 1834 for hot blast at Oxford Furnace, N.J.

Chapters 1 through 4 describe Vermont's iron industry in the context of the contemporary national industrial experience. Ironworks operations are described in detail along with techniques of iron mining, and manufacture of potash kettles, stoves, and agricultural tools and implements. The book's centerpiece is the location and study of 99 furnace, forge, and foundry sites at which 45 remains are described in detail. Chapters 5 and 6 describe charcoal making and 71 nineteenth-century charcoal-making sites; chapters 7 and 8 describe lime-burning and 118 seventeenth- to twentieth-century lime kiln sites (lime was first burned in Vermont at Isle LaMorte, for mortar in constructing Fort Ste-Anne by the French in ca. 1664).

Extensive documentary research made this study possible, although many discoveries were made in the field after learning how to "read" the landscape. Rolando takes time to describe in detail exactly how each of the sites was found, whether through documentary research or the types of field clues encountered, and the disposition and condition of the surface remains. Even firebrick markings were recorded.

Walker, James W. 1993. *Low Altitude Large Scale Reconnaissance: A Method of Obtaining High Resolution Vertical Photographs for Small Areas*. Published by Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado, 1993. viii + 127 pp., figures, tables, appendices, and references. Copies available (at no cost) from Interagency Archeological Services, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado 80225-0287.

## THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP / DEMANDE D'ADHESION

	Rates	
	U.S.	CDN
_____ Individual / ordinaire	\$ 20.00	\$ 23.00
_____ Student / etudiant	\$ 12.00	\$ 13.00
_____ Joint* / conjoint*	\$ 25.00	\$ 28.75
_____ Fellow** / associe**	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00
_____ Life / a vie	\$500.00	\$575.00
_____ Business / entreprise	\$ 40.00	\$ 46.00
_____ Non-Profit Organization / organisme sans but lucratif	\$ 30.00	\$ 34.50

\* For any two people at the same mailing address. Receive only one copy of publications.

\* Pour deux personnes de la meme adresse postale. Elles ne reçoivent qu'un seul exemplaire des publications.

Make checks payable to CNEHA /

Etablir les cheques a l'ordre du: CNEHA.

Name/Nom \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Adresse \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\*\* Pour ceux qui s'intéressent hautement à l'archéologie historique du Nord-Est américain et qui veulent aider à soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus élevée.

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

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