

# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

## NEWSLETTER

MARCH 1994

NUMBER 27

### CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1994 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING                         | 1  |
| UPDATE—Northeast Historical Archaeology           | 2  |
| NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT                        | 2  |
| 1993 CNEHA CONFERENCE REPORT                      | 3  |
| MINUTES OF THE 1993 CNEHA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING | 4  |
| CALL FOR PAPERS                                   | 5  |
| CURATION AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT               | 6  |
| REQUEST FOR INFORMATION                           | 7  |
| CURRENT RESEARCH                                  |    |
| Connecticut                                       | 8  |
| Massachusetts                                     | 8  |
| New Hampshire                                     | 9  |
| Maine   | 10 |
| New York State                                    | 11 |
| New York City                                     | 12 |
| New Jersey  | 13 |
| Maryland  | 15 |
| Virginia  | 18 |
| West Virginia                                     | 20 |
| Atlantic Canada                                   | 23 |
| Ontario   | 24 |
| Québec  | 25 |
| NEW PUBLICATIONS                                  | 27 |
| SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS                              | 28 |
| MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION                            | 30 |

### 1994 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING

October 21-23, 1994

Williamsburg, Virginia

Members will find included in this issue of the Newsletter a Call for Papers for the upcoming 1994 meeting. This year's meeting promises to be an exciting event. The meeting will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, and is being co-sponsored by the Department of Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and the Center for Archaeological Research and the Department of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary. Williamsburg an archaeology are almost synonymous, and a number of events are planned to show off some of the area's most interesting projects. You will definitely want to have this conference on your dance card.

In addition to hearing paper presentations on Saturday and on Sunday morning, conference attendees will have the opportunity to participate in half-day artifact workshops on Friday. Guided tours are planned for Jamestown National Historic Site and for Colonial Williamsburg's Carter's Grove, the site of Martin's Hundred. Other exhibitions include Colonial Williamsburg's Restored Area, the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, the DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Gallery, the Muscarelle Museum of Art, and Yorktown National Historic Site. A conference reception is planned for Friday evening at the College of William and Mary, and a dinner featuring colonial fare will be offered at one of the taverns on Saturday evening.

The conference hotel is the very fine Ramada Inn Historic Area, located immediately adjacent to the Historic District with a view of CW's pastures. Room rates for the conference are excellent, and these rates have been extended through Monday, October 24, for those who wish to stay a little longer. Complementary tickets to Colonial Williamsburg's exhibitions will be included as part of your conference registration. Your hotel and registration packet along with a detailed itinerary will be mailed to you sometime in August, so keep your eyes peeled for it.

October is peak season in Williamsburg. Autumn colors and smells fill the air, and the days are still warm and comfortable. It is a great time of year to visit Virginia's colonial capital. Hope to see you then!

#### 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.

## UPDATE — Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry

I think I can at long last report that you will be receiving Volume 20 in the not-too-distant future; by the time you read this it should be at the press. It's been a long time in the works, I realize, but I think you will find it worthwhile. I list the contents below to give you an idea of what I mean.

**PIERRE BEAUDET AND MONIQUE ELIE**  
*Is Archaeology Destructive or are Archaeologists Self-Destructive?*

**DAVID R. STARBUCK**  
*A Retrospective on Archaeology at Fort William Henry, 1952-1993: Retelling the Tale of *The Last of the Mohicans**

**LOIS FEISTER**  
*The Orphanage at Schuyler Mansion*

**PIERRE DROUIN**  
*Thunder and Powder: May They Never Meet! Lightning Conductors at the Esplanade Powder Magazine*

**EDWARD L. BELL**  
*Death at Snake Hill: A Review of the Popular Report*

**ANN HERRING, SHELLEY SAUNDERS,  
AND GERRY BOYCE**  
*Bones and Burial Registers: Infant Mortality in a 19th-Century Cemetery from Upper Canada*

**HAROLD D. JULI**  
*Historical Archaeology at Saybrook Point, Connecticut: Excavation and Interpretation at an Archaeological and Historical Park*

Assistant Editor Ann-Eliza Lewis and I will return our attention to the Salwen memorial volume as soon as Volume 20 has gone to press. We hope to produce this rather quickly, but, as I noted in my last report, whether we go to press with it depends upon the state of the CNEHA coffers. We're hoping that everyone will have renewed their membership so that we can print this double issue (Vol. 21/22, 1992-93). It's bound to be an important contribution to archaeology in the Northeast.

Meanwhile, we do have several manuscripts out for

review, so we are beginning to get our hopes up that we may have enough articles for Volume 23 to be able to put it together within the actual year it is slated to come out! I'm always having my hopes dashed about meeting the goal of getting the journal on schedule, so please, don't let it happen again. Send in those manuscripts!

On a related matter, we'd like to canvass the membership again for those willing to review manuscripts. We're especially anxious for people with expertise in ethnobotanical/palynological studies. Anyone out there willing to review seed and pollen studies — or any other topic — if you haven't identified yourself to us yet, please write to Ann-Eliza H. Lewis, Assistant Editor, Northeast Historical Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215, or e-mail at ael@crsa.bu.edu. Please provide a brief summary of your areas of interest/expertise and the topics on which you'd like to review. Be sure to include a phone and/or fax number and e-mail address, if you have one, in addition to your regular postal address. We'll add you to our files and, with luck, will be contacting you as manuscripts come in.

More in the "Wish List" department: we are seeking an original copy of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Volume 2, Number 1, to use in reprinting our first six volumes; we've managed to borrow copies of all the others. If you have a copy you wouldn't mind loaning us, we'd be delighted — and we promise to return it. It would be really nice, however, if someone wanted to make an outright donation of Volumes 1-6 for our archives.

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

We are fortunate to have another sizeable CNEHA Newsletter, thanks to our provincial and state editors and their efforts to "beat the bushes" for copy! However, we need line drawings that would help to liven up the appearance of the newsletter — please consider sending in illustrations whenever possible.

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 Cunzo, 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.

## 1993 CNEHA CONFERENCE REPORT

The 1993 Conference and Annual meeting was held in Portsmouth, N.H., at two sites, Strawberry Banke Museum and the Urban Forestry Center, October 22-24, with a total of 124 registrations.

A ceramics seminar, "An Introduction to English Ceramics," was presented on Friday at the Urban Forestry Center by George Miller, of the Center for Archaeological Research, University of Delaware. Olive Jones, A/Chief Material Culture Research, Archaeological Services, National Historic Sites, Parks Canada, Ottawa, presented a seminar titled "Glass for the Archaeologist" on Friday at the Visitor Center, Strawberry Banke Museum.

A self-guided walking tour of historic Portsmouth was available Friday afternoon with the assistance of Portsmouth Advocates, using the volume, *Building Portsmouth: The Neighborhoods and Architecture* by Richard Candee, Director, American and New England Studies Program, Boston University. The book was also available in the book room during the conference with the proceeds going to CNEHA. A guided tour of the Warner House was available to conference attendees. This is one of the earliest brick houses in Portsmouth, built in 1715 in the English Georgian style with interesting period murals on the walls of the main stairway. Tea was served at the Portsmouth Athenaeum at the conclusion of the tours and workshops. The Athenaeum is a specialized research library in downtown Portsmouth, used as a reading room and meeting place since 1808.

Receptions were held both Friday and Saturday evenings at William Pitt Tavern, a restored 18th-century inn at Strawberry Banke Museum with entertainment of traditional Irish and American music by "Trilium" on Saturday night. Jones House Archaeology Center was open for visiting on both Friday and Saturday evenings.

A total of 21 papers were presented at plenary sessions on Saturday and Sunday at the Urban Forestry Center in categories titled: Portsmouth Archaeology, Archaeology and Ethnicity, Above-ground Archaeology, Maine in the Seventeenth Century, Research at Baron De Saint Castin's Habitation, and Contributed Papers. Presentations concluded at noon on Sunday followed by a guided tour of Strawberry Banke Museum archaeological sites.

The 1994 meeting is scheduled to be held in

Williamsburg, Virginia, hosted by Colonial Williamsburg, and the 1995 meeting is planned for Nova Scotia, celebrating the bicentennial of Fortress Louisburg.

**COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY  
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES  
OCTOBER 1993  
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Chair Pierre Beaudet called the business meeting to order at 8:07 a.m. and welcomed the assembled group to Portsmouth.

1. Pierre Beaudet called for corrections to and approval of the minutes of the 1992 ABM minutes.

Moved by: Nancy Dickinson  
Seconded by: Lois Feister  
Carried

**OLD BUSINESS:**

**Standing Committee Reports:**

2. Membership Report: Julia King and John Seidel sent their regrets. Pierre Beaudet reported that as of July 20, 1993, there were 302 renewals, and by October the membership should stand close to 340 individuals. All members are encouraged to renew their memberships as soon as they receive their renewal forms. The forms will be mailed out in the new year. It was noted that 22 new and/or renewals had been made at this year's conference.

Acceptance of Membership report moved by Paul Huey  
Seconded by: David Starbuck  
Carried

3. Treasurer's Report: Sue Henry reported that as of October 4, 1993, the US bank balance stands at \$4,839.13 with a Canadian bank balance of \$1,467.47. Beaudet inquired as to the state of the budget, and Henry responded that funds are available for the next newsletter and journal. Beaudet encouraged the membership to renew at the Fellow level, and Mary Beaudry noted that the Board members have agreed to do so as of the Board meeting Friday evening.

Acceptance of Treasurer's Report moved by Lysbeth Acuff

Seconded by: Pierre Drouin  
Carried

4. Newsletter Editor's Report: David Starbuck reported that the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter would be mailed out in two to three weeks. He encouraged the membership to send in reports on work in their area.

Acceptance of Newsletter Editor's Report moved by Paula Zitzler  
Seconded by: Dena Doroszenko  
Carried

5. Journal Editor's Report: Volume 20 will be ready by the end of this year. Volume 21/22, the Bert Salwen memorial volume with 17 articles, should also be available in 1994.

Acceptance of Journal Editor's report moved by David Starbuck  
Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin  
Carried

6. Conference Reports: 1993: Strawberry Banke, New Hampshire. Martha Pinello reported that 41 individuals were registered for the workshops, 131 registered for the conference as of the ABM. Co-sponsors donated \$500.00. To summarize, this year's conference has been well attended and generated revenue for CNEHA.

1994: Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Barbara Heath reported for Julia King who sent her regrets. The conference will take place on the weekend of October 21, 1994 and will be co-sponsored by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the College of William and Mary. There will be Friday workshops and sessions on Saturday and Sunday.

1995: (Canada) Location to be determined. Pierre Beaudet mentioned Halifax as a possibility with a side trip to Louisbourg.

7. Nominations and Elections Report: Barbara Heath reported that there were 13 nominations, of which 6 declined to run for office, leaving seven on the election slate. The membership elected Dena Doroszenko, Paula Zitzler, John Sprinkle, Lorinda Goodwin and Silas Hurry. Heath noted that the process of elections will be revised in order to be completed by mid-June. Heath called for nominations after the SHA meetings in January. Mary Beaudry thanked all those who ran for office.

8. Resolution of Thanks to Outgoing Board Members: Whereas the following individuals have completed their terms for the CNEHA Board,

Whereas LuAnn de Cunzo has served the Council as a Board member and as the Chair of the 1991 CNEHA Conference in Delaware,

Whereas Julia King has ably performed her duties as the Co-ordinator of Institutional Memberships and,

Whereas John Worrell has served the Council as a Board member,

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

Moved by: Dena Doroszenko

Seconded by: Sue Henry

Carried

9 Elections of Executive: Pierre Beaudet reported the new slate of officers for 1994:

Chair: Pierre Beaudet

Executive Vice-Chair: John Seidel

Vice-Chair: Rebecca Yamin

Secretary: Dena Doroszenko

Treasurer: Susan Henry

Acceptance of slate of executive officers moved by Lois Feister

Seconded by: Nancy Dickinson

Carried

10. Resolution of Appreciation to the Organizers of the 1993 Conference:

Whereas the Strawberry Banke Museum, Archaeology Division and co-sponsors, the New Hampshire Archeological Society, the Heritage Studies Program at Plymouth State College, and the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources have graciously hosted the 1993 Annual Meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and,

Whereas Emerson W. Baker, Richard Candee, Marna Cowan, Alison Dwyer, Mary Dupre, Dennis Howe, Patricia Miller, Parker Potter, David Switzer, Peggy Wishart, Kathleen Wheeler and a host of many volunteers and in particular, Martha Pinello as Chair, have worked tirelessly to produce this successful meeting and,

Whereas the hotel and meeting facilities at the Urban Forestry Center are of an excellent nature and,

Whereas dinner and the receptions at the Pitt Tavern were much enjoyed by all,

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

Moved by Barbara Heath

Seconded by: David Starbuck

Carried

## NEW BUSINESS

Alaric Faulkner inquired as to how CNEHA would arrange transportation to Louisbourg during the 1995 conference. Pierre Beaudet noted that arrangements would need to be made that would be suitable. Faulkner highly recommended a visit to Louisbourg to all CNEHA members.

Motion to adjourn: Alaric Faulkner

Seconded by: Lysbeth Acuff

Carried

The meeting was adjourned at 8:42 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Dena Doroszenko

Secretary

## CALL FOR PAPERS

**Historic Ironmaking Conference  
September 30, October 1 and 2, 1994**

The Orange County (New York) Historical Society is sponsoring an Historic Ironmaking Conference to be held at the Clove Furnace Historic Site, Arden, New York. Papers addressing any aspect of historic ironmaking or any particular site — furnace, forge, mine, etc. — are sought. Submissions from both professionals and non-professionals are encouraged.

Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes in length; a Kodak slide projector and screen will be provided; presenters are urged to use illustrative material. Abstracts must be received by July 1, 1994 for consideration and program listing.

Please send abstracts to:

Edward J. Lenik

c/o Sheffield Archaeological Consultants

P.O. Box 437, 24 High Street

Butler, New Jersey 07405-0437

Telephone: (201) 492-8525 (Days)

## CURATION AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

### A Comprehensive Approach to Archaeological Collections Management: The Parks Canada Experience in Quebec

by Diane LeBrun

Archaeological artifacts are often endangered by their own physical elements or by outside factors. Why we keep things, and what we should keep, are two fundamental and far from trivial questions.

Some people feel that the storage of artifacts is a useless luxury, while others consider that such objects provide an inestimable storehouse of knowledge. I would propose that artifacts be considered as documents and artifact collections as archives. Objects have their own silent language, which cannot always be immediately understood, but which can become clear at any time through comparative studies or literature reviews. They bear silent witness to an often forgotten past. Objects, sites and remains of all sorts are signs left by past generations of their activities, beliefs, existence and civilization.

An artifact which is silent today may reveal its language tomorrow. To the archaeologist, the material culture researcher, the ethnologist and the anthropologist, an artifact is what an archival document is to the historian — a primary and fundamental resource.

The business of managing archaeological collections, day in, day out, year after year, has enabled us to discover satisfactory and effective means for taking care of artifacts including their storage, treatment, and preservation.

Parks Canada manages a major archaeological collection, the contents of which are broken down into the regions where the artifacts originated. This has been the situation since 1975. The Quebec archaeological collection is a model in terms of quantity, the quality of the components and the way in which it is managed.

The Quebec collection contains more than 20 million complete or fragmented artifacts from the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. These artifacts come from federal properties in various locations in Quebec. Parks Canada's Quebec archaeological collection actually includes more than 146 site collections.

First set up during the 1960s as a result of field surveys and archaeological activities, the collection has been housed since 1975 in storerooms in Quebec City. There are six such storerooms: two are for metal artifacts, two for inorganic materials other than metal and a fifth for artifacts

made up of organic material. Lastly, there is a storeroom for what is called the reference collection, which contains a number of archaeological objects in a variety of materials, with the exception of organic objects. Each storeroom has its own temperature and humidity controls, adjusted according to the materials the artifacts are made of and based on the conservation standards in effect in Canadian museums.

Various management procedures are used to ensure that artifacts are looked after from the moment they are found at a dig to the time they are displayed in temporary or permanent exhibitions. These management procedures have a single common denominator: the provenance number, often called here the archaeological unit. The object, the assemblage of objects and all acquisition and management documents are therefore linked, so that all the components of a single collection can easily and very completely be put back together. Their archaeological value lies, moreover, in the fact that they have all been registered together as a single research unit. The following is a brief overview of our management procedures:

1. Objects and fragments of objects from the same excavation unit are summarily recorded on a card and sorted according to their "material" characteristics. They are then washed in soapy water or given a rudimentary cleaning with a dry brush. Sometimes protective measures must be taken, owing to the precarious state of some materials. In such cases, we proceed immediately with temporary treatment of the object (using a light fungicide or drying agent, refrigeration or freezing) while awaiting the specialized services of Parks Canada's Historical Resource Conservation Branch. A further classification by material and provenience is undertaken at the time of labelling.

2. Each object or object fragment of ceramic, glass, stone or bone, with the exception of skeletal remains and window glass, is numbered according to its provenience and specific standards. For example, some letters are systematically avoided to avoid confusion with similar looking numbers. These are i, o and z, which can be confused with 1, 0, 2 and 5.

3. An exhaustive inventory of the content of each unit of a lot is then listed on a form where each object is recorded in terms of quantity and quality with the greatest possible accuracy as to its material and purpose.

4. A complete analysis can also be requested, based on the planned interpretation of the site, an event connected with the site or other special need. In this case, technical assistance is provided for reassembly, grouping by context, documentary research, cataloging, as well as for the purpose of physical analysis and/or restoration.

5. Objects selected during inventory or analysis because

of their representativeness, uniqueness or the interest they have for other research or in varying hypotheses will be catalogued and their location recorded.

6. Some objects catalogued and selected may be sent to the restoration laboratories before being placed in a reference collection or exhibition.

7. Most inventoried objects, which we know will not be part of studies in the short term, are wrapped and stored according to their material and archaeological unit. Repertories enable us to locate not only cataloged objects, but all objects or fragments of objects found over the years on each Parks Canada site in Quebec.

8. Whatever the destination of these objects, they will eventually end up on the table of an archaeologist or material culture researcher who will document and interpret them so that their historic significance in relation to the site and the events which took place there can be better understood.

9. Artifacts, as first quality teaching tools, will thus serve in the interpretation of historic sites, in the training of guides and in the teaching to students of all levels. Also, in this way they will be accessible to researchers from within or from outside Parks Canada or will be available for inter-institutional loan.

This entire management process, which was implemented in the Quebec region in 1978, calls for several working tools:

1. A functional classification system adapted from Leroy-Gourhan and Binford.
2. A materials classification system.
3. A collections lab procedures manual.
4. Nomenclature based on a computerized inventory of a number of site collections and the reference collection, which applies to all archaeological artifacts considered in their entirety and from the viewpoint of each of their components.

A national directive governing management principles for Parks Canada archaeological collections that specifies the nature of archaeological collections and everything pertaining to them has been in use since 1986 (Management Directive 2.1.23 - Collection Management System: Archaeological Research Services). Other directives relate to the treatment of human remains (Management Directive 2.3.1 - Human Remains, Cemeteries and Grave Sites) and archaeological explosives (Management Directive 2.3.3 - Explosives of Archaeological Origin). In addition, an interim policy on cultural resource management was approved in 1990 which proposes the application of a sound code of ethics, set forth in a series of principles deal-

ing with the protection, understanding and enjoyment of Canadian heritage.

One must underline, as well, the growing contribution of informatics in the management of the collections. In fact, a computer assisted management system has been in development in Parks Canada for the last several years. As our collections grow in size and public interest is heightened, it allows us to view with confidence the future management of these collections.

The comprehensive nature of our management method allows us to be very familiar with the content of our collection, to ensure its integrity and accessibility and to preserve it for future generations. It stands to reason that, while we take every measure to safeguard our collections, this does not mean that the relevance of individual artifacts is never questioned. However, it must be clearly stated that, when judgments are called for, they must not be made in the heat of the moment, in the field, when artifacts are being collected. Further, such decisions should not be based on opinions, value judgments, impressions or a state of mind. Judgments should be passed only after the artifact has been examined, measured and analyzed and an attempt at interpretation carried out. It is only after this process that we can think of rationalizing a collection. Nor should rationalizing mean throwing things out indiscriminately. Would it make sense to throw out a book one has not read? Would it make sense even if it had been read?

Archaeological artifacts are not a renewable resource! Each time they are thoughtlessly destroyed or allowed to disintegrate, archaeology dies a little, and research is deprived of one of its most basic building blocks.

## REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

I am an American citizen, currently residing in England.

As an archaeology graduate, I have several years' field experience on a wide variety of sites in England, as well as abroad. Presently, I am interested in undertaking archaeological work in America, and would, therefore, appreciate any help you may be able to offer. If you have any job vacancy bulletins, useful contact addresses, or suggestions as to how I may gather information on archaeological work being undertaken in the US, I would be most grateful.

Many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Jessica Fletcher

14 Fiery Hill Road

Barnt Green Birmingham, England B45 8LG

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

#### Hatheway House

During fall 1992 and spring 1993, archaeological investigations were undertaken by the University of Connecticut (Robert R. Gradie III) and the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society (Karin Peterson) at the Hatheway House, a ca. 1761 residence, owned by the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society, a statewide non-profit preservation organization. Excavations were undertaken in conjunction with a major restoration of this historic house and were focused on ground disturbance associated with an improved foundation drainage system and construction of a new museum entrance which will meet ADA requirements. Archaeological studies recovered evidence of substantial modifications to the property's grounds, and possibly the house, over a period of 200 years. Evidence included the recovery of four successive reorganizations of the space, or "landscapes," about the house which resulted in alternating periods of utilitarian work spaces and formal lawns. These landscapes can be associated with specific owners and are thought to reflect the broader economic and social activities and goals of the occupants. A dense secondary deposit of 18th and early 19th century trash was also discovered; when analyzed, a concentration of faunal material will offer insight into the diet and standard of living of the occupants during the early years of the structure's existence.

### Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

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

Excavations in the front and east yards of the Spencer-Pierce-Little House took place in 1993 as part of a Boston University field school directed by Mary Beaudry and field assistant Sara F. Mascia. Here the stratigraphic sequence consisted of a series of late 17th through 19th-century occupation and landscaping strata above a thick layer of clean sand deposited when the house was constructed, ca. 1680. Beneath the cellar ejecta a buried topsoil layer overlies subsoil. A number of post holes, clearly historical, were cut into the subsoil. It has been impossible to determine what sort of structure — house, fence, barn, etc. — is

represented by the post holes, and no clear alignment suggests itself. It is evident, however, that some sort of structure existed here prior to the construction of the still-standing house. Over the next year, Beaudry expects to begin detailed analysis of materials excavated at SPL since 1989 in order to produce a monograph report as well as special studies of selected artifact categories. Further field seasons at the site will be scheduled only after work to date has been written up and published in some form.

#### Swett-Ilsley House, Newbury

Mary Beaudry directed a small program of archaeological testing at Swett-Ilsley House, owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, in advance of drainage improvement activities. The earliest portion of Swett-Ilsley was built ca. 1671, and the house's most recent addition was constructed around 1800. For much of its life the house served as a tavern and inn. While the testing turned up nothing of critical significance, artifacts recovered from two test trenches along the north end of the house included a diverse array of ceramic fragments numbering in the thousands as well as large quantities of pipe stems. Pipe stems were found in much, much smaller numbers at the nearby Spencer-Pierce-Little site, and their presence in great numbers at Swett-Ilsley must be reflective of the building's use as a tavern. A report on this small project is available from Mary Beaudry.

#### Parson Capen House, Topsfield

In October 1993, Mary Beaudry, assisted by Ellen P. Berkland and volunteers from the Boston University Club for Archaeological Studies, conducted test excavations at the Parson Capen property, owned by the Topsfield Historical Society. The Society plans to erect an 18th-century barn from elsewhere in Topsfield on a portion of the Capen homelot. Our testing produced many flakes and projectile points indicative of prehistoric occupation. No historical features were found. While historical artifacts were recovered, these were in mixed contexts. It appears that when the house was restored in the 1930s, the yard was thoroughly graded, eliminating any historic-period strata. Berkland is preparing a report on the work for review by the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

#### Rea-Proctor Homestead, Danvers

In 1990 and 1991, Mary Beaudry supervised test excavations at 180 Conant Street in Danvers, at the Rea-Proctor Homestead, owned by William and Elizabeth Harris.

Renovations to the existing house, built ca. 1724, under provisions of the Tax Act required testing prior to utility installation. Six test units were excavated, producing, for the most part, evidence of various landscaping episodes. One test unit, however, revealed a portion of what appears to be a late 17th-century stone-lined cellar hole filled in after 1720. A sounding of approximately 1m<sup>2</sup> was taken to the depth of the cellar floor. Large quantities of locally produced redwares, English delftware, etc., were found in the layers within the cellar hole. Beaudry has recently completed a report on this work and will be happy to send a copy to anyone who requests one.

### **African Meeting House, Nantucket**

In August, Beaudry directed 10 days of testing at the African Baptist Meeting House on Nantucket. The meeting house was recently acquired by the Museum of Afro American History in Boston, which is undertaking a major restoration of this structure, which served as meeting house, school, and community center for the African-American community on Nantucket throughout most of the 19th century. Over 50 volunteers from the local community participated in the project. Ellen P. Berkland served as Project Archaeologist; in her report on our work at the site, she details the history of the site and describes the evidence we recovered of the original grade and treatment of the lot, of filling prior to construction, and artifactual remains possibly associated with the functions of the meeting house and subsequent uses of the property. We'll be happy to send you a copy of the report for a \$15.00 donation to the fund for restoration of the meeting house (made payable to the Friends of the Nantucket African Meeting House). Send your check and request for a copy of the report to Mary Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

## **New Hampshire**

Reported by: Martha Pinello

### **Jones House Archaeology Center, Strawberry Banke Museum, Portsmouth**

1993 was a busy and productive year at Jones House Archaeology Center. A phase one testing excavation was completed in the summer under the direction of Martha Pinello, principal investigator, and Peggy Wishart, project

archaeologist. The tested area is on the edge of the Puddle Dock waterway, filled in in the late 1800s. It is the site of a proposed Museum Center, now in the planning stage. Investigation was completed with geophysical testing under the direction of Bruce Bevan, of Geosight, Pitman, N.J.

Early wharf timbers or remains were uncovered at the level when Puddle Dock was filled. The expected high water table and deep layer of coal ash fill were evident. Staff, interns, and volunteers have completed the preliminary processing of artifacts from 18th, 19th, and 20th century deposits. Analysis and report writing is continuing at this time. It is expected that additional testing will be necessary.

Staff and volunteers excavated five test units at the Warner House, on Daniel Street, in anticipation of future work to alleviate a site drainage problem. The Warner house is one of the oldest extant brick houses in Portsmouth, built in 1715 in the English Georgian style. Lieutenant Governor Benning Wentworth leased the Warner House from 1742 to 1759 as the governor's mansion.

An Archaeology Day was held at the museum in August with participation from Plymouth State College and the New Hampshire Archeological Society. The program included exhibits of materials from six museum excavations and tours of museum archaeological sites. The museum education department provided special archaeological activities for children.

Noted ceramic historians, Geoffrey Godden and Terence Lockett of Great Britain, presented a seminar in Portsmouth in October, co-sponsored by Strawberry Banke Museum and the China Students Club of Boston. The presentations covered the shipment of English ceramics to the colonies (Lockett) and English porcelain (Godden).

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology held their annual meeting and conference in Portsmouth in October, sponsored by Strawberry Banke Museum, Plymouth State College, The New Hampshire Archeological Society, and Portsmouth Advocates. Two days of plenary sessions were held on current projects and activities. An all-day ceramic workshop "Introduction to English Ceramics" was presented by George Miller from the University of Delaware. Olive Jones of Parks Canada, Ottawa, presented a seminar on "Glass for the Archaeologist".

Tours of historic Portsmouth buildings were conducted by Portsmouth Advocates using the volume, *Building Portsmouth: The Neighborhoods and Architecture*, by Richard Candee, Director, American and New England Studies Program at Boston University. Tours of the muse-

um archaeological sites were given by Martha Pinello.

### Conference on New England Industrial Archeology

Plymouth State College recently hosted the Conference on New England Industrial Archeology. This annual meeting of the Southern and Northern New England Chapters of the Society for Industrial Archeology was held on February 5, 1994. About 50 people attended, including Chapter members, Plymouth State College faculty, graduate and undergraduate students, and other interested persons.

Woodard Openo, President of the Northern New England Chapter, opened the meeting. William Taylor, Professor of History and Director of the Institute for New Hampshire Studies at Plymouth State, then introduced the President of the College, Dr. Donald Wharton, who extended his warm greetings to the group of attendees.

The morning's papers included "Yankee Contrivances: New Hampshire Shakers' Wooden Staved Pails Become Mechanized," presented by Galen Beale; and "The Logging Industry in the Little River Valley, Bethlehem, NH, 1893-1927," written by Todd H. Harral, graduate of the Plymouth State College Heritage Studies M.Ed. Program, but presented in his absence by Katherine Donahue, Director of the Heritage Studies Program. This paper was followed by Victor Rolando, Vermont industrial researcher, on the "Industrial Archeology of Lime Kilns;" and Christopher Closs, of Closs Planners, Inc., on the "Lewiston (ME) Mill System Project: Integration of Preservation Planning and Economic Development in Urban Revitalization."

After the lunch break, papers resumed with a presentation by John Mayer, Director of the Manchester Historic Association, on "The Collections of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at the Manchester Historic Association: Evidence in 19th Century Manchester, NH." This paper was followed by Michael Bettencourt, freelance writer and photographer, who researched the "Great New England Textile Strike of 1922: The Role of Women in Manchester, NH." The final presentation was by James Dolph, Museum Director at the Portsmouth (NH) Naval Shipyard. He discussed the various phases of "Preserving the Industrial Heritage of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard."

Dennis Howe of Concord, NH, was a primary organizer of the presentations and was responsible for the flier. The Conference demonstrated the strength and vigor of industrial archaeology in the Northeast. For more information on the Society for Industrial Archeology, contact SIA, Room 5014, National Museum of American History, Washington, DC 20560.

## Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

### In Memoriam

Helen Blakemore Camp, 84, died July 6, 1993 after a brief illness. Mrs. Camp's highly visible and educational field research ushered in the modern era of historical archaeology in Maine. In 1964 she discovered the village of Pemaquid, a thriving settlement dating from the late 1620s. In nine seasons of excavation in the village, Mrs. Camp uncovered the well-preserved remains of fourteen buildings which made up the core of the colonial village. The thousands of artifacts recovered form an important collection for the study of Anglo-American material culture in early northern New England.

Mrs. Camp crusaded to have the site protected from pending development, and in 1969 the State of Maine purchased the property, creating Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site. In 1993 the site was designated as a National Historic Landmark. She published two books on the village excavations, *Pemaquid Lost and Found (1967)* and *Archaeological Investigations at Pemaquid, Maine, 1965-1974 (1975)*. From 1974 to 1981 Mrs. Camp turned her attention to the excavation of sections of Fort William Henry (1692-1696) and Fort Frederick (1729-1759), the forts that in turn guarded Pemaquid Village. Mrs. Camp recently completed her work as co-author of a book on the fort excavations, *The Forts of Pemaquid*, to be published in 1994.

Mrs. Camp's interest in archaeology dated to her childhood; however, her career began officially in 1957 when she was a field artist for a dig sponsored by the New Jersey State Museum. This was a logical first step for an archaeologist who had previously had a career as a commercial artist. Ironically, it was only after she and her husband, Millard Fillmore Camp, "retired" to Maine that she devoted herself to historical archaeology.

Helen and "Fill" were married in 1931. He actively supported and assisted her work until his death in 1985. Born in New York City, the daughter of Sumner and Jane Kirkwood Blakemore, Mrs. Camp attended Skidmore College and graduated from Parsons School of Fine and Applied Arts in New York City. In 1983 she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from the University of Maine at Farmington, in recognition of her contributions to archaeology. She was a former member of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and a former trustee of the Maine League of Historical Societies and

Museums. She is survived by a daughter, Helen Camp Olson, six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Camp's pioneering research rekindled interest in the history and archaeology of seventeenth-century Maine. Her excavations and publications were among the earliest historical archaeology projects in the Northeast. Many archaeologists experienced their first fieldwork under Mrs. Camp's friendly guidance at Pemaquid. She will be warmly remembered and much missed by her former students and colleagues.

### Searsport

Last summer the Penobscot Marine Museum, in cooperation with the Downeast Outdoor Education School, conducted archaeological excavations on the grounds of the museum's Fowler-True-Ross house. The house is a fairly typical example of a New England connected house and barn, with the core being a two story, two room deep central hall Federal style house, believed to date to about 1820. The house, which also has a single story ell and an attached barn, was home to Miles Fowler and his family. Fowler was one of Searsport's many sea captains who participated in the coastal and Atlantic trade, as well as the rich Chinese and Pacific trade.

Excavations directed by Peter Morrison and Samuel Shogren partly focused on the yards east and west of the kitchen ell. This led to the discovery of a former walkway, and a thick layer of fill on both sides of the ell. The fill was apparently brought in to level the yard in the late 1950s or 1960s. Excavations also revealed evidence of the structure's building episodes. Most revealing was the discovery that the ell as built about 1820, first sat on posts or pilings, placed at intervals along the ground sill. This allowed trash to find its way under the edge of the building. Later, about 1837 slate footings and granite sill stones replaced the footings, sealing the deposit.

The artifact assemblage is fairly typical for its time. Ceramics were the usual English tablewares and American utilitarian wares of the period. The wares are in no way indicative of the exotic places that sea captains such as Miles Fowler were visiting. Only three small sherds of Chinese export porcelain were found during the entire excavations, suggesting not every sea captain's home was full of exotic Chinese ceramics and furnishings.

## New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

### Bureau of Historic Sites Archaeology Projects

New York State Bureau of Historic Sites staff completed excavations at two locations late in the fall of 1993. One of these was at a new state site, the Darwin Martin House in Buffalo. The house was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, built in 1904, and plans are underway for its restoration and interpretation. Because the modern-day architects needed to look at the foundation walls and investigate whether or not such features as an underground sprinkling system actually were installed, test units were dug on three sides of the house. The tests answered questions about the features and established where some of the activity areas had developed once the house was occupied. In addition, evidence was gathered that a prehistoric site was somewhere in the vicinity.

Excavations also were conducted at the Sacket House in Sackets Harbor, New York, where a new Urban Cultural Park Visitor's Center will be installed. The Sacket House was used as a hospital during the War of 1812 battle which was waged in the town. Test units on three sides of the house established the size and construction history of a wing no longer extant, established the ground surface during the early 19th century, and provided a sample of artifacts from that era. Based on the archaeologist's recommendations, the architects will make some changes to the plans for parking lots, wall repair, and porch supports for the building.

### Repatriation Act and the New York State Museum

The New York State Museum has over one million artifacts, including human bones, that may be affected by the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The New York State Legislature granted money last April to hire a bioarchaeologist to sort through the bones, but more money is needed to finish cataloging the remaining objects. For the past three years, the Museum has requested \$357,000 to finish the task, but has been unsuccessful in obtaining it. The Museum has until November 1995 to catalog its Indian burial objects and skeletal remains and identify tribes from which they came. The tribes then can negotiate for return of the artifacts.

### **Book for Fifth to Eighth Graders on Lake George Shipwreck**

Joseph Zarzynski, a Junior High School teacher, has co-authored a book that chronicles the discovery and survey of a 1758 Lake George shipwreck. The 32-page book is seen as a young adult-learning piece that tells the history of the Land Tortoise, a French and Indian War shipwreck that has recently been surveyed and documented under the waters of the lake. The 52-foot-long and 18-foot-wide warship was found in 1990 submerged in about 100 feet of water. The ship had been deliberately sunk for the winter months by the Colonial forces with the idea of reusing it in the spring, a common practice. This ship, however, shifted into deeper waters where it could not be retrieved. An adult level book is planned for next year. The youth version can be purchased at the Lake George Historical Association or through the mail for \$4.95 plus 7% sales tax and \$1.75 postage from: M-Z Information, PO Box 2129, Wilton, New York, 12866.

### **Archaeology Group Producing Videotape**

The Adirondack Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association is producing a videotape for use in elementary schools. The tape documents the excavations on Rogers Island where summer field schools under the direction of Dr. David Starbuck have uncovered barracks, a hospital, rangers' huts, and other buildings from the French and Indian War. The chapter's education committee wrote, filmed, and produced the videotape for fourth graders. It includes an introduction to archaeology and information on how to conduct a dig. The committee is now in the process of editing the tape and preparing background material for teachers.

### **Precedent Set by Ruling in Northern New York Counties**

In 1989, Warren County and the Warren and Washington County Industrial Development Agency sued citizens of their own counties who were opposed to a garbage incinerator. The citizens being sued by their own local governments were about 400 activists, who then filed a class action suit against the counties involved. The case attracted interest from all over the country. In October 1993, the federal jury ordered damages paid to the activists and found the public officials guilty of trying to stifle free speech. The case was seen as an effort to intimidate residents and the decision as a message to other governments not to try a similar action.

### **New York City**

Reported by: Diane Dalia

### **Archaeological Sensitivity Study, African Burial Ground and the Commons Historic District, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York County**

During the summer of 1993, in connection with the formal designation of the African Burial Ground and the Commons as a New York City landmark district, Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to Mesick Cohen Waite Architects (and the New York City Department of General Services), conducted an archaeological sensitivity study of the landmark district. The study consisted of synthesizing the archaeological, geological, architectural, and cartographic data for the district and presenting it in a format for use as a planning and review tool for future ground disturbance activity within district boundaries. The results were presented in the form of mylar maps with overlays representing the locations of buildings during certain historic periods; a database containing documentary evidence for each site; and an extensive annotated bibliography.

### **New York State Archaeology Week: South Street Seaport Museum Adult Lectures and Walking Tour Series**

"Chinese Porcelain, Spanish Ships and New World Silver: Archaeology of the 17th-Century Sea Trade" by Linda Shulsky, Metropolitan Museum of Art. (Lecture produced in collaboration with the Archaeological Institute of America/New York Society's Louis H. Blumgarten Lecture in Urban Archaeology.) Wednesday, April 27, 6:30 P.M. South Street Seaport Museum, A.A. Low Building, 171 John Street.

Admission Free.

"Ships Beneath the Street." Slide Lecture by archaeologist Dr. Joan Geismar, Wednesday, May 11, 6:30 P.M. A.A. Low Building, 171 John St. Fee: \$5, Members \$3.

"The Changing Shape of Manhattan Island." Slide Lecture and Walking Tour, Sunday May 22, 2 P.M. Fee: \$6, Members \$4. Dr. Diana Wall demonstrates how land-fill dramatically altered the shape of Lower Manhattan to accommodate the growing port. Pre-registration required, M-F, 9-5, (212) 669-9416.

### **Children's Activities**

"Hands on History: Celebrating New York State

Archaeology Week," Saturdays and Sundays May 7, 8, 14, & 15. 12-5 P.M. Children's Center, 165 John St. Design your own Archaeology Week poster; decorate a tile in 17th century Dutch style; transform a tea bowl with 18th century Chinese designs. Hands-on demonstrations, craft workshops.

### **19th Century Jesuit Cemetery at the New York Botanical Garden**

One of the potential resources identified during an archaeological assessment of the New York Botanical Garden (performed by Historical Perspectives, Inc. under the direction of Betsy Keams, Cece Kirkorian and Faline Schneiderman-Fox) was the site of a 19th century Jesuit cemetery. There was considerable ambiguity in the documentary record as to the actual bounds of the burial plot; however, neither non-invasive investigative techniques nor excavation were testing options at this point. Stephen Key, a cartographer specializing in the sport of Orienteering, was commissioned to make a field topographic study of the site.

Using his survey and the three extant historical maps showing the burial plot, he created a map showing the approximate location and size of the cemetery which the Botanical Garden can use for the future assessment of development impacts.

### **Archaeological Component of the Reconstruction of Foley Square**

A documentary study of Foley Square, the park that forms the core of New York City's Civic Center in Lower Manhattan, was recently researched for its historical context and to identify its potential archaeological sensitivity. Undertaken for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, the research was under the direction of Joan H. Geismar acting as a consultant to Coe Lee Robinson Roesch, Inc., landscape architects. The study area encompasses a triangle (actually a hatchet-shaped area) bounded north by Worth Street, west by Lafayette Street, south by Reade Street, and east mainly by Centre Street with part of it extending further east into Hammil and Park Places and Pearl Street. The southern part of the project area is included in the newly formed Burial Ground-Commons Historic District, an area also researched by Hunter Research. This southern part, although steeped in Manhattan history, was disturbed by subway construction during the first two decades of this century. North of Pearl Street, however, the remnants of backyards may contain features such as privies or cisterns

not affected by subway or building construction. In addition, the 25-foot-diameter brick foundation of a 175-foot-high shot tower built in 1855 and standing till 1908 may remain in this part of the site. The foundation walls of this smoke-stack-like tower, reputedly 4 1/2 feet thick, formed the base of the first structure built with a cast-iron skeleton and brick curtain walls, the forerunner of the modern skyscraper. Its relatively light construction made it possible to build the tower in a constricted space on former marsh land. Its architect and builder was James Bogardus, the promoter of cast iron in this country and the man responsible for many of New York City's famous cast iron structures. Based on this and other information, testing for this foundation is planned, and the Parks Department and Coe Lee Robinson Roesch, Inc. are looking into ways of incorporating historic references into the park's reconstructive design.

## **New Jersey**

Reported by: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

### **Cherry Valley Tavern/Pointville Hotel Site, New Hanover Township, Burlington County**

In the fall of 1992, in connection with the proposed installation of wastewater treatment facilities, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia district, conducted a program of archaeological data recovery of a 19th-century tavern located on the Fort Dix Military Reservation. Excavations exposed the ground plan of the tavern, which was constructed in 1799-1800 as a single-roomed structure immediately following the establishment of two roads in the area. Analysis of the foundations and associated stratigraphy showed that the building was successively enlarged through the 19th century, the final major addition being made just after the Civil War. The artifact assemblage included finds from an early to mid-19th century sub-floor deposit from the bar area which was characterized by the presence of large quantities of ceramic and glass sherds, whose small size suggested they had dropped through gaps in a wooden plank floor. Another feature of the artifact assemblage was the large number and variety of glass tumblers, showing a topological and economic development from the mostly imported single-mold examples of ca. 1800 to the American three-mold-blown examples of the 1820s and later.

**Batsto Sawmill, Batsto Historic Village, Wharton State Forest, Washington Township, Burlington County**

In the summer and fall of 1992, in connection with the restoration of the sawmill raceway, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to Watson & Henry Associates (and the New Jersey Department of Building and Construction), conducted archaeological monitoring and excavations in and immediately outside a standing 19th century sawmill. The first monitoring action resulted in the recording of a masonry pad adjacent to the headrace outside the mill building. This pad supported the base of a machine driving an exterior belt wheel at the sawmill in the mid-20th century. Further monitoring along the tailrace downstream from the mill building uncovered timber remains dating to the mid-20th century restoration program and the Wharton era (ca. 1880) reconstruction. Following removal of mid-20th century timber planking from the raceway inside the mill, multiple-phase remains of earlier mill-related timbers were encountered. Limited archaeological investigation in the same area resulted in the identification of at least three principal phases of sawmill construction or modification (the pre-1880 sawmill, the pre-1880 secondary structure in the mill interior, and the ca. 1880 sawmill).

**Little Falls, Passaic County**

A thirty-year search for Captain James Gray's forge on the Little Falls of the Passaic River has culminated in a double discovery for Edward J. Lenik of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants of Butler, New Jersey. The riverbank had finally yielded evidence of the location of the forge. Iron slag collected during pedestrian reconnaissance of a former island below the falls was confirmed, by microprobe analysis by Dr. Robert Gordon of Yale University, to be bloomery slag of poor quality and probably of early manufacture. Documentary research located a leather bound volume in the manuscript collection of the New York Historical Society, entitled *The Little Falls Company Account Book 1763-1770*. Analysis of this document indicates that the forge, known to be a three fire forge, was active prior to 1763 and had both bloomery and refinery hearths. Notations about "forge castings" suggest that the third fire was a cupola furnace. The account book documents in great detail the transactions of the company store, revealing much about early lifeways in Little Falls, as well as the operations of the ironworks. Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, through its publishing affiliate Arkaeoloji Ink, has published a monograph entitled *The Little Falls Company*. This is available at \$6.00 per copy (plus \$2.00 for shipping and handling for up to three

copies) from Edward J. Lenik, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, P.O. Box 437, Butler, NJ 07405-0437. Checks should be made out to Edward J. Lenik.

**Lock Street Bridge, Lopatcong Township and Town of Phillipsburg, Warren County**

In the fall of 1992 and spring of 1993, in connection with the proposed replacement of the Lock Street bridge over Lopatcong Creek, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to Mace Consulting Engineers (and Warren County), undertook archaeological investigations of the Lock Street bridge, and the area around Inclined Plane 10 West on the Morris Canal. The Lock Street bridge itself consists of a steel single-span Pratt truss set on stone abutments. The bridge superstructure, on the basis of the truss style, is believed to date to around 1900. The stone abutments are probably of an earlier date and can probably be associated with the original construction of a bridge in this location in 1850. Archaeological data recovery encountered traces of a stone retaining wall that defined the perimeter of the basin that was located at the foot of the pre-1850 inclined plane. Immediately adjoining this wall, and at approximately the same depth, traces of the pre-1850 canal towpath were observed. A small stone bridge, only partially visible, is located just to the south of the Lock Street bridge. It probably dates to around 1830 and can be associated with the original construction of the Morris Canal.

**Shippen Manor, Oxford Township, Warren County**

The Cultural Resource Consulting Group (CRCG) of Highland Park, New Jersey, has carried out a series of archaeological investigations at Shippen Manor in order to facilitate accurate restoration of Shippen Manor. These studies were conducted at the request of the Warren County Cultural and Heritage Commission. In 1988 and 1990 intensive investigations were carried out by CRCG in conjunction with the restoration of the Manor. Since then several smaller-scale investigations of particular aspects of Shippen Manor and its surroundings have been undertaken. Shippen Manor, located in Oxford Township, Warren County, New Jersey, is a large mid-18th century manor house. Listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, the manor is a superb example of a rural ironmaster's house. Shippen Manor is situated on a the eastern face of a prominent hill, overlooking the town which spreads out before it. Associated with Oxford Furnace, an important northwestern New Jersey iron manufactory, Shippen Manor was continuously occupied from the 1750s until the 1960s. During its early history, the

structure housed the owners and managers of the ironworks. These included members of the prominent Shippen, Roberdeau, and Scranton families. During the late 19th century Shippen Manor became a boarding house. Even more recently, just prior to its acquisition by Warren County, it served again as a private residence, before being abandoned for a short period of time.

In the summers of 1991, 1992, and 1993 three separate sites in Oxford Township were tested. This work was carried out under the direction of Richard Veit, Charles Bello, and Kristian Eshelman. It was designed to provide visitors to the Warren County Heritage Days celebration with an introduction to archaeology. At the same time it was hoped that these excavations would reveal archaeological remains which could be used to enhance our understanding of Oxford's history. In 1991 the site of a late 19th-century mule barracks associated with the ironworks was tested. These excavations revealed the location of the southeastern corner of the structure. Also recovered was a variety of horse tack related to the mule barracks. In 1992 investigations focused on a capped cut-stone foundation of unknown purpose on the northeast lawn of the manor. These excavations, undertaken with the assistance of a group of enthusiastic local volunteers, revealed that this structure was a late 19th-century cesspool. The artifacts recovered indicate that it was abandoned sometime in the middle of the 20th century. The third summer's excavations (1993) studied the site of Shippen Manor's icehouse. This structure was probably constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. The icehouse was located on the terraced southeast lawn of the house. Dug deeply into the slope of the hill, it had cut stone walls which had been coated on the inside with plaster. Historic photographs indicate that in form the icehouse was a miniature version of the Manor house. Excavations revealed that the icehouse foundation extended 88 inches below the ground surface. Its entrance had faced east, as does the manor's. No evidence of internal partitions or shelves was noted. After its abandonment it had been filled with iron mine tailings which had oxidized, creating a distinctive dense soil matrix. While this fill was sterile, a subsequent fill episode was dated to ca. 1930-1950 based on the artifacts recovered from it, such as toy guns and soda bottles.

These investigations served not only to address issues of interest to the Warren County Cultural and Heritage Commission in their restoration of the manor, but also proved a popular attraction to visitors at the fairs. All of the excavations were carried out according to the standards presented in the *Archaeological Master Plan: Shippen Manor (28-Wa-583), Oxford, Warren County, New Jersey*, prepared by the Cultural Resource Consulting Group

(1991).

In addition to the aforementioned investigations, in 1993 CRCG carried out a series of excavations adjacent to and within Shippen Manor itself. These investigations consisted of close-interval shovel testing and limited trenching. They were designed to assess and mitigate the effects of a proposed sewer and water line. While several late 19th and 20th century water control features, i.e., historic sewer lines and water lines, were uncovered, the hoped-for intact artifactual deposits were not. It appears that repeated rehabilitations of the interior of the house have significantly deflated any archaeological remains which might once have existed there. Mitigative trenches revealed few artifacts. Those found included small quantities of historic ceramics, a 1782 King George III Irish penny, a crudely made "fancy" tobacco pipe depicting a bearded male face crowned with a laurel victory wreath, and a pistol-size honey-colored gunflint. These limited excavations served to address specific restoration concerns of the Warren County Cultural and Heritage Commission. They have provided limited but useful archaeological information about the lifestyles of Shippen Manor's historic inhabitants, and supplemented the information gained during earlier surveys.

## Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) announces its 23rd annual field school in historical archaeology. St. Mary's City is an outdoor museum of archaeology and history at the site of Maryland's first capitol (1634-1695) and is one of the best preserved colonial sites in the country. Excavations in 1994 will focus on testing a number of sites near the center of town dating from the first decade of settlement through the 18th century. One of these sites may be the original fort location dating to 1634.

The ten week course will run from June 8-August 14. After a week devoted to history, archaeological methods and material culture studies, students will participate in the excavation, recording and analysis of a number of significant sites. Guest lecturers will speak on the history, architecture and geology of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites and historic houses in Maryland and Virginia are planned. The course is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, History

and Museum Studies. Prior coursework is preferred but not required. A total of 8 credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland. The cost of the course is approximately \$800, and housing is provided at a minimal cost. To apply send a letter stating your interest, skills, experience and the names of two academic references. Please include a phone number where you can be reached. The deadline for applications is May 1, 1994. Send applications to Summer Program, Department of Research, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

### Annapolis

The first cultural resource survey of the United States Naval Academy (USNA) in Annapolis, Maryland, was undertaken by Archaeology In Annapolis, a cooperative research project between the University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP) and Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF). The project involved multiple components in order to identify the extent of cultural resources related to the area now occupied by the Academy. These components included chains of title searches for each property acquired during the Academy's expansion, an archaeological survey to identify below ground resources, oral history interviews with residents of a neighborhood purchased by the Academy in 1941, the Hell Point neighborhood, and the use of the AutoCAD computer mapping program for predicting locations of archaeological deposits.

The project was funded by a grant from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program. The Legacy Project, as it is informally known, was set up in order to establish a strategy, plan, and priority list for identifying and managing significant biological, geophysical, cultural, and historical resources existing on, or involving, all Secretary of Defense lands, facilities, and property. Archaeology In Annapolis was selected to perform the cultural resource survey of the United States Naval Academy.

In November 1992, deeds research was begun by Dr. Jean Russo of HAF on properties which were purchased by the Academy over a period of 112 years, from 1845 to 1941. The U.S. Government bought large parcels of land which included neighborhoods with a wide variety of demographics. Some parcels included land owned by Judge Joseph Nicholson, a prominent Annapolitan and brother-in-law to Francis Scott Key, and the Buchanan House, home of the first superintendent of the Naval Academy. Another parcel of land bought in 1866 contained the original mansion for the Governor of the State of Maryland. This mid-18th century structure, with later 19th century additions, was used by the Academy as a library and superintendent's office

until it was torn down in 1902 during a period of the Academy's rebuilding. After 1845, the property into which the Academy expanded contained the residences of Academy employees. These residences were frequently constructed in anticipation of demand generated by the Academy, a speculative process often carried out by personnel associated directly with the Academy. The Academy has thus built over much of its own history.

The deeds research provided a basis for determining the focus of the archaeological survey done from June through August 1993. A phase I reconnaissance survey of the historic core of the Academy was done with a crew of students from UMCP's archaeology field school. The basic research design for the archaeological fieldwork was to determine presence or absence of historic or prehistoric remains in areas that had the highest potential for containing intact deposits. Because of the size of the Academy, about half of which is reclaimed land, and given the time frame for which the work was to be completed, systematic testing was limited to four areas. Approximately 13.5 acres of the Academy's 60 acres of "true" land was surveyed. This 60 acres contains numerous buildings and other types of obstacles, such as sidewalks, parking lots, and statues that prevented testing in many areas. The four areas tested during the systematic aligned sampling were the area surrounding Preble Hall, which houses the Academy's museum, the Ellipse, which lies in front of the Chapel, the Porter Road area where the Officer's homes are currently situated, and the Halsey Field House parking lot that lies just inside gate 1. Based on the documentary evidence, such as Sanborne Maps beginning in 1885, as well as the chains of title which exist for most, if not all, of the properties bought by the Academy and date into the early 1700s, we chose these four areas as our focus for the archaeological survey.

A Phase I reconnaissance survey of the historic core of the Academy was conducted from mid-June to the end of August 1993, with a crew of students from the University of Maryland Field School in Urban Archaeology. Tom Bodor, a UMCP graduate student in anthropology, was field supervisor of the excavations. During a sweltering summer, students excavated shovel test pits and small test trenches in order to provide the Navy with information about where archaeologically sensitive areas exist beneath the ground. Testing in four distinct areas of the Academy, chosen as a result of historical research, revealed remains from the mid to late 18th-century in undisturbed or only partially disturbed deposits in approximately 20% of the area tested. In another 27%, intact nineteenth and twentieth century remains were found. It was determined in this field survey that approximately one-half of the area tested had been disturbed by a variety of activities including con-

struction and destruction of buildings, landscaping activities, and installation of modern utility lines. Three sites (18AP67, AP68, AP69) were identified during this survey; however, further testing is needed before the physical limits of these sites can be determined, as well as exactly what type of sites they are. It is known, for instance, from the Sanborne Maps and the deeds searches that the area located in front of the Officers' homes on Porter Road was an African-American neighborhood during the 19th century, and before that may relate to the New Towne section of Annapolis, which shows up on the 1714 Stodder Map. This is the area that includes the Peggy Stewart House on Hanover Street. Again, further investigation is needed to determine the extent, integrity and significance of these intact deposits.

One of the more substantial discoveries made this summer include what is believed to be the surface of 18th century Scott Street in two locations in the Ellipse. Scott Street was removed after 1845 when the Academy first purchased this portion of land. Another interesting discovery was a deposit of partially intact large granite and sandstone foundation blocks that were found in the area where the original Governor's Mansion was located. This plot of land sits between the current superintendent's home and Dahlgren Hall. It is possible that these stones are part of either the original foundation to this house, or more likely, based on the use of granite which was more commonly used during the mid-1800s, this is related to a 19th century addition to this original house. Two additions to the original Governor's Mansion were made after the Academy purchased the parcel of land in 1866. These two features, the surface of Scott Street and foundation stones that likely relate to the Governor's Mansion, were found using the AutoCAD computer mapping program. Consultants for this phase of the project were Dr. John Seidel of the University of Maryland, College Park, and Ms. Carol Theobald.

The archaeology survey utilized AutoCAD map overlays that indicated where structures, roads, and old shorelines existed from 1845 through the 20th century and how these features developed or disappeared over time. Using these overlays as a field guide, several trenches were excavated to test the accuracy of some historic maps. Sanborn fire insurance maps of Annapolis from 1885, historic maps of the Academy, and a current base map of the Academy were used in this process. The process of creating an overlay of an historic map on top of a current base map involved first the acquisition of reliable historic maps. It was discovered that some of the historic maps from the Academy's files were inaccurate and could not be used as a precise guide to where historic structures or features may still exist. Once

a base set of reliable maps were found, the tedious process of entering them into the computer was begun. Once the maps had been digitized, they were superimposed onto one another using a set of reliable points that show up on both maps. These reliable points may be extant buildings, roads, or other features on the surface of the ground that have not been moved or altered. Because of minor discrepancies in the historic maps which were used in this process, trenches were excavated to allow for a greater possibility for finding specific features. This AutoCAD test was used so that a possible predictive model could be set up in the future for the Academy to know the locations of historic remains on their grounds. While a predictive model was not designed during this project and this was not part of the scope of the project, test trenches revealed intact deposits relating to structures located on the map overlays, thus highlighting the potential success of using AutoCAD as a predictive tool.

The final phase of this project was to gain some insights into the lives of former residents of Hell Point, which was purchased by the Academy in 1941. Hell Point included the area between Prince George and King George Streets and extended from the water west towards Maryland Avenue; however, the actual boundaries of Hell Point are not clear. The interviews produced a lively portrait of life in Hell Point from approximately 1910 until it was torn down in 1941. An interesting conclusion of these interviews is the fact that while the Academy sustained many of the families living in Hell Point, it also ultimately took away their homes. For some, this experience was an opportunity to move to a new home; but for others, it was a painful loss of home and neighborhood. The archaeological testing in the Halsey Field House parking lot, which used to be part of Hell Point, revealed that much of the neighborhood has been almost completely obliterated by Academy activities. The archaeology in this area, however, was limited by the asphalt parking lot. The current phase of work did not include the removal of any asphalt, so it is possible that remains do exist in other parts of the parking lot not surveyed during this project.

More work is necessary before any further conclusions can be made about the history of the land now occupied by the Academy. Further deeds research, oral history interviews, and AutoCAD work is being planned to add to our understanding of the Naval Academy and a major portion of Annapolis which lies below Academy grounds.

## Baltimore

To celebrate Maryland's second annual Archaeology Week, the Center for Urban Archaeology, 800 East

Lombard Street at Museum Row, will sponsor an Open House and a series of activities on Saturday, April 30 from 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.

At the Center, there will be ongoing slide shows of recent excavation activity in Baltimore City. Individuals involved in archaeological activities conducted in Baltimore City prior to the 1910s will be interviewed and tape recorded. Those attending the day's activities are invited to take a guided tour of the Archaeology Trail in Brewers' Park, which highlights several important sites investigated by the Center for Urban Archaeology. Visitors also can bring their artifacts to the Center for identification by an archaeologist. Admission is free.

### Calvert County

An archaeological study of innovation and economic persistence in the context of the tobacco economy in 19th-century Maryland is nearing completion. This analysis focuses on two opposing views of economic behavior in the Chesapeake tobacco economy. On the one hand, some historians have argued that the tobacco farmers of Maryland and Virginia tended toward a "natural conservatism" or backwardness that undermined economic development and culminated in the destruction of the natural resource base. Other historians have argued that the Chesapeake system of agriculture was a reasonable and even profitable response to a region with abundant land and little labor. Indeed, these scholars regard the subsequent adoption of innovative agricultural reforms in the 19th century as the principal source of damage to the region's environment.

These models of economic behavior for the tobacco-growing regions of 19th-century Maryland are examined through the case study of flue-curing tobacco. The introduction and adoption of flue-curing tobacco represented an innovative attempt to increase the quantity and improve the quality of Maryland tobacco. However, the process was abandoned in Maryland by 1880. Did Maryland farmers reject the notion of flue-curing tobacco because they were "backward," resisting change even when it was beneficial, or are the reasons more complex?

This study addresses that issue, using documentary, architectural, and archaeological evidence to examine the introduction, adoption, and rejection of flue-curing tobacco in 19th-century Maryland. This study suggests that the process of adoption or of non-adoption of innovations is a complicated one, requiring the study of individual decision-making as well as broad historical patterns. The non-adoption of innovations is not always the result of backward or conservative attitudes toward innovation. Not all innovations are necessarily "good," and adopting an inno-

vation simply for its own sake would be the most nonsensical decision of all. In the case of flue-curing tobacco, the risks far outweighed the gains. This study nonetheless reveals elements of a traditional culture, of a "moral economy," where kin relations played an important role for those few who did experiment with flue-curing Maryland tobacco.

This study is being prepared by Julia A. King and Patricia J. McGuire with a contribution by J. Richard Rivoire. The final report will be ready for distribution this summer.

## Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth Acuff

### Fairfax County

Several projects are being directed by staff from the Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County. Volunteers from the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia are assisting in every aspect of the research. In the fall of 1993 six graves were excavated at St. John's Episcopal Church in Centreville. The remains of three males and three females, all adults, were removed prior to an expansion of the church facility. These individuals have not been identified by name. Two of the graves (Burials 4 and 5) were probably soldiers from the Civil War, 1861-1865. Burials 1, 3, and 6 were most likely that of a family group and date to the first quarter of the 20th century. Burial 3 was set off by herself; she probably was buried in the 1940s. These remains are at the Smithsonian where a forensic analysis is to be done. A preliminary report by Larry Moore is available upon request; a final report including the forensic analysis will be completed by September 1994.

Excavations also continue at two tanyard sites in Centreville. In 1991 excavations focused on an area known as Buckey's tanyard (ca. 1803-1860). Soil samples were taken from one tanning vat. These were analyzed by infrared spectrometry, scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive analysis, and x-ray diffraction to determine materials present. These tests showed that the clay from the feature was saturated with fatty acids that were tentatively identified as sheep/mutton and "external" wool wax. Sheep were the most common stock raised in western Fairfax County during the early nineteenth century and were a source of hides for the tanneries. The tanning vat and features around it also contained trash from the Civil

War, perhaps from a Union occupation of the town.

The second tanyard is nearby. In 1992 and 1993 a cellar was excavated which may have been part of the tanner's house and cobbler's workshop. This structure appears to date from the early 19th century to the 1870s as most of the fill dates to then or later. In addition, several adjacent tanning vats have been exposed and excavation on them will begin in the spring of 1994. Reports from these studies should be available in late 1994.

Volunteers are also working on several other reports, including: the Burgundy site, a late 18th-early 20th century farm house near Alexandria; the Fairview site, an early 19th century farm house; and the Hoof site, an 18th and 19th century domestic site on Mason Neck. Martha Williams is also continuing her re-analysis of the collection from Belvoir Plantation. Requests for further information can be addressed to Larry Moore at the Heritage Resources office.

#### **Williamsburg - Utopia**

The James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., is conducting excavations on two related 18th-century domestic sites in Williamsburg, Virginia. Current investigation by JRIA of the Utopia site, partially excavated in 1972 by William Kelso and the VDHR, has revealed new evidence of a complex of at least three additional earthfast structures adjacent to the earlier excavation area. Preliminary artifactual evidence suggests that these structures post-date the original 17th-century structure. In fact, bricks were apparently salvaged from the half cellar of the first building sometime after 1700, and reused in the root cellars of the "new" structures. JRIA will conduct Phase III excavations on this site during the spring/summer 1994 season.

In the meantime, excavations are in progress on a related site 1100 feet to the northeast, which is in the path of a proposed road. This site, Utopia II, is centered around a main dwelling house defined by a pattern of eight root cellars. No architectural evidence remains, save for four very small, shallow postholes along one "wall" of the structure. At least six additional "intruding" cellars attest to long occupation of an impermanent structure. The site also has several singular root cellars or storage pits, shallow tree-hole trash pits, and two "borrow" pits, also containing refuse. The interior cellars contain mostly small fragments, and items that may have been stored in the cellars, such as pot hooks, a copper alloy pan, and a number of iron tools. Exterior trash pits held the bulk of the domestic refuse, broken ceramic vessels and wine bottles.

Artifactual evidence suggests an occupation period from ca. 1730-1760. During this period, the Utopia tract served

as an agricultural quarter for James Bray's Littleton Plantation. By this time, the plantation work force consisted mainly of African-American slaves, with only dwindling numbers of tenant farmers and white indentured servants. Bray's books even suggest the possibility of African-American overseers, referring to two areas in the vicinity of Utopia as "Jacko's Quarter" and "Deb's Quarter." Previous excavations at other documented slave quarters in Kingsmill have produced a pattern of architecture and artifacts that appear characteristic of slave quarters. The multi-root cellar complex and the presence of at least one cowrie shell suggest slave occupants. However, the site is surprisingly rich in artifacts, not just in quantity but quality. Very little colonoware or coarsewares have been recovered, and some of the ceramics are very fine examples of wares, which might normally be considered evidence of high status individuals. Some of these artifacts are undoubtedly damaged goods from the Bray household.

Many of the tools found on the site are associated with carpentry. These are files, chisels, axes, and a lathing hammer. James Bray is known to have investigated several industries in addition to tobacco cultivation, including tanning, cider production, a grist mill, and timbering. These trades would require a level of skill more appropriate to a craftsman than a field hand, so Bray's African-American work force may have been highly skilled. The Utopia I and II sites provide a unique opportunity to view the lives and lifestyles of not just one, but a community of slaves over a period of almost fifty years. These excavations may present the other side of plantation life documented in the Bray and Kingsmill mansions.

#### **Williamsburg - Rich Neck Plantation**

In 1988, an archaeological survey of the Yorkshire subdivision in Williamsburg revealed the remains of a large 17th-century site. Subsequent historical research showed that this site was located on property first patented in 1636 and owned by four prominent Virginia colonial officials, Richard Kemp (1638-1656), Sir Thomas Lundsford (1656-1660), and Thomas and Philip Ludwell (1660-1700).

In late 1992, the site underwent archaeological testing prompted by a pending residential development project. Test excavations exposed intact stratigraphy, a single brick foundation, and artifactual indications of additional buildings and features. During June and July of 1993 the joint Colonial Williamsburg/William and Mary field school unearthed five structures (including two large brick foundations and three post buildings), an intact kitchen midden, a very large (industrial?) processing area that was back-filled with a rich array of domestic refuse, and hundreds of

smaller features related to fencing and other landscaping details. The two brick foundations (25' by 35' and 24' by 45') are some of the most impressive 17th-century structures outside of Jamestown yet encountered by Virginia archaeologists.

The site was established around 1640 and abandoned about 1680. Preservation of the 17th-century contexts was exceptional in spite of 19th-century farming activities. The simple technology of 19th-century agriculture caused little significant damage to the site from plowing. In the surviving layers, oyster shells scattered about by the original occupants of the site have made the soils less acidic, thus improving the survival rates of environmental artifacts such as animal bones, seeds, and pollen.

While extraordinary preservation is important, it is only part of the reason for the significance of this site. This plantation was certainly one of the most substantial architectural complexes from this period recorded in all of Tidewater Virginia outside of Jamestown. The site contains valuable information about the material life of the early residents of the Williamsburg area, including evidence of the dwelling houses, outbuildings and domestic artifacts from ca. 1640 to 1680.

One surprising aspect of the site is its apparent destruction and abandonment sometime around 1680. All of the major features excavated to date contain debris from the destruction of the two brick dwellings suggesting that the entire complex was demolished at one time. Documentary evidence indicates that the followers of Nathaniel Bacon were responsible for the destruction of a Ludwell plantation during Bacon's Rebellion. Efforts to identify which Ludwell plantation was destroyed during the rebellion are currently underway.

### **Jamestown**

The first archaeological testing in the Jamestown town site since the 1950s was begun on June 1st by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the annual College of William & Mary field school in historical archaeology. In addition to the goal of educating students in the principles of archaeological fieldwork, three objectives guided the excavations: first, to test the results of the spring remote sensing carried out by geophysicist Bruce Bevan. Second, to aid the architectural reassessment team by testing previously excavated structures for new information. Third, to undertake environmental sampling in different areas of the town site.

The results of the "groundtruthing" of the remote sensing were very positive — three areas involved in the manufacture of brick, probably during the eighteenth century, were

discovered through testing geophysical predictions. All methods of remote sensing tried in the town site were successful — in varying degrees — and therefore indicate that geophysics can serve as a generally reliable method of non-intrusive evaluation of the town site. Magnetometry in particular offers a productive, cost effective and time efficient method of geophysically testing the town site of Jamestown, and should be included in future evaluations of the area.

Much of the work involving environmental sampling of the town site occurred during the two-week Advanced Field School in Contextual Archaeology held at Jamestown from August 7-20. Initially, excavations geared towards obtaining environmental samples were focused on the area of the 1665 turf fort, but then were concentrated on a previously unexcavated portion of Refuse Pit One (partially excavated by John Cotter in the 1950s) which exhibited better preservation. Work at the turf fort proved useful in aligning plat information uncovered by historian Martha McCartney.

The Advanced Field School offered graduate students and interested professionals from both in and out of the Williamsburg area a chance to work closely with a number of specialists. Specialists participating in the field school included historian Martha McCartney, Cary Carson from the Assessment team, contextual archaeologist Steve Mrozowski from the University of Massachusetts and Colonial Williamsburg, stratigraphic expert Edward Harris from the Bermuda National Trust, landscape archaeologist and G.I.S. developer Dominic Powlesland from the Heslerton Parish Project in Yorkshire, English Heritage senior archaeologist Tim Williams, palynologist Gerald Kelso from the National Park Service, and geophysicist Bruce Bevan from Geosight, Inc.

The season's field work was completed in November of last year, and a report on the findings is in progress.

## **West Virginia**

Reported by: John T. Eddins

**Program for Cultural Resource Assessment,  
University of Kentucky**

Archaeologists Kim McBride and Stephen McBride from the Program for Cultural Resource Assessment have participated in a number of historic sites archaeology projects in West Virginia over the last several years. In 1991 and 1992, they conducted archival research and field survey to

locate a number of 18th century frontier fort sites (French and Indian War and Revolutionary War period) in southern West Virginia. In 1992 and 1993, they conducted test excavations at several of the 9 sites located. They developed a public archaeology program and museum exhibits in conjunction with the testing. The major site encountered was Arbuckle's Fort in Greenbrier County, a Revolutionary War era site that included building foundations, a fireplace, chimney, cellar, trash pits, and linear arrangements of posts. The cultural material assemblage and features at Arbuckle are characterized by a high degree of stratigraphic integrity and temporal focus. The 18th century fort research was supported by funding from the West Virginia Department of Culture and History, the West Virginia Humanities Council, and the Greenbrier County Historical Society. Program report #252 describes the general survey and report #312 details the Arbuckle Fort testing.

In the fall of 1992 and summer of 1993, Stephen McBride served as archaeological consultant and a report section contributor in the preparation of a preservation and interpretation plan for Rich Mountain Battlefield in Randolph County, directed by Mike Gioulis of the Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation. Archaeological resources associated with the battlefield include a farmstead, a domestic occupation, a short term Confederate encampment with earthworks, and a Union ridgetop defensive emplacement. Results of the research can be found in Gioulis et al., 1993, "Concept Plan for the Rich Mountain Battlefield," Rich Mountain Battlefield Association.

#### **Division of Social Sciences, Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, WV**

Charles Hulse and his students at Shepherd College have been engaged in a broad range of historic sites research in West Virginia in recent years, the results of which are available in reports in the Shepherd College Cultural Resource Management Series.

Report #7, 1989, documents work done at Spruce, West Virginia, a company town dating to the first quarter of the 20th century, developed initially by the timber industry and later adopted for workers' housing and utility buildings by the railroad. Phase I to III excavations, from 1987 to 1989, focusing on workers' house lots, have been followed by supplementary oral history research.

Over the past 10 years, Shepherd has conducted excavations or testing at over 22 locations in the general Shepherdstown area, with support from the West Virginia Department of Culture and History, the Historic Shepherdstown Commission, the Department of Housing

and Urban Development, and other sources. Shepherd has also recently conducted research on African-American properties and cemeteries in Jefferson County and testing at a slave cemetery, dating between 1830 and 1850, in Berkeley County.

Cultural resources encountered in work done on the Weis Pottery and the High Street Properties in Shepherdstown are particularly significant. The Weis Pottery was in use from the late 18th century through the 19th century. Members of the "extended" Weis family ran potteries in other locations including Hagerstown and Martinsburg. It is hoped that ongoing analysis of the redwares from the Weis Pottery will serve as a basis for development of a chronology of redwares in the Shenandoah Valley. The High Street Properties include a number of house lots in the 18th and 19th century sections of downtown Shepherdstown. Several of these lots were the loci of long term occupation by generations of the same family. Three privies have been excavated in a yard occupied for over 50 years by a high status Afro-American family whose founder had once served as a cook in Jackson's Stonewall Brigade. Another site served as the house lot, from the 1850s to the 1930s, for several generations of a family related to a wealthy Shepherd industrialist.

#### **The Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, Eberly College of Arts and Sciences, West Virginia University**

The Institute, under the leadership of director Dr. Emory Kemp and associate director Billy Joe Peyton, is engaged in a range of ongoing projects in and outside the boundaries of West Virginia, focused on research, teaching, and service in the history of technology, industrial archaeology, and preservation of historic engineering works. A recent project list included in an informational mailing contained more than 30 recently completed or current projects. Projects related to West Virginia include the Fairmont Industrial Survey and Industrial Archaeology Guide, Battle of Blair Mountain Reconnaissance Survey, Industrial Archaeology of the National Road, Thurmond Depot Historic Structure Report, Thurmond Depot Historic Furnishings Report, and the Virginus Island Documentation and Industrial Archaeological Field School. The Institute publishes a semi-annual newsletter, the *Review*, detailing recent work and listing publications available.

#### **Monogahela National Forest, USDA**

Archaeologists Ruth Brinker and Hunter Lesser are con-

tinuing ongoing work involving surveys, site evaluation, development of management plans, nominations to the National Register, a number of "Passport in Time" programs, and development of interpretive plans for 6 districts in the Monongahela National Forest. Thematic research projects include a focus on CCC facilities in the Blue Bend area and on Civil War resources at Cheat Summit Fort, Camp Bartow, and Camp Allegheny. Work on the CCC facilities has included survey, excavation, mitigation, some rehabilitation, and the development of a small museum with the assistance of CCC "alumni". Work with the Civil War sites includes survey, testing, mitigation, development of pedestrian and auto tours and related brochures, and sponsorship and coordination of living history reenactments and PTT projects. Information on the increasingly popular living history programs and PTT projects is available from the archaeologists at (304) 636-1800.

#### **Denver Service Center, Eastern Regional Office, National Park Service**

Kristen Stephens, DSC, co-principal investigator, reports continuing work in the Thurmond Historic District, town of Thurmond, in the New River Gorge National River park. Research is focused on sites related to the C & O Railroad, from the 1880s into the 20th century. Work has included development of an initial testing strategy, an inventory of archaeological features within the town district, and Phase II testing for an Interpretative Center at Thurman Depot and a parking area at Southside Junction. Cultural resources encountered include 2 turntables, house lots associated with 2 section foremen, a laborer shanty, and a company store. There are plans for research and testing associated with the Kamoor Coal Mine in the New River Gorge.

#### **Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, National Park Service**

Staff members in the Division of Archaeology at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park are continuing work on the Virginus Island Archaeological Research Project and other projects under the general supervision of Paul Shackel. Virginus, a 13-acre island in the Shenandoah River, was the setting for development of an industrial community in the 19th century that served the needs of the U.S. Arsenal complex at adjacent Harpers Ferry and also local and regional markets for woodworking, metal working, grain and mineral milling, textiles, and other products. Field work on the three major domestic sites to be investigated has been completed. Processing and cataloging of the

recovered assemblages is underway in the lab facilities under the direction of Cari Young Ravenhorst and Eric Larsen. Gwyneth Duncan is conducting analysis of the faunal remains recovered during project excavations. John Ravenhorst is using Auto-Cad as a tool for investigation, planning, and site graphics documentation and is managing the production of reports.

Field work, coordinated by project director John Eddins, has focused on three domestic house lots that each supported a sequence of residents from a range of occupations and socio-economic positions. Eric Larsen directed excavations at the West Rowhouse site (46JF209), and John Eddins supervised fieldwork at the Schofield House (46JF211) and the Wernwag House (46JF212) sites. Additional excavations were directed by Ken Kulp and John Eddins along the Wernwag Street and rail spur corridor (46JF210), by Anna Borden at the Wernwag Sawmill (46JF229), and by Mia Parsons at the Wernwag Machine Shop (46JF230). Excavations have uncovered house lot occupation zones, flood deposits and evidence of flood scouring, components of the water power system, sections of roadway and rail spur, fence lines, domestic lot out-buildings, a cleaned privy vault with kitchen midden deposits, and a cultural material assemblage that ranges from the 1830s to recent times.

Staff members are engaged in a range of individual research projects utilizing the material culture assemblages recovered. The Virginus Island project continues and expands the research on domestic and commercial sites conducted in earlier projects in Lower Town Harpers Ferry. A series of reports and articles on the latter have recently been produced and are available, including "Interdisciplinary Investigations of Domestic Life in Government Block B: Perspectives on Harpers Ferry's Armory and Commercial District," edited by Paul Shackel, with Susan Winter, Principal Investigator, Occasional Report No. 6, Regional Archaeology Program, National Capital Region, NPS. Copies of reports are available upon request. Additional reports are in preparation. A series of articles covering recent work in prehistoric and historic archaeology at Harpers Ferry is being submitted to the West Virginia Journal of Archaeology. Preliminary drafts of the Virginus Island report are scheduled to be available by the end of 1994.

## Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Robert Ferguson

### Newfoundland

#### Ferryland

Archaeology at George Calvert's (the First Lord of Baltimore) Colony of Avalon, founded in 1621, continued between June 15 and October 18, 1994, under the direction of Dr. Jim Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland. A crew of up to 54 field and laboratory assistants was funded by the Canada-Newfoundland Tourism and Historic Resources Cooperation Agreement through the Historic Resources Division, Department of Tourism and Culture.

Dr. Peter Pope compiled initial transcription of about 250 pages of original documents pertaining to Ferryland between 1597 and 1726; other documents were obtained from local residents and other sources.

Excavations took place in three places. Work continued in the large stone structures partly explored in 1992. These front on the inner harbor, known since the 17th century as "The Pool," which was bordered on the south side by a large stone seawall still standing almost 1.5m high in places. This wall seems to have run for several hundred feet along The Pool and to have created a proper English quayside at the time of its construction in the early 17th century. At one point the seawall is pierced by two small openings below the tide level, which lead to a large stone privy/cesspit measuring about nine by four feet and almost five feet deep. The twice-a-day tides acted to "flush" the privy. The flushing action, however, was not entirely effective because refuse, including human intestinal parasites, seeds, bone, textile, ceramics, glass, a walking stick and even a wheelbarrow, had accumulated to a depth of more than a meter.

Other structures in this area include a complex of stone buildings, apparently rebuilt at least once, probably after the Dutch raid of 1673. One of these structures seems to have served as a byre or stable. The function of the other structure remains uncertain.

A second area of excavation produced the first evidence of a domestic structure. Charred timbers and boards surround a deposit of domestic refuse including ceramics, glass, tobacco pipes, etc. Also found was a William III (1694-1702) half-penny, suggesting that the place was among those burned by the French in 1696. Textile fragments with silver-embroidered buttonholes and a silver cufflink bearing a horse and rider on each face suggest that

a family of means inhabited the place some time before its destruction.

Finally, excavations on the crest of the hill south of the settlement revealed a complex of fortifications, probably gun platforms, rebuilt several times. The first structure, consisting of a sod wall forming the edge of a platform, may be part of the original construction of 1621/22. The most recent may be the fort built in 1694 by William Holman, Captain of the private man-of-war *William and Mary*, in the face of a growing French threat. Small trade beads found in the upper layers may have been lost by d'Iberville's "Canadians," Natives who accompanied the French when Ferryland was captured in 1696.

The site, of which we have explored about 2%, promises to reveal a great deal about 17th-century Atlantic Canada and the development of the fishery as Newfoundland's economic base.

#### Southside Castle Delineation Project, St. John's

Test excavation in the harbor Narrows of St. John's was conducted by Gerald Peaney Associates Ltd. through funding from the Newfoundland Department of Tourism and Culture. Seven employees were hired for a total of 42 person-weeks, and four professional consultancies were arranged. Southside Castle, constructed from 1697 to 1703 by Engineer Michael Richards, is contained by a 1.19-hectare fenced reserve, abutting the east end of Fort Amherst Small Boat Basin. The site fell to French attackers in 1708/09.

Test excavation in 1993 determined: 1. the preservation state of the main wall; 2. what lies behind and beneath the main wall; 3. Partial site extension to the south; 4. a stratigraphic sequence for site features and function.

The north and south side of a nine-meter section of the main wall was exposed to foundation level. An initial sampling methodology of a north-south transect was changed to an east-west transect as a consequence of the mechanical excavation of overburden. The excavated wall section lies between two counterforts (wall supports). The area between was filled with a soft rubble.

The extreme south end of an underground cable channel, designed to fix a harbor boom, lies under a massive concrete block. Rock-lined, the channel (0.5m x 0.3m in section) runs at an angle to the main wall, exiting over four specially selected guide stones. The concrete block, cast in the 1940s to operate anti-submarine nets in the Narrows, is six meters from the main wall.

The 1993 project collected 1,845 artifacts. These have been cataloged, analyzed, conserved and stored, awaiting final report writing. Analysis of 465 kaolin pipestems pro-

duced a mean date of 1684. A William and Mary copper farthing (1694) and a body fragment of Westerwald initialled "AR" (Queen Anne 1702-14) were recovered. Ceramic sherds, gunflints, a brass Pontet simple sword knuckle guard, and glass fragments all date to the construction period. Artifacts from a 1988 test excavation, funded by Public Works Canada, were reviewed and compared.

The site's significance is detailed in a 1989 assessment report. Last year's excavation provided a better site perspective as to construction, function and destruction. Rich in 17th- and 18th-century artifacts, the site's dimensions are yet to be fully determined. An effort to this end will necessitate removing the concrete block. The site requires a thorough cleaning, including removal of backdirt from the 1988 and 1993 operations. Feature stabilization measures should also be improved. A rough cut video of the excavation awaits editing. A funding proposal for these tasks is in preparation.

Under an associated contract to define Fort Frederick, another defensive work on the Narrows, the company organized a public meeting of Fort Amherst residents to explain the nature of archaeological survey. Permission from land owners to conduct the level of survey proposed was not obtained. They did permit access for site mapping and feature photography. Documentary and archival research, including maps and aerial photography, was conducted. These data are the subject of a separate report.

## **Nova Scotia**

### **Birchtown**

A six-week archaeological survey was conducted in the area of Birchtown, Shelburne County, this past autumn. The survey was sponsored by the Shelburne County Cultural Awareness Society and was directed by Laird Niven. Its aim was to record the historic resources of the area, specifically those connected with the original Black settlers. Birchtown was founded by Black Loyalists in 1783 and briefly became one of the largest settlements of Free Blacks in North America, reaching a peak population of over 1500 people in 1784.

The survey identified nine sites, with a total of 20 features, ranging in date from the 18th to the 20th centuries. An extensive system of stone walls was also noted throughout the area, including two wall "complexes" of unknown function. It is hoped that work aimed at preserving the Afro-American history of Shelburne County will continue in the future. To this end, a field school run by Saint

Mary's University is planned for the summer and further survey work for the autumn of 1994.

## **Ontario**

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

### **Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation**

During 1993, CARF was involved in a number of consulting projects and one Public Archaeology project. The consulting work included a number of Stage 1 and 2 assessments in the Kingston area, and work at Parliament Hill where monitoring installation of a water transmission trench uncovered a secondary deposit including mid and late 19th century artifacts. The Public Archaeology project was undertaken in conjunction with the Delta Mill Society and involved the excavation of portions of the basement and wheel pit of the Delta Mill (ca. 1810) under the direction of Sue Bazely. Over 650 students participated in the educational program. Funding for the project was provided by the Department of Communications (Access to Archaeology program), the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation.

### **Ontario Ministry of Transportation: Southwest Region**

In 1992, the Archaeological Unit of MTO, Southwest Region conducted work at several historic period sites. Evidence for the 19th century occupation of the Bressette site, home of Edmund Bressette, one of Port Severn's earliest French-Canadian settlers, was investigated. A survey between Port Dover and Jarvis resulted in the recording of six historic component sites. Several of these fall into the 1840-60 period and are related to early settlement along the Port Dover to Hamilton Plank Road. Four of the historic sites, including a probable tavern, are clustered near Nanticoke Creek and appear to have formed a small community.

### **Historic Fort York, Toronto**

During 1992, the Toronto Historical Board conducted its sixth consecutive season of excavation. Under the direction of Catherine Webb, the fieldwork concentrated on the perimeters of the two 1813/14 blockhouses and the interior of the 1826 kitchen addition connected to the 1814 Officer's Quarters. Testing along the perimeter of Blockhouse No. 1 revealed a portion of a large stone retaining wall perpendicular to the foundation. The excavation

around Blockhouse No. 2 revealed the porch foundation for a ca. 1820s porch foundation, a ca. 1838 wooden boardwalk and an 1866 fenced enclosure. Early 19th century drainage systems including a wooden box drain and brick gutter were found intact. Excavation in the 1826 Officer's Quarters kitchen revealed a brick drain connection for a dry sink, the original fireplace foundations and a pre-1826 staircase associated with a basement entrance used prior to the addition of the kitchen. Successive episodes of flooring include the earliest masonry surface and a later mid to late 19th century wooden floor separated by several fill layers.

#### **Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto**

In addition to numerous planning studies, ASI carried out 53 assessments throughout Ontario during 1992. This resulted in the registration of 58 prehistoric and 12 historic sites.

#### **Ontario Heritage Foundation**

During 1992, Senior Archaeologist Dena Doroszenko monitored various activities at several Foundation properties, including: 1) Trenching by Ontario Hydro at the Bethune-Thompson property in eastern Ontario; 2) Construction work at the McMartin house 1883 addition; 3) Field survey of the Smith property in Aurora; 4) Assessment testing for a blacksmith shop at the Beley property in Brockville; and 5) Excavations at Inge-va. In the fall of 1992, Doroszenko was approached by Algonquin College in Perth, Ontario, to undertake an educational program with their heritage Masonry students. Stabilization of the extant stone privy at Inge-va (late 19th century) required excavation to occur prior to any conservation of the masonry. During a six-day period, Doroszenko and a team of 10 students from the College excavated three units surrounding the privy. The foundations of this structure are shallow and may represent the building when it functioned as an earth closet. No further archaeological work is anticipated for some time on this part of the site, hence the interest in salvaging whatever was possible during a short period of time. Processing of the artifacts throughout the winter of 1992-93 resulted in a total of over 7,000 artifacts being inventoried.

## **Quebec**

Reported by: Monique Elie

### **The Petite Ferme at Cap Tourmente**

Paul-Gaston L'Anglais reports that a workshop on a unique collection of ceramic objects currently under study was held on Wednesday, September 29, 1993, in Parks Canada's offices at the Champlain Harbour Station in Quebec City. Organized by archaeological consultant Jacques Guimont, in collaboration with Parks Canada, this meeting brought together a number of material culture specialists, including Celine Cloutier of the City of Quebec, consultants Genevieve Duguay and Francoise Niellon, Gerard Gusset of Parks Canada in Ottawa and Paul-Gaston L'Anglais and Marcel Moussette of Laval University. They were joined by Monique Elie, Diane Lebrun, Pierre Beaudet, Pierre Cloutier, Pierre Drouin, Robert Gauvin, Jacques Guimont and Christian Roy, all engaged in Parks Canada Quebec Region projects.

The workshop was primarily intended to give participants an idea of the breadth and width of the collection of glazed coarse earthenware, gathered on the Petite Ferme site at Cap Tourmente during archaeological digs and supervision of mechanical excavations conducted in the fall of 1992. Although only part of the collected material was displayed, fifteen tables were required to hold the objects. The fragments on display dated in the main from before 1700, and some even from 1626. That also piqued the interest of workshop participants. Lastly — and this is the most interesting aspect of the workshop — each of the specialists was encouraged to present an opinion on the provenance and time of manufacture of the artifacts displayed. Although the archaeological contexts had been accurately defined and situated in time, the same could not be said for the associated material culture. According to Ms. Duguay, who was in charge of the inventory and preliminary analysis of the collection, while there was no doubt that half the collection was almost certainly French, the provenance of the remaining half was much more problematic.

After analyzing data from the site dig, Mr. Guimont defined three temporal contexts, which we will review quickly. The first context dates back to the period 1626-1628 and covers the first agricultural use of the site, where a farm was built by Champlain and Guillaume de Caen. In 1628, the agricultural settlement was burned by the Kirke brothers, a year before they seized Quebec and destroyed the Habitation. The period which followed is shrouded, with little documentation in terms of either history or

archaeology, and lasted until 1664. From that year until the Conquest in 1759, the property, which continued to be used for agricultural purposes, was owned by the Quebec Seminary. Several developments took place on the site during the French Regime, the most notable being enlargement of the main residence, which probably took place shortly prior to 1700.

Based on their stratigraphic position, a number of objects could be dated to the first occupation of the site, between 1626 and 1628. These include items in coarse stoneware of French manufacture, and glazed coarse earthenware vessels, terrines and bowls of uncertain provenance. Although similar objects have been found on the Habitation site, in Quebec City, in contexts of the first half of the 17th century, some doubt still remains as to where they were made. Differing from known French items both in terms of the shape of their rims and the clay of which they are made, these objects could well have come from either France (Normandy), Britain or Holland.

Not much can be said about the period from 1628 to 1664, since very few objects can be dated to that era. In addition, Mr. Guimont doubts that the premises were actually occupied during these few decades. However, after 1664, activities at the farm resumed, and there was an upsurge in signs of activity: buildings and wells were constructed, and garbage was continually thrown out around the house. Once again, researchers appeared unanimous in identifying part of the coarse earthenware in the collection as being of French manufacture. What, however, could be said of the other half of the collection? Although it consists of objects familiar to the researchers and found in contexts dating from the second half of the 17th century — more specifically the fourth quarter of the century — at Place Royale, in Quebec City (the Paradis and Dunizere houses), the Quebec Seminary or Ile aux Oies, near Montmagny, its place of manufacture has not been established with certainty. A number of persons thought it bore traces of British manufacture, more specifically north Devon, in the southwest of England. This region seems to have attained some economic prosperity during the second half of the 17th century by manufacturing glazed coarse earthenware products and exporting them to America. Some researchers, however, felt the items had been manufactured in North America, perhaps even locally. Whatever the case, the general appearance of the objects, the shape of their rims, and the fact that they were fired in a reducing atmosphere are all characteristics which distance them from French contemporary production to the point where it seems necessary to ascribe them to some origin other than France.

A number of facts have arisen from the visual examination of this collection of glazed coarse earthenware objects

gathered at the Petite Ferme at Cap Tourmente. First of all, the dates proposed for the context based on archaeological data do not in any way contradict those defined by the assemblages. In fact, the two certain occupations of the farm, from 1626 to 1628 and from 1664 to 1759, left behind objects which differed widely in terms of their manufacture. And in all these cases, there are parallels with other objects in collections gathered elsewhere in the city and in the immediate Quebec City region. Moreover, the dates for these diverse collections coincide with those suggested for the Petite Ferme site. There seems to be little formal diversity among the two assemblages, apart from where they were made; they are essentially hollow forms, with or without pour spouts, made to hold more than one portion. The generally hasty way in which the objects were made should also be noted: most of them were quickly fashioned and removed from the wheel, so that they present various degrees of deformity. The glaze was applied unevenly, so that it varies in color and thickness; in a number of instances, it was not evenly fired, which affected its adherence to the objects. Lastly, the third phase of the occupation of the Petite Ferme left behind a number of glazed coarse earthenware objects which show signs of repair, a phenomenon common to sites dating from the late 17th century.

If, on the one hand, the French provenance of a certain number of objects seems to require no comment, on the other hand, uncertainty persists as to the place of manufacture of nearly half of the objects in the collection. The general appearance of the objects distances them from known French products and brings them closer to objects of English manufacture. If this is indeed the case, there is every reason to wonder about the presence of English objects, together with French items, in a French colony still in its infancy. How did these objects reach New France? Did the mother country itself introduce them, after having traded for them in Europe? Did trade among the North American colonies begin sooner than is thought, once European colonists arrived? The many signs of repair visible on the objects of uncertain provenance point to difficulties in obtaining a supply of this type of product. Does this scarcity in itself suggest that the objects were of foreign manufacture? With these questions unanswered, we invite you to consult the Petite Ferme at Cap Tourmente study document. This recently completed synthesis, prepared by Guimont in co-operation with Duguay, should become available during 1994.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

Linebaugh, Donald W. and Gary G. Robinson, eds.

1994 *Spatial Patterning in Historical Archaeology: Selected Studies of Settlement*. Williamsburg, VA: King and Queen Press. Paperback. Approximately 160 pages, illustrations (historic maps, photographs), bibliography, Index. ISBN 0-9615670-6-6. Order from: Archaeological Publications, King and Queen Press, P.O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100. Price \$17.00 plus \$3.00 and 5% of subtotal for postage and handling (U.S. Funds only). VA residents please add 4.5% sales tax. Make checks payable to: The Society of the Alumni. UPS next day/2nd day delivery available. Telephone orders: (804) 221-2580.

This book presents recent research into settlement patterning using the research methods of both geography and historical archaeology. It should be of interest to historical archaeologists, geographers, and historians. Part 1 of this volume contains two essays on the eighteenth-century settlement patterning of plantations in both the Chesapeake and on the Caribbean island of St. Eustatius. In his article "Colonial Site Location in Tidewater, Virginia," Craig Lukezic looks at the spatial distribution of eighteenth-century plantations and farmsteads using both social and environmental factors. Focusing on a sample area near Williamsburg, Virginia, during the eighteenth century, Lukezic finds that environmental factors, specifically tobacco soils and drinking water, were most influential in the locations of settlement, while road systems and distance to neighbors were important social factors.

In "The Settlement Pattern of Sugar Plantations on St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles," James A. Delle investigates the physical aspects of the Caribbean sugar plantation. Delle develops a thorough theoretical and methodological context, and then argues that the cultural and physical ecologies of the islands "together with the demands of sugar production defined the construction of plantations." In turn, both sugar production and plantation settlement continually redefined those ecologies.

The second part of this volume contains four articles on settlement patterning in nineteenth-century contexts, moving the discussion to the newly opened frontiers in western Maryland and then on to the midwestern states. Susan E. Winter's "Mill Settlement Patterns Along the Antietam Creek Drainage, Washington County, Maryland," examines the development of the flour milling industry in this western Maryland county. Her study begins in the eighteenth century and follows the commercial and economic patterns of flour milling into the late nineteenth century.

She finds interesting ties between Washington County merchant mills and external marketing centers, especially Baltimore. These ties follow the rise and fall of eastern ports as flour marketing centers and the large scale shift in production to the Midwest. In "Material Culture and Settlement Pattern Among the Germans in the New World: The View from Frankenmuth, Michigan," Gary G. Robinson explores the relationship between an ethnic community and its material culture. Working in the mid-nineteenth-century village of Frankenmuth, Michigan, Robinson investigates this settlement of German Lutherans, comparing their Bavarian cultural traits with those found in Michigan. He finds that the Germans brought few material goods with them and created a settlement that was integrated more with their new life. In "Settlement Patterning in the Lower Wabash Valley," geographer John R. McGregor surveys early nineteenth-century industrial sites in southern Indiana. McGregor studies a sample of sites to identify site characteristics and their patterns, assuming "that like activities, within a limited spatial and temporal system," would occupy similar environments. He is interested in "the nature of groups of sites, rather than the specific sites." McGregor's research utilizes a regional approach, and concludes that the locational characteristics of residential sites in the Valley are remarkably consistent. In "Nineteenth-Century Settlement Patterning in the Grand River Valley, Ottawa County, Michigan, An Ecological Approach," Donald W. Linebaugh delves into small river communities located along the Grand River and looks at environmental factors, such as soil type, forest type, and drainage system, related to their locations. These mid-to-late nineteenth-century settlements were established primarily to take advantage of prime timber lands along the Grand, and the transportation network provided by the river. With the wain of the lumber business and the introduction of the railroad, the pattern of settlement shifted away from the river toward small farms oriented to local road and railroads.

Waite, Diana S., ed.

*Albany Architecture: A Guide to the City* is available at local bookstores and museum shops or from Mount Ida Press, 4 Central Avenue, Albany, NY 12210. Paperbound. 278 pages, 180 photographs. 6" by 9". \$24.95 + \$2.50 shipping. (New York State residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.) Or, contact Diana S. Waite, (518) 426-5935.

Leading members of the area's preservation, arts and publishing communities have joined together to produce the first-of-its-kind guide to the architecture of New York's capital city.

*Albany Architecture: A Guide to the City*, published by Mount Ida Press in association with the Preservation League of New York State, is a thoroughly researched, user-friendly companion to Albany's grand public buildings as well as its commercial centers and residential enclaves. Handsomely illustrated with more than 180 specially commissioned photographs and historical views, the guide focuses on eight areas: Capitol Hill, downtown Albany, the pastures and mansions of the South End, Center Square and Hudson-Park neighborhoods, Washington Park, Arbor Hill, industrial north Albany, and early streetcar and trolley suburbs.

The editor of the book, Diana S. Waite, lives in downtown Troy and is an architectural historian specializing in regional architecture and the history of building materials. Award-winning photographers Gary Gold, of Albany, and Mark McCarty, of Croseyville, have had their work exhibited and published both locally and nationally.

Matthew Bender IV, a native of Albany and former publisher of books for lawyers and accountants, is active as a leader in area cultural and educational institutions. Author of the section on highlights for a brief visit, he is also the co-publisher of the guide.

Schodak resident John I. Mesick, a nationally recognized restoration architect with the Albany firm Mesick, Cohen, Waite, has practiced architecture for more than four decades. In addition to early memories of the city, Mr. Mesick's foreword provides a framework for the ensuing chapters.

Paul R. Huey, of Cohoes, researched and wrote the section on Albany before 1790. He is senior scientist (archaeology) with the Bureau of Historic Sites in the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. His colleague at Parks and Recreation, Michael Lynch, of Lansingburgh, is an architect and engineer and president of the Association for Preservation Technology International. Mr. Lynch contributed an essay on the art of stonemasonry, one of Albany's signature crafts.

Authors of the tours include Albany residents Lorraine E. Weiss, who was director of education for Historic Albany Foundation and is a consultant in preservation and built environment education, and Anthony Opalka, technical reviewer for the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, who studied historic preservation planning at Cornell University and has spent more than twenty years researching the history and architecture of the city of Albany; former Albany resident Duncan E. Hay, who for nine years was curator of industrial history at the New York State Museum before becoming a curator of the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C.; and Cornelia Brooke Gilder, former

staff member of the New York State Preservation Office, who lives in Tyringham, Mass., with her author-husband and four children, and who has consulted for Chesterwood (National Trust for Historic Preservation) and Edith Wharton Restoration Inc.

## SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

### The Archaeology of African-Americans and Tenant Farming at Casey Farm, North Kingstown, Rhode Island

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities is offering a six-week field school in historical archaeology at Casey Farm, a 300-acre property on Narragansett Bay owned by SPNEA and maintained as a museum and organic farm cooperative. The main house dates to 1750, and excavations here have shown great promise for future research. The focus this season is the location and excavation of a tenant farmer's household and the study of the material remains of the African-American farm laborers who lived and worked on the property during the late 18th- and early 19th-centuries. Rhode Island is an interesting area in which to study the free African-American culture because it developed within the context of a mercantile economy built on the lucrative slave trade.

This course is an introduction to basic archaeological field methods, including intensive training in field excavation as well as artifact analysis, interpretation, and conservation with a special emphasis in historical archaeology. Field activities will be supplemented by lectures on selected topics, readings, and field trips to neighboring sites. Since Casey Farm is open to the general public, students will also be actively involved in public interpretation. SPNEA is also sponsoring a field school in architectural history in this area of southern Rhode Island, and participants in this program are encouraged to attend lectures and activities in that program as time permits. Some activities will be conducted jointly with this program.

Dates: June 29 through July 30, 1994.

The program fee is \$1100. Academic credit (6 credit hours) is available from Rhode Island College for \$300.

Inquiries may be addressed to:

Ann-Eliza H. Lewis, c/o Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02114

### **Old Sturbridge Village**

Old Sturbridge Village, a museum of nineteenth-century American life, is undertaking a research project on the lives of socially and economically marginalized peoples in Worcester County, Massachusetts. The 1994 OSV Field School in Historical Archaeology will be focusing on the Leadmine area of Sturbridge, investigating a mixed ethnic community containing people of Anglo, African, Native American and Irish descent during the first half of the 19th century. The field school offers an introduction to archaeological skills, New England material culture, and the study of New England social history. It runs from June 27th to August 12th, 1994. Eight academic credits (two credit units) are available through Tufts University. A scholarship is available to support minority student participation. Contact Ed Hood for information at: Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, MA 01566. Phone (508) 347-3362, ext. 300.

### **Canterbury Shaker Village, Canterbury, New Hampshire**

Plymouth State College will offer an historical archaeology field school from June 7-July 2, 1994, at Canterbury Shaker Village, site of a major utopian community since 1792. Both 2 and 4 credits are available, as is housing in the vicinity of the site. The application deadline is June 1, 1994. Contact Dr. David Starbuck, Dept. of Social Science, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264. (603) 535-2386.

### **Rogers Island, Fort Edward, New York**

Adirondack Community College will hold an historical archaeology field school from July 5-29, 1994, on Rogers Island in Fort Edward, site of a large British/Colonial encampment during the French & Indian War (1750s). This will be the fourth season, and fieldwork will focus upon one of the barracks buildings and a smallpox hospital. Both 2 and 4 credits are available, as is housing in the vicinity of the site. The application deadline is July 1, 1994. Contact: Dr. David Starbuck, Rogers Island Field School, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828. (518) 747-2926.

### **French & Indian War Sites, Lake George, New York**

Adirondack Community College will hold an historical archaeology field school from August 1-26, 1994, at French & Indian War sites in Lake George, perhaps best-known as the site of events described in "The Last of the Mohicans." Both 2 and 4 credits are available, as is housing in the vicinity of the site. The application deadline is July 25, 1994. Contact: Dr. David Starbuck, Lake George Field School, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828. (518) 747-2926.

# THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP / DEMANDE D'ADHESION

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

\*\* Pour ceux qui s'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 à l'adresse ci-dessous:

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

# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

## NEWSLETTER

JULY 1994

NUMBER 26

### CONTENTS

|   |   |
|---|---|
| THE CHAIRMAN'S CORNER                   | 1 |
| UPDATE—Northeast Historical Archaeology | 1 |
| NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT              | 2 |
| CALL FOR PAPERS                         | 2 |
| WINTERTHUR SPONSORS ANNUAL              |   |
| WINTER INSTITUTE                        | 3 |
| CURRENT RESEARCH                        |   |
| Rhode Island                            | 3 |
| New York State                          | 3 |
| Delaware                                | 4 |
| Maryland                                | 4 |
| Ontario                                 | 6 |
| Quebec                                  | 7 |
| Atlantic Canada                         | 7 |
| NEW PUBLICATIONS                        | 7 |
| MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION                  | 8 |

major commemorative issue of Northeast Historical Archaeology (Volume 21-22). This double issue, dedicated to the memory of the late Bert Salwen, one of CNEHA's long-time friends, and past mentor to several of its current members, will contain substantive contributions spanning a wide spectrum of Northeast historic and prehistoric archaeology (see Editor's Report).

Secondly, your contribution will enable us to maintain membership and conference registration rates, particularly those for students, at a level which keeps CNEHA accessible to all.

Finally, your membership is the best indicator possible that CNEHA serves a significant role within the archaeological community. It also serves as an encouragement to the Board and to the Annual Meeting organizers to make sure that CNEHA answers the needs of all its constituents.

Thank you again!

Pierre Beaudet, Chair

P.S. Don't miss the upcoming Annual Meeting at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia (October 21-23, 1994). It's going to be great!

### UPDATE —

#### Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry

I'm happy to report that last week we got Volume 20 into the mail, and I am hopeful everyone has received their copy by now. We are at work on getting Volume 21/22, our double issue honoring Bert Salwen, to the press over the summer. It is in hand, but much editorial work remains to be done. But we hope to have this volume in the mail to you by September. I expect that Volume 23 (1994) will also be well in hand by that time, as we have received a solid number of manuscripts over the past few months; if authors return their revised articles soon, we will be well on our way to having our 1994 volume come together during the calendar year that appears on the cover. This is something I'd hoped to accomplish long since, so it's a much-anticipated event—so if everything goes according to plan, we should have Volume 23 in the mail to you in early 1995.

The biggest news on the editorial front has to do with the disposition of the editorial office over the coming year. I will be away on sabbatical beginning in September, on fellowship at the Winterthur Museum in the fall and on a visiting appointment at the University of Sheffield in the spring. At the mid-year meeting of a

#### 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.

### THE CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

#### A MESSAGE TO ALL CURRENT CNEHA MEMBERS: THANK YOU



On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is with great pleasure that I convey to you the Council's sincere appreciation for your 1994 membership contribution. Each membership makes a difference!

Through your membership dues, you are contributing to the Council's well-being in several ways. Firstly, your membership dues will be directed almost entirely towards the publication of a

the Executive Board of the Council, the Board indicated its wish that I continue as editor. During my absence, Assistant Editor Ann-Eliza Lewis and Board member Dr. Lorinda Goodwin will serve as Acting Editors and keep the editorial office running smoothly. Ann-Eliza has worked with me long enough to have total familiarity with our operation (she does most of the work as it is!), and since March Lorinda has been working with us on the process of manuscript review, journal production, back-issue fulfillment, and so forth. I know they will do a fine job as Acting Editors and that they will have your support during the year in which we finally achieve the long-held goal of producing the journal on schedule.

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

Many of our members and most of our regular contributors to the CNEHA Newsletter are in the field right now, so this is a rather thin issue. Come September, please remember to send news of your summer field work to the appropriate provincial or state editor.

### 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.

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

### State Editors:

**CONNECTICUT:** Coce 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:** Diane Dailal, 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, Peobles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Paula Zitzler, 45 Aspen Ct., Cresson, PA 15630.

**RHODE ISLAND:** James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

**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.

## ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the 16th royalty check for \$201.63 from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler. (\$25.95 + \$2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., Amityville, New York 11701.)

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1995 meeting of the Old Sturbridge Village Colloquium on Early New England Society and Culture will be held at Old Sturbridge Village on Saturday, March 18. The theme for the upcoming Colloquium is "The Native American Peoples of New England 1750-1860." We would be interested in seeing papers on all aspects of this broad theme, including such topics as community and/or family structure, environmental change, interethnic relations, economic life and material culture.

If your current research is relevant, we encourage you to consider presenting it to the Colloquium. Please contact Jack Larkin at Old Sturbridge Village by August 12 with a tentative title. Abstracts will be due by October 7, which will give the committee time to make selections and respond by October. Accepted papers will be due at Sturbridge by February 24, allowing time for the entire set to be mailed to each registrant sufficiently in advance of the meeting. If you know of someone whose name is not on the enclosed mailing list who might want to present a paper on this topic, please let us know.

The Colloquium mailing list and current research summaries are sent to help facilitate communication between scholars with similar research interests. Please help us keep these current and also to include any other scholars currently working in this field.

We are considering future themes for the Colloquium. In our discussions we have identified a number of potential subjects. One possibility for 1996 is "Communications, Information and Print Culture;" this would be a particularly good fit with the 50th Anniversary of Old Sturbridge Village, which will feature a major exhibit focusing on rural New England's connections with the

wider world. Other strong possibilities include: "The Mechanic Interest and Mechanics' Culture in City and Countryside;" "Communitarian Groups;" "Consumption and Refinement in Material and Economic Life;" "Men's and Women's Worlds." Please let us know how these suggestions strike you and if you, or scholars you know, are working on projects that would be relevant.

Please reserve Saturday, March 18, 1995, for the Old Sturbridge Village Colloquium. We hope to see you then.

## WINTERTHUR SPONSORS ANNUAL WINTER INSTITUTE

Winterthur, DE, May 23, 1994—Winterthur's annual Winter Institute, a graduate-level course in early American decorative arts, will be offered January 15-February 3, 1995.

The course, titled "Perspectives on the Decorative Arts in Early America, 1640-1860," surveys objects made or used in northeastern America during the colonial and early republican eras. Course work includes lectures, workshops, room studies and field trips as well as introductory sessions on object study and handling, connoisseurship techniques, and the use of Winterthur's scholarly facilities. The Institute offers a chance to work with curators and guide specialists in workshops and period rooms. Weekend options include tours of nearby historic sites, special subject tours, research in the library and access to the garden.

The Winter Institute, originally designed as an in-house training program for Winterthur staff, is open to museum and university professionals, as well as anyone seriously interested in American material culture. The application dead line is August 15, 1994.

Tuition is \$1295; discounts and partial scholarships are available. For applications and housing information, call or write Bente Jacobsen, Education and Public Programs, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE 19735 (302) 888-4643.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Rhode Island

Reported by: James C. Garman

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL, Inc.) has recently completed machine-assisted Phase 1b survey along the new I-195 corridor in downtown Providence, Rhode Island. Under the direction of Jim Garman (Principal Investigator) and Beth P. Miller (Project Archaeologist), PAL, Inc. personnel identified four historic sites, including: 1) the wooden bulkhead of Central Wharf (1808-1870); 2) the remains of a warehouse on the wharf (ca. 1808); 3) a tenement house (ca. 1840); and 4) an associated livery/leatherworks complex. Using the Harris Matrix system, project personnel recorded 205 single contexts, 202 of which were part of complex fill sequences. The four sites have been recommended for Phase II site examinations, scheduled for later this summer.

Staff of PAL, Inc. have also completed an intensive archaeological survey for a proposed AT&T Fiber Optic Cable in the Green Hill section of South Kingston, Rhode Island. Alan Leveillee (Principal Investigator), Paul Russo (Project Archaeologist) and Dr. Kathy Abbass (Underwater Archaeological

Consultant) have assessed both terrestrial and submarine components of the project. Recommendations for further work include an underwater survey employing side-scan sonar, sub-bottom profile and magnetometer to locate some of the 21 known vessels lost between 1844 and 1955 off Green Hill Point, any of which may lie within the easement. Remote photography and diver videography may also be used to investigate sonar anomalies. The project will be the first systematic survey undertaken in the waters of Block Island Sound.

## New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

### Archaeology at Sackets Harbor

Results of an archaeological study conducted in November 1993 recently were presented to the town board of Sackets Harbor, a village located near Watertown, New York, and the scene of an important battle fought during the War of 1812. Archaeologists from the firm of Crawford & Stearns excavated next to the Pickering-Beach house which was built four years after the battle. Finds included a human molar and jaw bone as well as regimental buttons, a cannonball, and ceramics. Because of the significance of the finds which mainly came from a backhoe trench dug by town crews, additional archaeological testing will be commissioned for June 1994.

### Urban Archaeology in Albany

Dr. Elizabeth Pena directed recent archaeological work at the Ten Broeck Mansion built in 1798 in Albany, New York. Some artifacts and sections of walls found during the excavation work predated the current building, suggesting activity on the site 30 years earlier. To provide information for architects who will be restoring the building, the archaeology crew dug about 6 feet deep in two areas near the south wing. Pena's work was done on behalf of Hartgen Archaeological Associates of Troy, New York.

### Archaeology Week in New York State

New York State Archaeology Week, held May 8-May 14, included events conducted in all areas of the state. Lectures, workshops, exhibits, open houses, tours, and various hands-on activities were offered by museums, universities, institutes, and societies. In addition to the events, a poster was produced. The events were sponsored by various archaeological, educational, and cultural groups and co-ordinated by the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) under the presidency of Brian Nagel. Jo-Ann McLean was chair of the co-ordinating committee that put the extensive program together.

### Archaeological Work in Ithaca

Former CNEHA chair Dr. Sherene Baugher will spend a second season studying the remains of an Indian village destroyed in 1799 in the Town of Ithaca, New York. Town planners commissioned the study of 200 acres of farmland where it is believed the village of Coreogonon lies buried. The project is being conducted with the co-operation of landowners, archaeologists, government officials, and Native Americans. Located in a lowland area near

Cayuga Lake, Coreogone) was the last known site in New York inhabited by the Tutelos, a tribe once attacked by the Iroquois but later allowed to live there. The village was destroyed during the Clinton and Sullivan Campaign of 1779. Baugher and students from Cornell University worked at the site last fall and will be returning during May and June 1994.

#### Second Year of the New York Durham Project

Phil Lord of the New York State Museum, working with students and volunteers, has drawn attention to the canal systems built in New York State before the Erie Canal. As part of this history project, locks and segments of these early canals were excavated, and a commercial batteau typical of those used to carry cargo on these early waterways was constructed. This replica travels the modern canal system and participates in reenactments and living history programs in towns all along the modern Barge Canal. Lord and his crew hope these events will spur interest in local history and site preservation.

### Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzio

#### SITE 7S-F-68, Sussex County

An excavation program has been completed for a small family cemetery located along U.S. Route 113 near Redden in Sussex County, Delaware. The program was sponsored by the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) and completed by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. The cemetery was located within the state-owned right-of-way, and it had been unmarked and forgotten since acquisition of the property by the State of Delaware in 1911. The cemetery appears to be a small family burial plot that was used during the late eighteenth century, most likely during the period from 1752 to 1799. Located on a low ridge of well-drained soil, the site conforms to the general pattern of rural family burial grounds used from the Colonial period through the mid-nineteenth century. The individuals were buried in shrouds and interred with their heads to the west and their feet to the east, following practices that date from the beginning of the Christian era. All of the individuals were buried in simple hexagonal coffins that lacked decorative hardware.

The cemetery contained a total of nine individuals who represent the entire range of the human life cycle, from an infant and a young child to elderly individuals in their 50s or 60s. Among the adults, the sample includes three males and four females. The archaeological and historical evidence suggests that the individuals interred in this cemetery were of European ancestry. The skeletal analysis, which was carried out in the Physical Anthropology Laboratory at the University of Delaware, focused on determination of age, sex, and ethnicity as well as health status and activity patterns. None of the recovered skeletal samples provided any indication of the cause of death, and there was little evidence of pathology, with the exception of dental disease, which was ubiquitous among the adults. A full report of the project will be published in the DelDOT Archaeology Series. Contact Kevin Cunningham, DelDOT Archaeologist at the Division of Highways, Delaware Department of Transportation, U.S. Route 113, Dover, DE 19903 for details.

#### Christina River and White Clay Creek Survey for Seventeenth- and Early Eighteenth-Century Sites, New Castle County, Delaware

With funding from the Delaware State Historic Preservation Fund and the University of Delaware, the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research undertook a survey to locate seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Lenape, Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, English, and African-American sites along sections of the Christina River and White Clay Creek in northern New Castle County, Delaware (west of the City of Wilmington). Sixty University undergraduate students enrolled in historical archaeology courses in the fall and spring semesters participated in the project, conducting secondary and primary historical research, working in the field, processing recovered artifacts, and writing research reports. The limited documents' survey suggests a great potential for a documentary archaeology of this time and place; unfortunately the fieldwork confirmed that development has claimed many of the archaeological sites. Only two of 188 previously identified sites in the project area dated to the target time period: a seventeenth or early eighteenth-century Lenape site and a seventeenth-century European-American site (the latter now destroyed with only minimal fieldwork completed several years ago). The current project identified six new sites, including an eighteenth- through nineteenth-century grist and sawmill on the site of an early eighteenth-century iron forge and furnace, an iron mine possibly associated with the early eighteenth-century forge, an early eighteenth-century millrace, two late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century farmsteads (both extant; one possibly on the site of a seventeenth-century farmstead), and a prehistoric site. Approximately 20 other documented sites from the 1670s-1730s were field-checked and found to have been destroyed. For further information, please contact Lu Ann De Cunzio, project principal investigator and assistant professor of anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716.

### Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

#### St. Mary's City

Since December 1993, Historic St. Mary's City has been conducting an archaeological survey of a 25 acre tract which includes parts of the Governor's Field and the Chapel Field, located on the historic townlands. The survey area includes the traditional location of the original 1634 fort. Using a combination of controlled surface collection and shovel test pits, the crew under the direction of Jim Embey and Patricia Dance have located over a dozen discrete sites. These include both prehistoric occupations and 17th, 18th and 19th century sites. This summer, the Historic St. Mary's City Field School in Historical Archaeology will be investigating these sites to help evaluate their time period, function, and integrity.

As part of a planned redesign of Maryland Route 5 within the limits of St. Mary's City, the Research Department undertook a survey of the proposed impact areas. Utilizing a strategy of shovel test pits and controlled test excavations, prehistoric, 17th century and 18th century deposits were discovered. Analysis and report preparation are ongoing.

In personnel news, Susan Hanna, who for the last seven years

has served as the Archaeological Conservator for Historic St. Mary's City, has resigned her position with the Museum. Ms. Hanna will be pursuing a graduate degree at the College of William and Mary. In other personnel changes, Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce the arrival of Sara Patton as the new Executive Director of the Museum. Ms. Patton has most recently served as Director of the Jamestown Settlement Museum in Virginia. She brings a wealth of experience in interpreting the seventeenth century to the public. The previous Director, Burton Kummerow, has accepted a position as the Director of a new museum of Civil War Medicine located in Frederick, Maryland.

### Montgomery County

MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI), of Newark, Delaware, is conducting a Phase II archaeological evaluation at the mouth of Muddy Branch located within the Muddy Branch relief sewer alignment in Montgomery County, Maryland. The investigation is to evaluate the significance of the 19th century grist and fulling mill site and its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The work will be done under the supervision of Ronald B. Thomas and Martin B. Reinbold.

### Dorchester County

MAAR, Associates, Inc., of Newark, Delaware, conducted Phase I and II surveys of several archaeological and historic sites in association with a proposed power plant located near the town of Vienna, in Dorchester County, Maryland.

The Phase I field survey resulted in the identification of 18 archaeological sites, consisting of 6 prehistoric sites, 5 historic sites, and 6 additional historic sites with small prehistoric components. Two prehistoric sites, three historic sites, and five historic and prehistoric sites were recommended for Phase II evaluation. The prehistoric sites consist of two sites representing potential base camps with Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland components, as well as five sites representing procurement sites evidencing Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland occupation and/or use of the Dorchester site area. The historic sites include four plantations evidencing 17th and 18th century occupation of the Dorchester site area, two 19th century farmsteads containing the remains of domestic residences and outbuildings associated with the agricultural components of the farms, and two tenant farms dating to the 19th century and consisting primarily of the remains of ephemeral residential structures with few, if any, associated outbuildings. This project was done under the supervision of Robert F. Hoffman and Betty C. Zeebocker.

### Calvert County

During the autumn of 1993, archaeologists from Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) completed the survey and testing of Park areas which would be impacted by construction of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Facility/Museum Support Center and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences Environmental Research Laboratory. The project was directed by Julia King and Edward Chaney, with field supervision by Christy Leeson. Numerous buildings associated with the 17th-century Smith Plantation were investigated. (The Smith dwelling house had been previously identified outside of the construction zone.)

One late 17th-century domestic site, probably a tenant house or

servants quarter, was discovered through surface collection. Construction plans were altered so that they would not impact this site. Several earthfast barns or other outbuildings associated with the Smith Plantation were uncovered elsewhere in the construction area. Two distinct cemetery areas, including one burial with an unmarked gravestone, were found at the site. The graves were left undisturbed. Because construction resulted in the stripping of topsoil from areas which were remote from the core of the Smith Plantation, landscape features which are often overlooked were revealed. A series of boundary ditches and paling fences all aligned to the same orientation were found to have divided the plantation into numerous yards and activity areas. A possible livestock wallow, which will be further investigated this summer, was also found. Finally, a large, 18th-century earthfast barn, with intact wood still present in its post molds, was discovered about 800 meters from the Smith Plantation. An analysis of the wood is currently underway. Construction of the Museum Service Center and Environmental Research Lab is nearly completed.

In the spring of 1994, the Maryland State Assembly approved \$7.85 million for the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Facility. Construction of this state-of-the-art center, which will curate and conserve all of the State's archaeological collections, is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1994.

### Harford County

Phase II archaeological site evaluation was conducted during August 1993 at the Bishop Site (18HA176) by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. on behalf of the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. Diagnostic historic artifacts recovered during the study indicate occupations within the site that span a period from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present; earlier occupations also are suggested by a few specimens. Three historic features were identified: a small historic quarrying site, the historic roadbed of Darlington Road (Maryland Route 161), and a natural swale that had been filled with domestic and architectural debris. The material apparently was deposited during the construction of the Allen House in 1880, which incorporated the masonry shell of an earlier dwelling gutted by fire that same year.

### Queen Anne's County

Phase II archaeological excavations were conducted by WAPORA, Inc. at the Great Neck Road Site (18QU240), Queen Anne's County, Maryland, at the request of the Maryland State Highway Administration. Historic maps and a dense surface scatter identified in the Phase I suggested that the project area contained a nineteenth century structure. The brick foundation floor of a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century structure was identified. Numerous historic artifacts were recovered at the site including creamware, pearlware and whiteware ceramics, glass, brick, kaolin pipe fragments and gunflints. Historic records indicated that the property belonged to the Winchester family during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and to the Erickson and Thompson families during most of the nineteenth century. The structure was associated with the plantation owned by the Winchester or Erickson families of the farmstead owned by the Thompsons. The subsurface remains of the structure and most of the archaeological site are located outside the right-of-way established by the Maryland State Highway Administration for the Maryland Route 8 road widening project.

## Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

### Ontario Heritage Foundation Archaeology Program

During 1993, work at a number of properties owned by the Foundation occurred through funding provided by the JobsOntario capital restoration program. The Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, undertook an archaeology program under the direction of its Senior Archaeologist, Dena Doroszenko, on six properties, three of which are described below:

#### Duff-Baby House, Windsor

Between August 31 and November 18, 1993, archaeological investigations took place at the Foundation's Duff-Baby House in Windsor under the auspices of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Two areas were excavated by Project Supervisor Heather Henderson and a crew of six archaeologists: 1) the north side of the house where at least five porch structures have stood over the years, and 2) the west side of the house where an earlier addition, the original kitchen wing, once stood.

Archaeological evidence for three of the previous porches has been uncovered at the front of the house. At least two and perhaps four large support post molds were found one meter north of the house, centered on the front door. In addition, another feature, rectangular in shape, appears to represent the base of the steps that led up to the porch. This is critical information that will greatly assist in the reconstruction of a porch which may date to the 1798-1833 period. Excavation of the blocked-in front cellar entranceway revealed the presence of two stone retaining walls. Also evident in the area in front of the house was the extensive and repeated trenching for a stone box drain which dates to the early 19th century.

Portions of the east and north walls of the ca. 1898 kitchen addition were excavated on the west side of the house. The addition was partially razed after a fire in 1908. Along the west wall appears a substantial fireplace foundation. Artifacts coming out of this area all predate 1908.

Currently, artifacts are being processed and inventoried in the Foundation's lab. It is estimated that the artifact count will come in between 15,000 to 20,000 fragments.

During the September Sandwich Towne Festival weekend, approximately 1,500 visitors came through the property. The archaeology staff were present during both days to answer questions from the public.

As an outreach program, school tours were arranged to visit the site during October-November. Four hundred and twenty-five students and 25 teachers participated in this program which included an introductory talk about the historical significance of the property and then a tour of each excavation area.

#### Beley House, Brockville

Archaeological work at the Beley property took place over three weeks in early November 1993 under the direction of Dena Doroszenko, Site Assistant Nancy Saxberg and a crew of three archaeologists. Testing in August of 1993 had located two stone foundation walls and artifacts which related to blacksmithing

occurring on the property. The excavation in November focused on uncovering as much information as possible on the blacksmith shop which stood just west of the house during the 1830s and 1840s. This building appears to have been torn down by the late 1890s.

Eight excavation units of various sizes resulted in uncovering a large portion of the building. Most of the north wall of the structure was exposed, and portions of the west and south walls were also excavated. In addition, the northwest interior was excavated. Approximately 10,000 artifacts, currently undergoing processing and inventory, were recovered. About 40% of this material accounts for metal artifacts. Within this group there is a significant amount of metal related to the blacksmith operation of the property (e.g., horseshoe nails, horseshoes, stock pieces, tools, etc.). As a result, the Senior Archaeologist has arranged for John Light of the Material Culture Research Division of the Canadian Parks Service to identify and analyze the material. Furthermore, the Canadian Conservation Institute has expressed interest and a willingness in assisting in the cleaning of the metal prior to Mr. Light receiving the collection.

#### Inge-va, Perth

During July and August of 1993, the Foundation undertook an eight-week archaeological project at Inge-va in Perth, Ontario, with the assistance of Project Supervisor Peter Sattelberger and a field crew of four archaeologists. Prior work at this heritage property has occurred during 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1992. The outstanding collection of artifacts recovered from an abandoned privy feature, uncovered in 1988, led to recommendations for archaeology to be conducted when restoration work in the vicinity of this feature was to occur. As part of the JobsOntario Capital restoration program, major exterior repair of the foundations of the house and interior work were to take place in 1994. The field season of 1993 concentrated on the investigation of the structural and chronological sequence of the later stone summer kitchen wing relative to the main structure of Inge-va. It was also hoped that this study would reveal evidence of a former kitchen associated with the construction of the house (ca. 1823).

Fieldwork occurred around two sides of the house exterior; however, the major portion of field time was spent excavating within the interior of the kitchen wing. Sufficient structural and stratigraphic evidence was revealed during this investigation to indicate a smaller stone-constructed kitchen wing, contemporary with the building of Inge-va itself (ca. 1823), preceded the present summer kitchen structure. The present kitchen wing incorporates many structural elements of the earlier kitchen, indicating it represents a second phase redevelopment of the first. Dating evidence revealed during this study indicated the present kitchen wing was constructed ca. 1845 and attributable to the Radenhurst period of occupancy.

Approximately 10,000 artifacts were recovered during this project, a large majority from units placed along the exterior of the kitchen that were also planting bed areas.

## Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

### Petit Séminaire de Québec, Québec City

The City of Québec recently undertook an archaeological investigation at the Petit Séminaire de Québec in an area successively used for agriculture and horticulture. Research conducted by Serge Rouleau, assisted by Sylvie Laliberte and Aune Desgagne focused on the recovery of data and sample materials relating to the two distinct occupation periods. The first, agricultural in nature, dates back to the 17th century (1616-1667) when Louis Hebert established a farm on the site. The second relates to horticultural practices and more specifically to a greenhouse erected on the site by the Petit Séminaire during the second half of the 19th century. It is hoped that the analysis of these structural remains as well as that of the several collected samples will contribute to our better understanding of the cultivation of plants for food and other purposes in what is today the heart of Old Québec.

### Phare-de-Pointe-au-Perc N.H.S.

Archaeological investigations conducted for Parks Canada by Paul-Gaston L'Anglais and Monique Elie in 1994 at the Phare-de-Pointe-au-Perc N.H.S. were focused in and around the fog horn building, a structure built in 1903 and much altered through time. Careful reading of structural and stratigraphic evidence has revealed significant information on the functioning of this example of sound-assisted navigational aid. Other features recorded on the site include a well.

### Archaeological Excavations on the Site of the New Conference Center, Québec City

Dominique Lalonde reports that archaeological excavations were conducted in June of 1994 by the City of Québec on the site of a new conference center being erected in the Saint-Jean Baptiste quarter, an area located on the eastern periphery of the walled city. This research, directed by Dominique Lalonde with the assistance of Helene Cote and Rene Belanger, revealed significant evidence of the activities which occurred on the site through the 19th and 20th centuries.

A potential study, prepared in the fall of 1993, had indicated that the area concerned by the construction project had known intensive occupation from the early 19th century onwards. In particular, O'Connell Street (no longer in existence) had been an area of Irish settlement — a workers' neighborhood in the heart of

Québec's uppertown. Research objectives were focused on the built history of the site as well as on the documentation of its inhabitants' daily life and socio-economic profile. The block under investigation had, in great part, been razed for so-called "urban renewal" in the early 1970s.

Excavations uncovered mid-19th century backyard activity areas as well as three related latrines. Numerous artifacts and ecofacts were collected which will make it possible, in particular, to examine the foodways of the occupants. Several building foundations were also recorded. The analysis of data collected on this site will include its comparison with research results coming from another workers' neighborhood, la Grande Place, located in Québec City's lower town.

## Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Robert Ferguson

### Newfoundland

#### Boyd's Cove

Construction on a 1.2 million dollar interpretation center will begin this summer at the important historic Beothuk site at Boyd's Cove. This site was excavated by Ralph Pastore, Memorial University of Newfoundland. The provincial government's Historic Resources Division expects the center to open in October of 1994.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

*The Fortifications of Ile Aux Noix*, by Andre Charbonneau. This translation from the original French is the most recent addition to the Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History series. Copies (cat. no. R61-2/9-61E or 61F/French) may be ordered from the Canada Communication Group - Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1S 0S9 or through authorized government bookstore agents and other bookstores. Current price is \$48.95 in Canada. Mail orders should be accompanied by checks payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Phone orders (1-819-956-4802) may be paid by VISA or Master Card. FAX 1-819-994-1498.

Price outside Canada (in U.S. funds) is \$58.75. U.S. customers may contact ISBS Inc., 5602 NE Hassalo Street, Portland, OR 97213-3640. Phone 1-800-547-7734; in Oregon, 1-503-287-3093. FAX (503) 284-8859.



# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

## NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 1994

NUMBER 29

### CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| UPDATE—Northeast Historical Archaeology          | 1  |
| NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT                       | 2  |
| ARTIFACTS OF NEEDLEWORK: RESEARCH NOTE AND QUERY | 2  |
| CURATORIAL TRAINING                              | 3  |
| UPCOMING CONFERENCE                              | 3  |
| HISTORIC IRONMAKING CONFERENCE 1994              | 3  |
| CURRENT RESEARCH                                 |    |
| Maine  | 4  |
| Vermont  | 5  |
| Massachusetts                                    | 5  |
| Connecticut                                      | 6  |
| New York State                                   | 7  |
| New York City                                    | 7  |
| Maryland   | 8  |
| Virginia   | 10 |
| West Virginia                                    | 13 |
| Ontario  | 14 |
| Quebec   | 14 |
| Michigan   | 15 |
| NEW PUBLICATIONS                                 | 16 |
| MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION                           | 16 |

The Maryland CNEHA Newsletter coordinator has begun an informal survey of the membership to gauge interest in how archaeologists may use the new "Information Superhighway" in their work. The first phase of this inquiry will be an attempt to gather E-Mail addresses from the membership and solicit how they currently are using the InterNet and how they hope to use it in the future. This may result in an E-Mail directory for the membership and possible contributions to the Newsletter. Please send your addresses to SILAS@CBL.UMD.EDU or via "snailmail" Silas D. Hurry, H.S.M.C. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. We appreciate your assistance.

### UPDATE — Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by Ann-Eliza H. Lewis

In Editor Mary Beaudry's last report before leaving on sabbatical she mentioned that we hoped to have Volume 21/22 in the mail by September. At the time that seemed a realistic goal, but the book has turned out to be much larger than we expected, and a bit more work was required (this issue should be over 200 pages!). Lorinda Goodwin and I have been working steadily, and our current objective is to have it ready for the printer by the annual meeting at the end of October and into the mail to members in November, certainly by the end of the year. We are also taking the time to investigate alternative printing options to keep costs down. I expect the volume will be well worth the wait; Diana Wall and Nan Rothschild have put together an interesting collection of papers representing different periods and perspectives.

As far as life after the Salwen volume, we have one revised article in hand and await several more. As long as reviewers return their comments and authors return their revisions in a timely fashion we will be able to get Volume 23 (1994) to press early in 1995. And a realistic goal is to get the 1995 issue to the press by the end of 1995! To achieve this long-anticipated goal of being on time and all caught up, however, we need your help. We are always looking forward to receiving new manuscripts so that they can be under review and revision while we send the current issue to the press. Please write up your research results and send us articles! If you have any ideas for papers you might like to submit for review or questions regarding the process, please feel free to talk to the editorial staff at the meeting in October.

#### Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck

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(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.

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

We are delighted to be publishing yet another good-sized issue of the Newsletter! Please keep up the good work and send more news (by January) to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

### 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 Blic, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.

### State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998.

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

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 Dallah, 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, Pebbles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

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

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

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

## ARTIFACTS OF NEEDLEWORK: RESEARCH NOTE AND QUERY

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Boston University

My usual contribution to the newsletter is the Editor's Update column, but because I am on sabbatical this year, I have turned that task over to my able assistants, Ann-Eliza Lewis and Lorinda Goodwin, who are serving as acting editors in my absence. My sabbatical includes a five-month stint at the Winterthur Museum in Delaware, to conduct research on the artifacts of sewing and needlework.

In my research proposal, I outlined a plan for analyzing and interpreting the finds from the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts, where I have directed excavations since 1986. Over the years we have recovered many items associated with sewing (thimbles, straight pins, etc.), but I had not given much thought to their potential significance. It was only when we excavated a monogrammed, silver-plated thimble that I was struck forcibly by the importance such an item must have had for the woman who owned it. I began to consider all of the artifacts of sewing in a new light, but I quickly found that the archaeological literature offers very little on the identification, dating, and interpretation of such objects. Noel Hume provides only about five pages on pins, needles, thimbles, and scissors in his *Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), omitting many categories of needle work tools and accessories. While such artifacts are frequently recovered from historical sites, most reports offer little in the way of interpretation, and thimbles and the like get relegated to the small finds category, or lumped in with miscellaneous artifacts in an ill-defined "Activity" or "Maintenance" group. So I was seized by the notion that if we really wanted to look at women in the archaeological record, we needed to know more about the use and significance of the artifacts of needlework and sewing.

I write this from the vantage of a mere two weeks of research, but already I have exposed my ignorance in several regards. The first notion I had to abandon was that we can easily and readily link sewing artifacts with women; sailors and fishermen and other males needed to possess sewing skills as well as tools; in colonial America, professional embroiders were men, not women; and often boys as well as girls were taught to knit (though it was far more common in the British Isles for adult males to engage in knitting). The message here is that (as with any other category of material culture), a close contextual analysis is the best way to get the most from what we've recovered from our sites. The other eye-opener for me was the recognition that among the unidentified and misidentified finds from my site were many tools of needlework; unless one knows of the changing techniques and technical improvements in sewing and needlework, their relationship to changes in textile manufacture and the production of thread, not to mention the changing whims of fashion, it is highly unlikely that an archaeologist will recognize such objects for what they are.

There were different types of sewing ("plain" and "fancy") that had social and economic implications. I believe that careful study of needlework tools from a site (when they are present in sufficient numbers) will permit one to interpret the "levels" of sewing that were taking place; utilitarian sewing and everyday mending called

for different tools than fancy needlework or required different sizes and qualities of the same tools. To this end I am gathering information about what tools, of what size and quality, were used in the various tasks of sewing, mending, embroidery, and so forth. In the long run, my goal is to write about interpreting the social and cultural contexts in which needlework tools were employed, but the first step is to synthesize data from a wide range of sources on recognizing, identifying, and classifying these items.

My research is shifting direction a bit then, from my original intention of making sense of finds just from my site, toward an initial effort at a more general treatment of the artifacts of sewing. I think that a synthesis of information on needlework tools would be of use and, one hopes, of interest to many historical archaeologists. But I think that it will only be useful if it presents information not just from technological and social historical studies but from archaeological contexts as well. This leads me to my query. I would like to hear from historical archaeologists who have sewing implements from closely dated contexts; I am especially interested in assemblages containing the following types of tools: sewing and knitting needles, knitting sheaths, crochet and tambour hooks, thread holders, lace bobbins, sewing scissors, thimbles, pin-cases, needlecases, thimble-cases, and so forth. I would need to know as much about the cultural and historical context of the finds as is known (i.e., as much of the site's occupational history, household composition, etc., as possible) in order to make real sense of things, but my main aim in throwing out such a query is to find out whether items beyond the familiar pins, needles, and thimbles are found with any regularity.

You may write to me through the end of January c/o Advanced Studies Program, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur DE 19735 or reach me via E-mail (beaudry@brahms.udel.edu).

## CURATORIAL TRAINING

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

The National Park Service is offering a very good course on current curation standards and museum management. The course listed as "Archaeology and Ethnography Collections Care and Maintenance" is offered through the Stephen T. Mather Employee Development Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The course is open to any individual responsible for collections care, and I was fortunate enough to participate in the program this past July at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson. Of the eighteen participants in our group only four were from the National Park Service, and the rest represented state agencies, tribal museums, universities or historical societies. Collections managed by these individuals encompassed both ethnographic objects and archaeological collections, and the conditions in the institutions they represented varied from very good to those needing a great deal of help.

This intensive two-week program is designed for the museum professional and addresses the critical issues in museums and collections management. Experts from the various fields covered in the program were brought in to conduct the sessions. The following topics were discussed in depth: legal issues pertaining to collections, treatment of sacred and culturally sensitive objects, storage of archival records and photographs, the museum environment, conservation, collections storage, exhibit design and preparation, museum and collections security, and finally, a session on funding sources that support collections and museum programs

and grant writing tips to help us write successful grants.

Field trips to two curation facilities and a museum were arranged. The curation facilities visited were well established with a commitment to quality collections care. Discussions with the staff provided us with practical information on how they had brought their facilities up to federal standards. The museum was in the process of installing a new permanent exhibit, and their experience in designing the exhibit and developing environmentally controlled cases was shared. These site visits were particularly valuable in that they provided us with an opportunity to talk to other professionals who had actually been through the process of introducing curation and exhibit standards in their facilities.

This program is offered periodically by the National Park Service, and I recommend it to anyone involved in collections care or in managing a curation facility. For information on upcoming courses contact Tony Knapp at the NPS Curatorial Services Division in Washington at (202) 343-8141. In the meantime I will be happy to share any information and/or handouts I have. Please give me a call at (804) 371-0831 if you want more information.

## UPCOMING CONFERENCE

**Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference 1995.** 30th Anniversary Meeting, Ocean City, Maryland, April 7-9, 1995. There will be prehistoric, contact period and historic sessions. Please send abstracts/symposia to: John H. Sprinkle, Jr., c/o Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 1819 H. Street, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20006.

## HISTORIC IRONMAKING CONFERENCE 1994

Reported by: Ed Lenik

The 1994 Historic Ironmaking Conference (also known as the Iron Masters Conference) was held at the Clove Furnace Historic Site in Arden, New York, and hosted by the Orange County Historical Society. Response was enthusiastic; 150 people filled the meeting room for the paper presentations; another 30 were turned away for lack of space. The Society provided a hospitality and book sale room with an all-day spread of coffee, bagels, rolls, fruit and fruit juice.

Thirteen papers were presented on Saturday, October 1, on current research, preservation and interpretive projects in historic American ironmaking. These presentations were:

"The Iron Industry in Bloomingdale, NJ" by Bierce Riley

"The Little Falls Company" by Nancy L. Gibbs

"Research Notes on Several Forge Farms in the New Jersey Highlands" by E.S. Rutsch

"The Charcoal Iron Industry of the Hudson Highlands: New Findings, New Interpretations" by Theodore W. Kury

"The Queensboro Furnace: Its History and Present Circumstance" by Richard L. Porter

"Too Little, Too Late: The Iron Industry in the Eastern Hudson Highlands" by Sallie Sypher

"Ironmaking Technique Revealed in Historic Photographs" by Robert B. Gordon

"Ironworking in Upper Canada" by Rita Griffin-Short

"Early Ironmaking in the Virginias" by Lee Maddex

"Joanna Furnace, Berks County, PA" by Suzanne Fellman Jacob  
"Springwell Forge, Lancaster County, PA" by Gordon M. Callison  
"The Ramapo Works" by Geoff Welch  
"The Tremont Nail Company, Wareham, MA" by Edward J. Lenik

Conference participants toured the Orange County Historical Society's ironmaking museum and the nearby (and still standing) Greenwood charcoal furnace (built ca. 1811) and the Clove anthracite furnace (built 1854). A conference souvenir booklet of the 1994 conference containing "The History of the Queensboro Ironworks" written by Richard L. Porter and the most recent issue of *Orange Life* featuring an article on Orange County ironmaking were among the items provided to each conference registrant.

On Sunday, October 2, seventy-three people toured the Queensboro Furnace (1788-1810) and Forge sites located on Popolopen Brook within the property of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Queensboro, unlike the Clove Furnace, is cloaked in the vegetation of benign neglect, a place with a wild and romantic aspect. Richard L. Porter who has supervised archaeological field work here described the history, operations and salient features of the works. Porter was instrumental in arranging to visit this site which is normally closed to the public.

Throughout the two days a lively exchange of information and ideas flourished among the participants who had come from as far away as Maine, Missouri, Ontario and West Virginia. Compliments flowed for Program Chair, Edward J. Lenik, and Orange County Historical Society President, Michelle Figliomeni, and her hardy crew of volunteers.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

#### Recently Published

Robert L. Bradley and Helen B. Camp. *The Forts of Pemaquid, Maine: An Archaeological and Historical Study*. Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology Number 10, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Maine Archaeological Society, and Maine Bureau of Parks, Augusta, Maine. 286 pages. Price: \$18.00 (\$12.00 for Maine Archaeological Society members only). Send orders to: Maine Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 982, Augusta, ME 04332-0982. Price includes postage.

This study of the excavation of Fort William Henry (1692-96) and Fort Frederick (1729-1775) is particularly noteworthy for its extensive and well-illustrated discussion of artifacts.

#### Northern Casco Bay

The second phase of the Northern Casco Bay Historical Archaeological Survey continued under the direction of Norman Buttrick. Undertaken by the Yarmouth Historical Society, the survey is funded by a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. The survey attempted to locate several sites. First, the Jacob Mitchell site along the Royal River in Yarmouth (ca. 1730). The Mitchell homestead served as a garrison during King George's War and the Seven Years War. Even though parts of the

site had been disturbed by erosion, an abutting sewer treatment plant, and the work of pot hunters, the remains of the 30' x 40' foundation was discovered and determined to be well preserved.

The survey also located the mid-eighteenth-century farmstead on the Harraseeket River in Freeport. Positive identification of the site was made possible by the discovery of combed-yellow slipware, Jackfield ware, and a large number of other eighteenth-century artifacts. In spite of this, the foundation remained elusive. Finally, the survey sought the home of John Cousins, a fisherman and trader who lived on the Cousins River in Freeport in the second and third quarters of the seventeenth century. Although well documented in historic deeds, the site appears to have been lost to road construction and commercial development (including the diversion of the river course). This and other sites in Freeport appear to be victims of explosive commercial and residential growth in Freeport in the past decade or so. Much of this growth is at least indirectly tied to the continued success of Freeport's retailing giant, L.L. Bean.

#### Saco

From May through November the York Institute Museum's featured exhibit was "Garden of the East: Life in Maine, 1604-1713." The overwhelming majority of artifacts on exhibit were drawn from archaeological sites throughout Maine, to provide an overview of the life of the early English settlers to the region, and place them in context with their French and Native American neighbors. Lenders to the exhibit included Colonial Pemaquid State Park, the Historic Archaeology Laboratory of the University of Maine, Maine Historical Society, Old York Historical Society, and Strawberry Bank Museum. To supplement the seveneenth-century artifacts, carpenters from Plimoth Plantation constructed a wall of an earth-fast timberframed house in the 1,600-square-foot exhibit gallery.

Shortly after the opening of "Garden of the East," York Institute Museum Director Emerson Baker announced his resignation to accept the position of Assistant Professor of History at Salem State College, in Salem, Massachusetts. Baker still lives in Maine and plans to stay active in Maine archaeology.

#### Fort St. George, Sagadahoc County

The Peabody Essex Museum conducted test excavations at the site of Fort St. George during the period June 27-August 13, 1994. The site is located near the mouth of the Kennebec River and was the principal installation of the 1607-1608 Popham Colony. The objectives of the excavations were to verify the location of the fort and to assess the potential for future archaeological research. Some remains of the fort (as well as prehistoric Native American and post-colonial occupations) were unearthed, but modern destruction over much of the site discourages further exploration. A brief summary of the excavations will be presented by Jeffrey P. Brain and Lorinda B. R. Goodwin at the CNEHA Annual Meeting in Williamsburg.

## Vermont

Reported by: William C. Murphy

### Strong Mansion Archaeological Dig

Under the sponsorship of the Vermont Archaeological Society (VAS), a group of volunteers conducted a two-week archaeological excavation at the John Strong Mansion in Addison, Vermont. The scope of their investigation centered on the backyard area of this 1796 mansion and farm site.

The Daughters of the American Revolution own the mansion and have researched the history of the house and its interior, but little is known of what was near or adjacent in the way of any out-buildings.

The VAS began research on the site's farm history, examining records at all local libraries, historical societies, museums and town offices. The only definitive information was a report in 1935 that there was a collapsed shed and outhouse in the rear yard and an 1815 map from the Crown Point Museum showing three out-buildings at the house.

With such little factual information, black and white and color aerial photography of the site was conducted. Features were apparent in the back area, and using these as a basis, a grid was established by the Forestry and Natural Resources program of the Addison County Career Development Center.

During the initial phase, two foundations were exposed, and an early trash pit was uncovered. Artifacts uncovered included such items as a plate with a maker's mark of 1790, deer, lamb and horse jaw bones, hundreds of pieces of ceramics, nails, broken wine bottles, medicine vials, one of which was corked with material inside, canister shot, and an entire basket of buttons.

The conserved material will go on display at the Mansion which is open for tours during the summer. The two-week period barely touched the site, and the DAR has requested that the VAS sponsor another dig in 1995.

## Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Associate at the Peabody Museum, Harvard, has just completed a Scholar-in-Residence grant from the Bay State Historical League for research on relationships between reformers and participants in the internationally famous Old South Work history programs at Boston's Old South Meeting House, 1877-1940. The preservation of the meeting house, heavily sponsored by Mary Hemenway and women's centennial organizations, was closely followed by the Old South Work, founded and funded by Mary Hemenway. Old South Work history lectures spread to clubs and schools in major cities throughout the U.S. and were even replicated in London. Although the significance of Old South Work has been overlooked by historians, its varied programs stimulated U.S. history courses in American high schools and initiated teaching history from original documents, artifacts, and historic site tours.

Dr. Spencer-Wood has also organized the first world-wide symposium on feminist historical archaeology for the World Archaeological Congress, December 11-14, 1994, in Delhi, India. Papers include overviews of gender research and/or the status of women in historical archaeology in Australia, Italy, Spain, Classical Greek archaeology, the British Isles, and the U.S., as

well as case studies from South Africa and Korea.

### Old Sturbridge Village

This summer Old Sturbridge Village commenced the archaeological fieldwork phase of its current research initiative into the lives of Worcester County's rural, minority populations. Six staff, including co-directors Ed Hood and David Simmons, eleven students and five volunteers participated in the OSV Field School in Historical Archaeology at the Robert Crowd site from June 27th until August 12th. This site is part of the nineteenth century, ethnically diverse Leadmine Neighborhood of Sturbridge. Documentary research revealed that a historic farmstead was built here by a young Yankee family in the 1810s or 1820s. It was occupied by a number of renters during the 1820s and 1830s, including at least one family of Irish immigrants who labored in the nearby graphite mine. From 1842 to the mid-1860s the site was owned and occupied by the Robert Crowd family who were of Native American and African-American ancestry. Our field research at this site is part of a project including detailed and critical documentary research, architectural documentation, and a study of museum artifacts and 19th century Native American crafts production.

This season's excavations focused on establishing the site and configuration of the house(s) that stood at the location of a cellar hole that marks the site today. We also conducted a surface collection of a nearby barn foundation. The educational goals of the Field School emphasized issues in the study of Native Americans and African-Americans in New England during the 18th and 19th centuries. In late September 1994 we plan to undertake a Soil Electrical Resistivity survey to help us locate areas of trash deposition, privies, outbuildings, and areas of differential use (e.g., work spaces and gardens). Another Field School is planned for the summer of 1995 with the focus of field work including the barn foundation and any outbuildings and features identified by the resistivity survey. For further information contact Ed Hood at (508) 347-3362, ext. 300.

### Excavating Utopia: Current Archaeological Research at Brook Farm, West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Reported by: Robert Preucel and Steven Pendery

Robert Preucel (Harvard) and Steven Pendery (NPS, Lowell) have completed a fifth field season at the Brook Farm Historic Site in West Roxbury, MA. Our main research goals for this season involved questions about the shift to Fourierism that took place in 1843. Why did the Transcendentalist community which valued individual self-expression adopt the rigid authoritarian structure of Fourierism, and what role did the built environment play in mediating this transition? Towards this end, we investigated the Phalanstery, a large multi-use building that was destroyed by fire in 1846. This research was conducted by 13 students and 8 volunteers through Harvard University Summer School.

The social historian Carl Guarneri has called the social ferment of mid-19th century America "the age of Fourier." Charles Fourier (a distant cousin of the mathematician of the same surname) was a French social theorist who reacted bitterly to the French Revolution and became dedicated to exposing the failures of free market competition and delusions of Enlightenment thought. He drafted the blueprint of an ideal society based upon the principle of "attractive industry" whereby each would work

according to his or her skills and desires. His ideas were brought to America by Albert Brisbane where they fell on receptive soil. Both Horace Greeley and the elder William James became converts. And as of 1845 there were more Fourierist communities in the United States than Shaker ones.

The centerpiece of a Phalanx (which Fourier's utopian communities were called) was the Phalanstery. This building was a massive unitary structure with colonades, piazzas, and wings designed to house the community, industries, and meeting groups. Existing architectural plans of such buildings show a strong resemblance to Versailles. At Brook Farm, financial resources were not sufficient to build such a grand edifice, and a slimmed down, vernacular structure was instead erected. Members noted that it was not modelled closely on the ideal unitary building and was thus a compromise with Fourier's original plans, a Phalanstery more in spirit than in actuality.

According to historical accounts, the Brook Farm Phalanstery was a three-story wooden structure 175 ft. by 40 ft. Public rooms in the basement and on the first floor consisted of parlors, reading rooms, reception rooms, general assembly hall, dining room capable of seating over three hundred people, kitchen of seating over three hundred people, kitchen and bakery. Private rooms were located on the second and third floors. Seven suites each containing a parlor and three bedrooms comprised each floor. These suites were connected by a corridor-like piazza extending across the front of the building. These piazzas were designed to facilitate causal contact between community members. Begun in 1844, the Phalanstery was nearing completion when it was destroyed by a fire on March 3, 1846 (the largest fire ever reported for the city of Boston). The building was a total loss, and the community never recovered, officially disbanding in 1847.

Our excavations this summer conclusively located the site of the Phalanstery. We found evidence for foundation walls in all four of our tests. The walls were poorly fashioned of Roxbury pudding-stones and andesitic fieldstones with very little mortar. Good evidence for a builder's trench was recovered in one test, although no diagnostic artifacts were found. Most of what we recovered consisted of melted window glass, fire reddened cut nails, and brick fragments. In some cases, we found concentrations of artifacts fused together by the molten glass into amorphous masses. It may be significant that a number of artifact categories were absent from our excavations. For example, we found no evidence for window hardware, door hinges, locks, and knobs, and roofing materials. This result may indicate that building components had been salvaged after the fire and that the community may have at one time entertained notions of rebuilding the Phalanstery.

## Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders Kirkorian

### Northfield Knife Shop/Jeremiah Peck Homelot

During the spring and summer of 1994 Historical Perspectives, Inc. conducted Phase I and II research and excavations at the Northfield Knife Shop site and the late 18th to early 20th century farmhouse in Hamaston State Park in Northfield, CT. This work was initiated by a proposed Northfield Sewer Commission installation. Mary Dieter served as Project Archaeologist. The extensive foundations of the Knife Shop, factory, sawmill, and associated water power features were surveyed and mapped by Charles

Pennington.

The Knife Shop (1858-1919) fueled the period of industrial development in Northfield. By 1880 the shop was turning out twelve thousand dozen pocketknives annually. The massive and picturesque foundations are accessible to the public. Phase I and II excavations, however, took place at the Jeremiah Peck homelot across the street from the Knife Shop. The house was built ca. 1790 and subsequently purchased, with surrounding lands, and occupied by the Peck family from 1851 to the 1930s. Jeremiah Peck originally owned the Knife Shop property and had earlier established a grist mill along what came to be known as Knife Shop Brook. As workers, mainly English cutlers, moved into the area Peck erected housing for the workers. He was reportedly a station master for the underground railroad. While the Knife Shop foundations remain largely intact, the Peck house foundations and surrounding yard experienced severe disturbance from its 1959 demolition. Sections of intact foundation walls were buried beneath fill, and a broad range of artifacts were recovered, including portions of several pocket knives probably made at the neighboring Knife Shop.

### ArchNet

ArchNet, an electronic forum for archaeologists, was developed by T. Plunkett and J. Lizee of the Anthropology Dept., UCONN, as part of their research in the use of Internet for archaeology. Internet is literally a network of net works linking tens of thousands of institutional data banks through a protocol known as the World Wide Web. Using the World Wide Web server at UCONN's library, ArchNet is able to provide information and graphics related to archaeology, cultural resource management and historic preservation in the northeastern United States. Current offerings include an index of cultural resource management reports for each Connecticut town, newsletters from both the Connecticut and Massachusetts Historical Commissions, a guide to the Mass. State Archives and a variety of images of archaeological specimens based on research by graduate students at UCONN. Additional subject areas are currently being constructed. ArchNet provides direct links to other Internet resources, such as the National Archaeological Database and the U.S. Geological Survey. Lizee and Plunkett encourage local, state, and federal agencies to submit material which would be of interest to both professionals and the general public. Submission and queries regarding the ArchNet should be directed to Jonathan Lizee/Thomas Plunkett, Dept. of Anthropology, U-176, UCONN, Storrs, CT 06269-2137. Bit net/Internet: ceramics@uconnvm.uconn.edu (Lizee) tomp@spirit.lib.uconn.edu (Plunkett)

### Enfield, Connecticut, Shaker Archaeology

Lego Corporation, manufacturers of children's building blocks, recently began construction of an office complex upon the site of the Enfield Shakers' South Family farming community. Prior to construction activities, the Connecticut Historical Commission (SHPO) and the Office of State Archaeology negotiated an agreement with the corporation to allow for an archaeological survey of the impact area. Fieldwork yielded the remnants of below-ground structures associated with a horse barn and trustee's office. In addition, a large Shaker trash dump was located in the proposed roadway. Historical documentation shows the Enfield Shakers being organized by 1792 and disbanded by 1918. UConn

Anthropology student William Keegan is currently conducting research including maps and census records to document the growth and decline of Shakerism in Enfield. In particular he is interested in the role of kinship in the membership trends and characteristics of the religious community.

## New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

### New York State Bureau of Historic Sites Projects, Summer 1994

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites worked at ten State Sites at various locations from April through September 1994. The work varied from testing for the installation of new utility lines to rescuing information where new buildings are to be built.

Extensive work was done at Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, home of Revolutionary War General Philip Schuyler, where a new addition is proposed for the visitor center. The new addition would impact on the area known to have been Schuyler's garden. Excavations there confirmed the existence of at least three gardens ranging in date from the second half of the 18th century to the first part of the 20th century. Excavations at Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario revealed log emplacements for Fort Tompkins which was built during the War of 1812. These features are threatened by erosion; plans are being made for further work in 1995. A similar project was conducted at Crown Point State Historic Site where high lake water has caused erosion of the high bank near the ruins of the French fort. Archaeological work there in 1993 revealed British features; 1994 work uncovered earlier French remains. Testing for a new fence location at Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site produced evidence of the mid-to-late-nineteenth-century canal store formerly occupying a location at or near the proposed fence line. Late in the summer, excavations at Cosy Cottage, the early home of Frederic Church, the famous 19th century artist, confirmed the existence, location, and size of two wings that once stood attached to the building, built in the 1860s. Other work was conducted at Walt Whitman's childhood home, Revolutionary War battlefield Stony Point State Historic Site, Robert Livingston's property at Clermont State Historic Site, and Lorenzo State Historic Site, located on one of the Finger Lakes in Cazenovia, New York, where an ice house site was studied.

### Historical Archaeology in the Buffalo, New York, Area

Archaeological work on the Buffalo waterfront this summer has yielded evidence of the earliest stages of its industrial development, a place where metal implements were being forged and worked during the early years of the 19th century. One of the buildings being studied is that of a smithy built in 1906 over the location of a brass foundry of unknown age. Artifact-rich areas around small industrial shops and long-vanished boarding houses and tenements also are being explored. More work is planned.

Meanwhile, in nearby Clarence, a team is studying the remains of a 19th century lime kiln. The area is rich in loose limestone which, together with available firewood, probably determined the location of the kiln. Because the burning of lime releases toxic gases, no houses were built in the immediate area, and dateable domestic debris is therefore missing from the site. However, wood-burning kilns were not usually built after the turn of the cen-

tury so the team is working on the theory that this one is about 125 years old.

### Rogers Island Excavations Continued

Excavations at the site of the French and Indian War sites located on Rogers Island in the upper Hudson River have continued this summer. Rogers Island was partially covered by river dredgings early in the 20th century which served to protect the island's history. Numerous buildings were built here as Fort Edward and the surrounding complex on the island served as an encampment area for the British as well as a smallpox hospital location. Excavators in 1994 uncovered remains of the hospital, including fireplace remains and square postmolds, as well as numerous artifacts.

### Underwater Preserves in Lake Champlain and Lake George

New York State is following Vermont's lead in the establishment of under water preserves under lakes. Three such areas already exist in Lake George, including a new one added this summer containing the remains of the Land Tortoise, a warship built in 1758. New York State now has commissioned a study to research the feasibility of doing the same for the New York side of Lake Champlain. Although only about 10 percent of Lake Champlain has been surveyed by the Maritime Museum at Basin Harbor, Art Cohn, director, reports about 200 archaeological sites have been located. The cold water of the Lake offers good preservation, as evidenced by the raised Revolutionary War gondola Philadelphia now residing at the Smithsonian. The most common wrecks located so far in Lake Champlain are canal barges.

In September, a seminar was held at the Lake George High School where the first photographic presentation of the Land Tortoise was shown by representatives of Bateaux Below, a non-profit group formed to protect the Adirondack lake's shipwrecks. In addition, the keynote speaker was Clive Cussler who has written popular books about shipwrecks including "Raise the Titanic." The theme of the seminar was high technology in shipwreck searching. The meeting was the fifth annual Shipwreck Weekend held in Lake George.

## New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

### Rose Hill Manor, Bronx, NY

Excavations at Rose Hill Manor on the Bronx campus of Fordham University have been ongoing since 1985 under the direction of Allan S. Gilbert (Anthropology) and Roger Wines (History) and with the sponsorship of the university and the Bronx County Historical Society. Over the past year, continued clearance within the east wing has resolved a chronological puzzle and, at the same time, sustained the traditionally accepted date of 1850 for the initiation of brick branding in the New York area. Construction of the east and west wings of the manor in 1844-45 is documented, but a conflict arose with the discovery within the east wing of a trough cistern built of bricks bearing a brand of the earliest kind (in reverse across the short dimension of the brick face). Either the wings were built after branded bricks had appeared on the market, or the brick cistern was a later addition to an already existing wing. Exposure of a stone and stucco cistern

immediately beneath demonstrated that the brick cistern had replaced the earlier one, which was infilled and buried. The new cistern installation thus had to involve invasive modification of the original foundations, which has now been confirmed with evidence for subsequent trenching and differing mortar compositions. The inscription on the bricks—REID—was, until its discovery, unknown in brand lists, which made it necessary to source the bricks chemically through the New Netherland/New York brick archive (see *Historical Archaeology* 27/2 [1993]:14-53 and *Bronx County Historical Society Journal* 29 [1992]:51-67). The bricks displayed elemental spectra characteristic of Haverstraw, NY, and a search of the 1850 census revealed only one Reid in all of Rockland County. Patrick Reid was a 24-year-old Irishman who worked on an as yet unidentified Haverstraw brickyard. Further research suggests that Reid left Liverpool as a famine immigrant and entered New York on April 6, 1849 aboard the passenger ship *New York*. If he is indeed the Rose Hill Reid, then he is likely to have produced brick in his own name by renting machines and clay from his yard owner, a form of entrepreneurship that became common among Hudson River brickmakers later in the century. The discovery of his bricks at Rose Hill still supports the 1850 date for the inception of branding and identifies the Rose Hill cistern bricks as among the earliest branded specimens known.

**"Silks and Spices: Nantucket and the China Trade"**  
— a new exhibition showcases the Arts and Commerce of the China Trade

The fascinating history of trade between China and ports in the northeastern United States is the subject of a new exhibition in South Street Seaport's A.A. Low building galleries. The exhibition, on loan from the Nantucket Historical Association, illustrates the aesthetic and commercial dimensions of the China trade through a breathtaking display of objects—porcelain, paintings, lacquer ware, silver and textiles—many never shown publicly before. The Nantucket materials will be augmented with items from South Street's own extensive China Trade collections, items that underscore the important links between the Nantucket captains who shipped cargoes of seal skins to China aboard New York vessels and the South Street firms that owned those ships. Opening October 15.

Also: China Trade Slide Lecture, Saturday, Nov. 19th, 3:00 P.M. Suggested donation \$2. A.A. Low Building.

**New York City School Construction Authority**

As part of ongoing work with the New York City School Construction Authority, Historical Perspectives, Inc. conducted field testing on a school construction site in Brooklyn, NY. The project was directed by Betsy Kearns, Cece Kirkorian, Celia Bergoffen, and Michael Pappalardo. The two home lots investigated contained various features including an early 20th-century cistern. The artifacts retrieved from the cistern will be used by the Board of Education as an educational tool relating to domestic life of the period.

## Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City is undertaking a long term project to recreate the principal buildings in what was the "Downtown" of Maryland's First Capital. Archaeological research between 1981 and 1984 located the main buildings in the Town Center and recovered information on the buildings' footprints. These buildings include Smith's Ordinary, Leonard Calvert's home which became the first Maryland statehouse (the Country's House), a building known as the Lawyer's Lodging and Office and an associated kitchen, and Cordea's Hope. The first of these scheduled for reconstruction is Cordea's. This post-in-the-ground building was constructed about 1675 and probably stood until the 1690s. The building was owned by Mark Cordea, a French immigrant who served as Mayor of St. Mary's City. Excavations in the 1980s discovered the basic plan of the building but was quite limited in scope. The current effort is directed at discovering additional detail about the building to plan its reconstruction.

The field work is being directed by Kate Dinnel under the supervision of Henry Miller. Considerable detail about the construction and use of the building is emerging with clearer suggestions of chimney placement and room divisions. The artifacts being recovered are appropriate for the time period and include a range of domestic material including exotic Venetian glass in the form of both cristallo and calcedonia. A combination signet ring - tobacco pipe tamper recovered from the plow zone is the first pipe tamper found in St. Mary's City. This may well represent a very early example for this style of artifact.

### St. Mary's County

Last spring the Maryland Historical Trust and the U.S. Navy announced an agreement to create Maryland's first underwater dive preserve at the site of the sunken German U-boat "Black Panther." The Trust been delighted by the keen interest, enthusiasm and assistance the dive community has shown for the endeavor. The preserve will open later this fall. The projected early fall opening has been delayed slightly by the need to have a buoy custom-manufactured to meet specifications.

At this time there is no mooring buoy on the site and attempts to moor in the area are likely to damage the fragile vessel remains. Since the vessel is U.S. Navy property, federal law prohibits intentional damage to the vessel, or removal of any artifacts, objects or portion(s) of the remains. The Trust therefore asks that no diving activities be conducted at the site until a mooring buoy is in place and informational materials concerning site access and use are available.

If you have questions or concerns, please feel free to call to Dr. Susan B.M. Langley, State Underwater Archaeologist, at (410) 514-7662.

### Patuxent Naval Air Station

Archaeological excavations continued this past summer at Mattapan, the 17th-century Maryland plantation of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore. The plantation is located at the mouth of the Patuxent River, aboard the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. Calvert acquired the plantation in 1666 and built a

dwelling there described as a "fair house of brick and timber." Mattapan was also the site of the principal armory of the colony (ca. 1672 to 1690), and a 17th-century Jesuit mission was also located at Mattapan.

This year, archaeologists focused on the site believed to have been the dwelling house of Lord Baltimore, his family, and his immediate household. A portion of the massive brick foundation of Baltimore's dwelling was uncovered. Measuring two feet in width and of English bond, these foundations are extremely unusual for 17th-century Maryland. Two cellars, one with an unglazed tile floor and the second with a brick floor, were also encountered. The dwelling measures approximately 25 by 50 feet with an attached wing or adjacent service building. Architectural artifacts include pantile (roofing tile), decorative brick, fireplace tile, lead window casement, and white-washed plaster.

A palisade enclosure constructed with logs ten to twelve inches in diameter extended from the dwelling's southeast corner and from the corner of the wing to form a courtyard measuring 30 by 40 feet. At the palisade's southeast corner, an unusual, rectangular-shaped feature measuring five by six feet joins the palisade ditch. The function of this feature is unknown, but its location at the palisade's corner suggests a defensive use.

The research at Mattapan is being undertaken by the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum under the direction of Julia A. King and Edward E. Chaney. Funding has been provided by a very generous grant from the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Program.

### Calvert County

The research section at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in Calvert County, Maryland, is exploring new dimensions in public archaeology and outreach. Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum staffs the Calvert County historic preservation program through a cooperative agreement with the county government. Last year as the county began reviewing its inventory of recorded sites and historic structures in preparation for rewriting the county comprehensive plan, concern grew with the realization that African American sites and structures were poorly represented. A public meeting was called at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum to find ways to address the issue. From that initial meeting, the Calvert County African American Heritage Project (AAHP) was born.

Initially conceived as a community-based effort to identify African American sites in the county, the AAHP has made connections among diverse goals and forged links among diverse programs and individual projects. Local churches, public schools, the county department of planning and zoning, the county library, and other groups have been brought together in the effort. The common factor in the activities of the AAHP is that all of the undertakings have the possibility for building community.

Calvert County government has recognized that a sense of place, necessary for creating a sense of community, is frequently a casualty of rapid growth. Celebration of local heritage is now emerging as a principal strategy in public planning. Commemoration may strengthen the communities that have been part of Calvert's muted past for three hundred years, while giving newcomers to the area a sense of the communities in which they are invited to participate or, at least, to appreciate. As heritage becomes emphasized in local policy and planning philosophy, we believe that cultural resources will enjoy greater protection.

The projects begun to date include location and mapping of aban-

doned black school sites; an ongoing oral history project emphasizing intergenerational interviews in the African American community; identifying, researching and recording African American domestic and religious sites; serving as a network for local African American church history and genealogical research; and the development of African American heritage tours. For further information or to share news of similar projects in other areas, please call Kirsti Uunila at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, (410) 586-0050.

### Annapolis

During the 1994 field season, Archaeology in Annapolis conducted excavations at the Anne Arundel County Courthouse Site (18AP63) in preparation for construction of a new court facility. This season followed up on preliminary investigations undertaken by Archaeology in Annapolis by Mark Warner, George Logan, and Paul Mullins in 1990. The project area—encompassing a city block located on the edge of the historic district—was occupied from the late 17th through mid-20th centuries and is currently serving as the courthouse parking lot. The project was co-directed by Dr. Mark Leone and Dr. John Seidel under a collaborative research program between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Anne Arundel County Archaeologist, Dr. Alvin Luckenbach, provided assistance and oversight of excavations for the County.

Field work, supervised by Eric Larsen and Elizabeth Aiello, tested several areas within the current parking lot and uncovered evidence of a significantly wide range of occupation. Evidence of early iron industry was found in an area associated with nearby Acton Cove—an area with expected potential for early waterfront industries. The opposite side of the block (the area farthest from Acton Cove) contained evidence of three distinct building episodes. A wood lined cellar from a post in the ground structure, a 19th century brick dwelling owned by a wheelwright and later a tailor, and a series of 1890s rowhouses (built as an alley complex) were all found within a roughly 40-foot square area. The remaining areas of excavation provided additional evidence of the predominantly African-American neighborhood established in the late 19th century and occupying the block with the courthouse until the 1970s.

This rich site allows Archaeology in Annapolis to examine the sequence of block development and site topography. Landscape modifications and patterns of spatial development give an idea of how the city took on its present form. The earliest component of the site provides a new opportunity to explore Annapolis' transition from the 17th to the 18th centuries and a different material culture than that identified with southern Maryland. The later 19th- and 20th-century materials, the bulk of that recovered from the site, allow Archaeology in Annapolis to continue its research of the African-American experience in Annapolis.

### Baltimore City

The Baltimore City Life Museums' Center for Urban Archaeology recently received a \$15,000 grant to implement a program that will help explain the present state of archaeological research in Baltimore City.

Awarded by the Maryland Historical Trust, the grant will enable the Center for Urban Archaeology to look at archaeological research conducted in Baltimore over the past 30 years, analyze the laws protecting these sites and update and computerize the

city's files of these sites.

Part of this project includes using a Geographic Information Systems program. The GIS superimposes contemporary maps of Baltimore over older, historical ones to illustrate how the landscape has changed over time. The resulting information will help to identify and protect important archaeological sites.

### Personnel Change

Dr. Susan Langley has just joined the staff of the Maryland Historical Trust as the new State Underwater Archeologist. Dr. Langley succeeds Paul Hunley who has taken an appointment in Australia. Dr. Langley received her Ph.D. and M.A. from the University of Calgary in Canada. Dr. Langley has extensive research experience throughout Canada and in Asia.

## Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

### Department of Archaeological Research, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

This year, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research conducted its tenth annual summer field school in historical archaeology in conjunction with the Anthropology and History Departments at the College of William and Mary. Participating students were given the opportunity to work on one of four sites under investigation this season. Archaeological Research is directed by Marley R. Brown, III. Work at each of the four sites involving the field school and two other sites conducted under our Learning Weeks in Archaeology program are briefly described below:

#### The Archaeological Assessment of Jamestown

This past summer was the second archaeological field season in the five-year cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation for the assessment of the archaeology of Jamestown Island. Last year, CWF archaeologists and W&M field school students investigated several areas within the town site for the purposes of recovering contextual data, evaluating the remote sensing techniques, assessing the recovery techniques of previous archaeology, and addressing architectural and historical questions left unanswered or unasked during the 1930s and 1950s excavations. This year, under the direction of Audrey J. Horning and Andrew C. Edwards, the students carried out remote sensing surveys in three areas of the Jamestown town site using a magnetometer/gradiometer, recovered additional paleobotanical (seeds and pollen) from a mid-seventeenth-century refuse pit in the eastern section of town, and investigated the foundations of what is believed by Assessment architectural historians to have been one of the official residences of the Royal Governor during the 1670-1690 period. All work was begun on June 1 and completed the first week in August. An evaluation of this work is in progress.

#### Rich Neck Plantation

This summer was also the second field season for this mid-seventeenth-century site of the home of Secretary of the Colony

Richard Kemp and later Secretary Philip Ludwell. Field school students under CWF archaeologists Fred Smith, Leslie McFaden and David F. Muraca investigated the Kemp/Ludwell dwelling this season. Beginning as a lobby entrance, hall and parlour structure, this house underwent four major renovations during its forty year life span. By the end of its existence, the one and a half story brick dwelling measured 45 by 32 feet. Roofed by ceramic tile, the house must have been one of the most impressive structures in the colony outside of Jamestown. Work on a second brick structure is scheduled for the summer of 1995.

#### Rich Neck Slave Quarter

Research continues under the direction of Maria Franklin, Anna Agbe-Davies, and Ywone Edwards this year at the Rich Neck plantation quarter where 21 enslaved Africans once lived and worked. Rich Neck was the property of Phillip Ludwell, III a prominent Virginian who used it as a satellite plantation to grow tobacco and to produce lumber for urban Williamsburg. Excavations have uncovered a two-room dwelling (duplex) dating to the third quarter of the eighteenth century, with a central brick chimney and a variety of root cellars. Archaeological evidence suggests that the dwelling had a dirt floor, and the absence of structural postholes indicates the building's sills either sat on top of the ground, or they possibly rested on a brick foundation or piers. The building's dimensions are roughly 20 x 30 feet.

Five of the thirteen root cellars have been excavated. Artifacts found within the root cellars thus far include 60 buttons, an assortment of eating utensils (including the remains of 20 spoons), door and wagon hardware, farming implements, a single cowry shell, a small assortment of glass beads, and cuff link jewels. A relatively small amount of ceramics have come from root cellar contexts, and these have been very fragmentary pieces. The most common types have been white salt-glazed stoneware, English brown stoneware, some combed and dotted slipware, creamware, and colono ware.

Outside of the house perimeter, 1 x 1 meter shovel tests at five meter intervals are being dug. Artifact distributions are then being plotted using SURFER software, and the data will be used to selectively strip areas with the hopes of finding associated plantation structures and/or activity areas. Field work at the quarter will continue into early October.

#### Grissell Hay Lodging House

Modern archaeology at Grissell Hay began in 1988 with an excavation around the house foundations prior to waterproofing construction. Subsequent excavation involving William and Mary field schools and the Learning Weeks in Archaeology program have taken place every year since. This season's priorities under the direction of Christina Adinolfi and Meredith M. Poole were to investigate work areas around one eighteenth-century and two nineteenth-century outbuildings believed to be original to the yard. The staff and Learning Weeks participants uncovered several fence-lines and walkways suggesting various uses for the yard area during different time periods. They also confirmed the eighteenth-century location for the dairy and found evidence that both the 19th-century privy and the smokehouse had been moved. The site was completed in August of this year.

## James Geddy House

The James Geddy House and foundry have been designated part of an "enclave of authenticity" in Colonial Williamsburg's History Initiatives Program which seeks to improve authentic eighteenth-century interpretation in small areas within the Historic Area of the colonial capital. The southern third of the Geddy property, which abuts Palace Green from Duke of Gloucester Street to Nicolson Street, was excavated in 1967-68 by Ivor Noel Hume. Beginning this summer, CWF archaeologists, Christina Adinolfi and Meredith Poole, and participants in the Learning Weeks Program have started testing the northern two-thirds of the property. Locations of fence lines which would divide the domestic and industrial parts of the yard, animal accommodations, an access road to the foundry, a storage area for foundry materials, and any vernacular gardens or vegetable patches, are sought. Excavations hoped to uncover this type of interpretive information as well as provide visitors with a first hand look at archaeological excavations.

## St. George Tucker House

The back yard of the St. George Tucker House, an original late eighteenth-century Williamsburg home, contained an impressive formal garden. The purpose of this year's limited excavation under Mary Catherine Garden, Kate Meatyard, and Stephen Mrozowski and involving the annual William & Mary field school, was to locate features pertaining to this garden and recover contextual material which could help identify the locations of various types of plants. Two 5 by 5 meter units were opened and fully excavated during the summer, and the analyses of the features and archaeobotanical material is underway.

## William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) has in recent years completed 70-100 projects annually from southwestern to tidewater Virginia. A few of the more notable projects of interest to historical archaeologists are summarized here.

### Fl. Pickett

Fl. Pickett in the southeastern Piedmont has been the subject of Phase I survey, through funding under the Department of Defense "Legacy" program. Systematic survey along sample transects, augmented by judgmental survey in selected areas, has identified over 75 sites of all periods. Widespread utilization of the uplands along interior drainages occurred prehistorically and during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Among the historic period sites are numerous mills and farmsteads, and for the latest examples records are sufficient to identify ownership. Clifton Huston directed fieldwork for this survey and is currently compiling the final report.

### Hopewell

Phase II evaluation was also completed at Site 44PG381 in Hopewell. This project was conducted for VDOT in anticipation of improvements to the Route 10 bridge crossing of the Appomattox River. Cara Metz and crew determined that a Late Woodland/Protohistoric component was, indeed, preserved in

areas of the site, and also established the presence of an eighteenth-century domestic component. The latter is believed to be associated in some manner with the larger "Cawson's" plantation known to have been situated in the vicinity. Intact features from these periods have led to recommendations that the site be avoided or subjected to data recovery.

## Piedmont

Tom Higgins directed a Phase I survey for a Virginia Power Company transmission line across Southside Virginia, primarily in the Piedmont. The corridor intersects the Roanoke, Meherrin and Nottoway rivers, thus providing an important sample of sites for the area. Although fieldwork is still underway, early results indicate intensive prehistoric settlement, with major sites situated adjacent to the major stream courses. Numerous nineteenth- and twentieth-century farmsteads dot the uplands, essentially duplicating the pattern observed at Ft. Pickett.

## Osborne's

Under sponsorship of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), an evaluation was made of a parcel encompassing much of the early settlement known as "Osborne's." Controlled surface collections and shovel test survey have identified discrete concentrations of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts. These are believed to mark the locations of buildings on town lots which are clearly delineated on period plats. This area shows tremendous research potential. Other components include Civil War fortifications and an extensive prehistoric occupation.

## Underwater Assessment

A third VDHR initiative calls for an assessment of Virginia's underwater cultural resources. All sites of this kind officially recorded in the state site files are being inventoried and assessed. Approximately 280 sites comprise the sample, and they range from fish weirs in the Ridge and Valley province to sunken warships in the Chesapeake Bay. The assessment addresses the representativeness of the current records and will consider the optimal management strategies for submerged sites. Sam Margolin is consulting with WMCAR by addressing the submerged historical resources.

Upcoming data recovery projects will be conducted at a late nineteenth/early twentieth century tenant site near Radford, an eighteenth-century tenant farmstead in Fairfax County, and a small eighteenth-century site near Hopewell on the Appomattox River.

The WMCAR invites inquiries concerning the results of these and other projects. We are continuing to make many reports from larger projects available, and a catalog of these publications can be obtained upon request.

Virginia Commonwealth University  
Archaeological Research Center

## Curles Plantation, Henrico County

This year VCU's field school with Dan Mauer as Project Director and Beverly Binns as Field Director celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Curles Plantation Project. Curles plantation was

founded as "Digge's Hundred" ca. 1613, with Thomas Harris as the plantation's "lieutenant." He later went on to become militia commander and commandant of the Fort Charles on the upper James frontier. Harris patented Curles and lived there until his death in 1654. This year was devoted to excavating a large portion of Harris's brick-nogged manor house, remains of which consist of a series of three brick cellars linked together through time as the house grew. There are a number of intact wall-falls which clearly record the construction history of this unique building, and a wonderfully well-preserved beehive bread oven is attached to one corner of the house. The Harris house was apparently destroyed by fire in the late 1650s.

The Curles "site" is actually three adjacent sites. The manor house complex is a ten-acre assemblage of buildings, work yards and gardens with extensive remains from the early 17th century to the Civil War. A second site is a field quarters, or slave "village" which was in use between the third quarter of the 17th century and the Civil War. The third site we have termed the "overseers complex," although we have no clear evidence of its occupants. It comprises at least three substantial buildings occupied from the late 17th century to the Revolution. To date we have excavated two of the slave houses in the remote "village," as well as several slave houses within the manor house complex. We have also excavated, or partially excavated, the Harris house described above; a probable tenant house (ca. 1660-1680); Nathaniel Bacon's brick manor house (1674-ca. 1680); a late 17th-century servant's house; a brick manor house built by William Randolph ca. 1700, and later converted to use as a plantation kitchen until ca. 1863; and the Richard sea plantation kitchen until ca. 1863; and the Richard Randolph mansion, constructed ca. 1730, enlarged twice in the 18th century, and dismantled by Federal troops ca. 1863. Besides these dwellings, our work has included testing or excavation of the 18th-century plantation stores, and 18th-century meat-house, and 18th-century well, mid-18th-century kitchen garden beds, portions of Bacon's extensive and elaborate fortification; and numerous middens, fences, garden walls, etc. With all of that, we feel we have still barely scratched the surface, so we are looking forward to ten more years (at least) at Curles.

#### Jordan's Point Project, Prince George County

VCU-ARC completed the third volume in its on-going series of technical reports on excavations at Jordan's Point, a project funded primarily by the Threatened Sites program of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This volume was a report of "44PG307," a site with three components, each of which is part of one of the larger complexes being studied at sites throughout Jordan's Point. These are a protohistoric Weyanoke village occupied in 1607-1608; "Jordan's Journey," a fortified plantation village occupied between ca. 1620 and 1635; and the Bland Plantation known as "Jordan's" occupied between ca. 1675 in to the 19th century. At 44PG307 these occupations were represented by a series of Weyanoke houses, a palisaded tenant farms complex of the "Jordan's Journey" period, and a series of houses, quarters, and related features of the Bland occupation dating, at this site, ca. 1690 to 1720. Project Directors were Dan Mauer and Doug McLearn with Chris Egghart, Taft Kiser and Beverly Binns serving as Field Directors.

#### The MCV and Biotech Sites, City of Richmond

VCU-ARC completed field work this summer on two excavations on the university campus in Richmond, both associated with construction projects. The archaeological projects were completed under the direction of Dan Mauer, Project Director, and Chris Egghart and Taft Kiser, Field Directors. The first of these, dubbed "The MCV Site," was discovered during construction of a new Medical Sciences Center on the campus of the university's medical school, the Medical College of Virginia. The site consisted of a very large well discovered 25 feet below present street grade. What made the site unusual was the contents of the well; it was literally stuffed full of cadavers and human body parts deposited by the medical school between ca. 1845 and 1860. In addition we recovered medical and scientific instruments, several very well-preserved shoes, and a small assortment of domestic and personal items. The human remains include exceptional examples of 19th-century medical practices and pathologies.

Also on the medical campus we excavated a portion of a block in the "Court End" neighborhood of Richmond, one of the early upper-middle-class neighborhoods in the city. House foundations, privies and wells provided a wealth of materials for interpreting life among the households of politicians, lawyers, and doctors of Richmond during the period from the Revolution to the Civil War. Coincidentally, we uncovered portions of the house, office and servant quarters of a 19th-century physician who served as dean of faculty at the Medical College. His personal trash included the upper femoral shaft of an adult human and lots of medicine bottles.

#### Mary Washington College

The Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) implemented the following projects, with Douglas W. Sanford serving as the Center's Director of Archaeological Programs. Key personnel included Anita Dodd (Asst. Site Supervisor), Deidre McCarthy, Kerri Barile, Alison Ringwall, John Cooke, and Naomi Fagan.

#### Stratford Hall Plantation, Westmoreland County

During the last two years the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association (RELMA) and MWC have jointly sponsored an archaeological field school designed to explore this plantation complex's land use history in comprehensive fashion. Landscape archaeology at Stratford helps RELMA implement its long-term research and interpretive goals concerning the immediate outdoor environs of the eighteenth-century Lee family manor, the setting for a substantial African-American community as well. The landscape's structure and evolution has been investigated using a mixed strategy of (1) returning to discoveries made by past archaeologists, (2) predictions based on comparative studies of other plantation landscape designs, and (3) the regular sampling of unexplored areas.

To date, the field work has demarcated important landscape divisions, uncovered major features and buildings, and tested key locations where stratified deposits index varying land use over time. For example, this summer MWC students in the second annual field school examined a large (24 x 40 ft.) pit feature that began as a ca. 1740 clay borrow pit. Backfilling episodes include some organic deposits marked by a distinctive mixture of bricks, wine bottles, and bones, all in large fragments. Between 1750 and 1770 dense clay fills served to seal the pit, which later was intruded upon by one corner of an 18 x 50 ft. outbuilding. By ca. 1800

this same building had been completely dismantled, and the immediate vicinity became a service yard.

Students also sampled an area between two slave quarters, stone buildings reconstructed by Fiske Kimball in the late 1930s on the foundations of documented slave houses. Sited for construction of an interpretive slave garden, the tested area contained significant deposits of domestic and architectural debris dated ca. 1750 to 1800. Further work will occur at this location during October.

#### **Embrey Dam, Fredericksburg**

CHP staff conducted a two phase assessment study of Embrey Dam, a 1908-10 hydroelectric facility located at the fall line of the Rappahannock River. The project occurred at the request of the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries in relation to its environmental review of the site for a proposed fish passageway. The assessment consisted of an evaluation of the existing archaeological resources in the dam's immediate vicinity, and a significance evaluation of Embrey Dam as a historic structure.

Archaeologically, the Center reviewed 24 known sites and recorded three additional sites. The latter included a granite quarry associated with Embrey Dam, a small late nineteenth-early twentieth-century dam associated with an ice pond, and the remains of a ca. 1887 to 1920s hydroelectric facility owned by the Rappahannock Electric Light and Power Company. Elements of the latter resource consisted of a concrete dam, an earthen canal, and the concrete foundations of a generating plant. Eighteen historic and 9 prehistoric sites comprise the full inventory, with a significant minority (11 sites) having a direct association with the river. The latter sites define resources such as dams, mill seats, canals, bridges, and a fish weir.

Recommendations for the archaeological resources' future management center, first, on the need to consider undiscovered sites within the Rappahannock River and suspected sites along the river's narrow floodplains. Second, proposed construction activities could adversely affect the National Register property, Hunter's Ironworks (44-ST7), the site of a ca. 1775-1782 industrial complex that supplied military arms and supplies during the Revolutionary War. Third, these activities may affect potentially significant resources such as the above-noted hydroelectric facility, and just upriver from Embrey Dam, the remains of a crib dam (44ST133) originally built in 1854-1855 as part of the Rappahannock Navigation system (ca. 1829-1865). The crib dam was repaired in 1889 and modified so as to supply water to an early hydroelectric facility owned by the Fredericksburg Water Power Company.

The architectural assessment of Embrey Dam resulted in the recommendation that this structure be considered as a potentially significant resource, specifically as an important example of early twentieth-century hydroelectric architecture. The dam is well preserved and except for modern alterations to its water intake works, retains a high degree of structural and design integrity. Built of reinforced concrete, Embrey is a structural dam exhibiting slab and buttress construction. Considered an early and relatively rare type of dam, Embrey represents the ca. 1895-1915/20 period of "Innovation and Experimentation" in the American hydroelectric industry and signifies the critical early influence of electric energy upon a small city's social and economic life.

Recommendations for Embrey Dam focus on the need for further documentation of evolution in machinery and technology at the nearby generating plant (ca. 1910-1969), and on the retention of the dam to the extent possible. Factors influencing the dam's future include the manner of fish passageway construction, the

cost of maintenance, the structure's continued viability for supplying water to the City of Fredericksburg, and public safety.

#### **Germanna, Orange County**

Work resumed at the "Enchanted Castle" site (44OR3), a ca. 1720-50 plantation manor associated with Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood. Efforts centered on the final mapping of the mansion complex's architectural remains in preparation for overall site photography and videocaping. Mapping within the northwest yard area recorded such landscape features as postholes, a boundary ditch, and planting holes, all seemingly part of a formal courtyard that contrasts with the functional work yards seen elsewhere on the site. The northwest yard also contains a large well or cistern feature that apparently was connected to an unusual tunnel, the entrance to which is located within a basement corner of the main house.

In addition, plans for this fall and winter include continued investigation of the Fort Germanna palisade, part of the ca. 1714-1718 settlement of evangelical Protestant Germans effected by Governor Spotswood as part of his frontier policy. The previously discovered palisade section lies buried beneath garden terraces of the Enchanted Castle complex. CHP staff will trace the palisade beyond the mansion complex so as to determine the exact layout of the entire, supposedly pentagonal fort. Tracking the palisade will guide the future assessment of the fort's interior, the former location of a central blockhouse and the German immigrants' home sites and gardens.

### **West Virginia**

Reported by: John T. Eddins

#### **Division of Archaeology, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park**

Exploratory fieldwork on two 19th-century industrial facilities on Virginus Island was completed in late 1993 and early 1994. Information gathered in these excavations combined with data from work carried out earlier in the Virginus Island project was used in the development of a new visitor trail system and the placement of wayside displays on the island. Unpublished reports on these sites were prepared by the site directors, "Archaeological Investigations of Lewis Wernwag's Sawmill, 46JF229, Virginus Island ...," by Anna C. Borden, and "Site Report: Archaeological Investigations at Wernwag's Machine Shop, Site 46JF230, on Virginus Island" by Mia T. Parsons. Limited exploratory and mitigation fieldwork related to numerous Park construction projects continues. Plans are being developed for excavations and research focused on the area around buildings associated with Storer College. Eric Larsen completed an unpublished report on a Phase I survey he conducted in an area adjacent to the Park that has potential significance as the location of military maneuvers focused on Harpers Ferry during the Civil War. The report is titled "Management Summary, Archaeological Investigations for Proposed MARS II Site."

Three new printed reports on completed work are now available or will be by the end of the year. These include: "Archaeological Investigations in the Backyards of Park Buildings 32 to 36, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park: the Prehistoric Occupation" by Cari Young-Ravenhorst; "Archaeological Views

of the Upper Wager Block, A Domestic and Commercial Neighborhood in Harpers Ferry" edited by Jill Y. Halchin; "Domestic Responses to 19th-Century Industrialization: An Archaeology of Park Building 48, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park" edited by Paul Shackel. Copies of these reports are available upon request directed to Paul Shackel, Division of Archeology, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PO Box 65, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425. Due to a computer glitch we have lost some earlier requests for copies of reports. If you have submitted a request and haven't received a copy by the end of 1994, please resubmit.

## Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszanko

### Dundurn Castle, Hamilton

In 1991 a program of archaeological research and mitigation was initiated at Dundurn Castle in Hamilton, Ontario, under the direction of John Triggs. This work is being carried out in conjunction with a restoration program aimed at preserving two unique architectural monuments on the site: the "Castle" and "cockpit". Plans also include the restoration of the 32-acre historical landscape to its mid-19th century appearance. Both the Castle and the landscape have been recognized by three levels of government as significant heritage resources.

One component of the archaeological research is a field school offered in association with McMaster University and held on the grounds for six weeks during July and August of each year. In 1993 the overall objective of the field school research was to document the development of the Dundurn landscape on the south side of the property from prehistory up to the present.

Prior to the field school, an extensive core sampling strategy of the proposed study area was employed using a 2" diameter probe. Layers identified in each core sample (some as deep as 1.3 meters) were then correlated across the survey area. Using this method, two areas in particular were investigated: the remains of a defensive breastwork thought to have been constructed during the occupation of the site during the War of 1812, and an area with a significant amount of building debris. The other area investigated was a low earthen mound visible on the south lawn. A series of connected excavation units, cutting through this feature, revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence, traces of a palisade, and several artifacts dating from the War of 1812. Of equal importance, though, was the revelation that the mound was constructed in two stages. What was visible on the surface as a single earthwork was actually an enlarged mound built up against an earlier, smaller breastwork. This discovery takes on added significance when viewed within the context of an 1813 documentary source in which the defences at Burlington Heights are discussed as being inadequate and incapable of being improved upon. Based on the archaeological evidence recovered this summer, it would appear that the commanding Royal Engineer apparently had second thoughts on this initial pronouncement and decided, after all, to strengthen the position by heaping up soil along the face of the smaller mound and erecting a defensive palisade.

Another component of the archaeological research this year was carried out by the Dundurn Castle archaeology staff. For 16 weeks, a team of three archaeologists excavated in the area of the 19th century formal garden for the Dundurn Castle. The focus of this research was to retrieve information relating to the use of the

garden which would aid in the restoration of this important component of the mid-19th century Dundurn landscape. Excavation was successful in revealing evidence of many features depicted on an 1850 and 1876 Bird's Eye view of the property, including a circular terrace, central gravel pathway, garden beds, border beds and a perimeter fence. In addition, by employing stratigraphic techniques, it was possible to document the development of the garden through time. Far from being a static landscape feature, a substantial body of evidence indicated that the layout of the garden was altered several times in the past.

As the Dundurn restoration project proceeds, archaeology will continue to play an important role in the interpretation of the history of the site. The success enjoyed by the project is due not only to the student and professional archaeologists involved in the excavation, but also to the way that archaeology is perceived by the City and Museum officials responsible for incorporating this type of research into the planning process.

## Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

### Fort Lennox National Historic Site

Gisele Piedaloe reports that for the second consecutive year, Fort Lennox, situated on Ile-aux-Noix in the Richelieu River, hosted a public archaeology activity designed to increase awareness of the rich cultural heritage of the island while gaining a better knowledge of the occupation of the site through research. Over a three-week period, 140 participants, ranging in age from twelve through sixty, were given the opportunity to experience hands-on archaeology. At the same time, an open-gate policy permitted several hundred visitors to view the work in progress from a close vantage.

The excavation, which took place in the southwest bastion of the fort, uncovered part of the foundation of a gun tower, as well as a latrine and an ash pit, all 19th century military constructions. Approximately 40,000 artifacts, which were used as fill after these features were abandoned, were also recovered. Mainly of a domestic nature, the objects (which include tableware, food remains, clothing accessories, sanitary and health products, among others) provide factual information to document the lifestyle of British troops garrisoned at Fort Lennox. An innovative and immensely popular vehicle for presenting the history of the site, the public archaeology activity has proven itself to be a valuable addition to the existing interpretation program.

### Various Sites

Philippe Picard reports the following concerning several archaeological projects he has conducted recently at Berthier-sur-Mer, Quebec City and Batiscan:

#### Berthier-sur-Mer

The layout chosen by the Municipality of Berthier-sur-Mer and its consulting firm, BPR, for improvements to the sewage and water systems, called for an emergency operation at the Denechaud House. This seigneurial manor house, classified in 1980 as a historic and prehistoric site, was located east of the natural harbor which was converted a few years ago into a harbor for

pleasure craft.

The salvaging operation was conducted from August 9 to 27, 1993 with funding from the Societe Quebecoise d'Assainissement des Eaux. An extension of eight days, beginning September 14, was funded by the Municipal Corporation with repayment underwritten by the Department of Culture. This led to the discovery of a bake oven described as a "bakery" in the 1724 property register of the Bellechasse seigneurie.

Traces of a wooden building dating from the 18th century, perhaps even from the last quarter of the 17th century, were discovered where part of the site was cleaned. A theory concerning a fire which occurred after the British Conquest was born out with the discovery of hardware and charred pottery sherds, some of which the experts partially pieced together. The abundant tell-tale remains of domestic activity, which were lost and neglected during the continuous occupation of the site by the Rigauville household from 1720 to 1740 and by their successors up until the time of the fire (somewhere between 1775 and ca. 1780), confirm the interpretive importance of the physical surroundings and living conditions of the site's 18th century occupants. The data concerning prehistoric occupation of the site also reveal the importance of the former shore line of the natural harbor as a desirable campsite for fishermen and hunters about 1000 to 1500 years ago.

#### Excavations in the Parcs des Braves, Quebec City

In 1993 an initial archaeological project was undertaken in Des Braves Park located on the western edge of Quebec City's Montcalm district and north of Chemin Ste Foy. Its objective was to test various theories, especially the ones proposed in a feasibility study's report completed the year before, concerning the exact location of the Dumont Mill. The battle of April 28, 1760, which is considered to be the last French victory in North America, was fought in the area around the mill. Another objective of this project was to acquaint the Park's visitors and the people of the Quebec City region with archaeological research and an important event in the history of Canada, France and Great Britain. That objective was very successful given the increased number of visitors and the willing participation of about 15 volunteers. Some of the latter were Europeans with a definite interest in and enthusiasm for this tangible approach to history, which has facets of mystery and a store of surprises. The environmental imperative to protect mature trees at the site ruled out drilling as a means of locating the presumed location of the Dumont Mill. Despite the discovery of millstone fragments, the 1992 theory could only be partially confirmed. Nonetheless, this led to a genuine archaeological breakthrough with the uncovering of remnants of the bake oven, which had been destroyed in a fire, and of part of the stone and mortar foundation of the mid-1646 house of Henry Pinguet, the first concession holder of that piece of land.

#### Archaeological Research at Batiscan

The discoveries made during the first archaeological operation on the former Jesuit estate, opposite the old Batiscan rectory, corroborated the theory about the exact location of the first wind mill operating on the seigneurie after 1671. They have made it possible to develop new interpretations based on past events that were obscure until October 1993.

The purpose of this project was to verify the archaeological potential of the site. This was the preliminary stage in deciding

whether to integrate the project with another one to develop the old rectory. The results of this preliminary excavation justify giving the proposal a positive endorsement and recommending further archaeological research not only as a scientific endeavor but also as a means of attracting tourists to the site where one of the oldest windmills in Quebec once stood.

The initial archaeological operation undertaken on the southern tip of cadastral Lot 206 revealed the site's archaeological potential. The exact locations were determined of the first wind-driven flour mill on the Batiscan seigneurie as well as that of a dwelling which no doubt served as the master miller's house during the French Regime and the early part of the English Regime.

A second operation would make it possible to test the theory that a second windmill was built to replace the first one destroyed by fire towards the end of the French Regime. Its objectives could also be to determine the dimensions of the dwelling discovered in 1993, to pinpoint the locations of other buildings, and to develop the theory that a larger house existed too. It would also make it possible to prove or disprove prehistoric occupation of the site.

We believe that the local and regional population can only benefit from the development of the windmill site on the old Jesuit estate provided that the natural charm and tranquility of the locale are preserved.

### Further Afield: Michigan

Reported by: Gary G. Robinson

#### Monroe Street Cistern

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG), conducted an archaeological investigation of a subsurface cistern inadvertently exposed during reconstruction of Monroe Street (M-43) in the city of Bangor, Michigan. Subsequent to this investigation CCRG instituted a thorough historical investigation into the origin and nature of the cistern and of the civic activities with which it was associated. Funding for this investigation and permission for its publication was authorized by the Michigan Department of Transportation, Lansing. The field investigation was accomplished by a two-person field team consisting of Gary G. Robinson, project archaeologist, and Kent C. Taylor. Gary G. Robinson directed the fieldwork, conducted the historic research, and was the primary author of the report. Kent C. Taylor assisted with the historic research. James A. Robertson, Ph.D., served as principal investigator and contributed to the report.

Site 20VA62 represents a previously undocumented historic structure, an arched culvert-shaped cistern. The origins of this form are unclear, but it possibly occurs in Detroit and may be present in other urban environments. The form of the cistern most closely conforms to that of a culvert/sewer and, though this may have been its original function, no evidence suggests that it was. Alternatively, it may have been originally constructed as a cistern; this form may have been chosen by the construction engineer because of his familiarity with its construction requirements.

Extensive research and discussion with experts in the fields of historical archaeology, history, and historic preservation have indicated that the arched culvert form is an unidentified type of cistern. The lack of identical, or even similar, structures with the same function indicates that the Monroe Street cistern (20VA62) is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C; it embodies the distinctive characteris-

tics of a method of construction adapted for use as a cistern. An article presenting the research into the origin and nature of the Monroe Street cistern will be published in a forthcoming volume of *The Michigan Archaeologist*.

### Footwear from the Beaubien Privy

Current research of a large assemblage of footwear and footwear material in 1820-1850 contexts from the Renaissance Center site in Detroit, with special emphasis on the Beaubien family privy deposit (ca. 1833), is attempting to bring about a greater understanding of early nineteenth-century pre-mass produced ready-made footwear. The original archaeological excavations were financed through grant monies secured from the Ford Motor Company Fund via the Renaissance Partnership to the Detroit Historical Society.

The Beaubien household appears to have been the major source of the Feature 4G/level 3 deposit which contained a large array of footwear debris (accounting for approximately 45 per cent of the site total). A date for the deposit, particularly the two bottom layers (levels 3 and 4), was established through the presence of a local Detroit newspaper scrap dated to April 3, 1833, the approximate period of the Beaubien family removal from the location (i.e. the closing phase of occupation).

Prior research by C. Stephen Demeter into the Beaubien ceramic inventory established that the household was comparatively low on the economic scale. Subsequent faunal studies by Karen Murdar, which associate specific meat cuts with assignable economic rankings, assigned a somewhat higher status to the Beaubien household. Analysis of the Beaubien footwear material verifies the real estate-rich/cash-poor thesis since a sizeable portion of the sample exhibited some form of homemade repair or repair-related pieces.

The study also focuses on the relationship between footwear type and prevailing environmental conditions. Street and sidewalk conditions in Detroit during the pre-1850 era were typically crude and largely off-limits to pedestrian traffic. On the whole, the poor conditions of the streets and sidewalks, particularly in the river-front/Renaissance Center district, precluded, amongst other things, the general use of finer types of footwear. The citizenry seem to have adapted to these circumstances through the widespread consumption of utilitarian and inexpensive shoes and boots, even in the face of available higher quality products. Early nineteenth-century footwear manufacturing techniques and advertising patterns are also analyzed in order to provide a contextual framework for the research. A future article in *The Michigan Archaeologist* presents this study in greater detail.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

*Military Sites of the Hudson River, Lake George, and Lake Champlain Corridor*, edited by David R. Starbuck. Eight articles published by Adirondack Community College. 54 pages, spiral bound. Available for a \$5.00 donation plus \$2.00 postage and handling (in U.S. funds). Contact David Starbuck, Adirondack Community College, Bay Road, Queensbury, NY 12804. Please make checks payable to "Adirondack Community College."

*Archaeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia*, second edition, by John L. Cotter. Includes new introduction and 37 pages of new text. \$34.95 (\$21.00 ASV members only). Include \$2.50 shipping/handling. Available from: Archeological Society of Virginia Press, P.O. Box 70395, Richmond, VA 23255-0395.

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