

# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

## NEWSLETTER

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### COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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*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 Ann-Eliza Lewis, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

### E-MAIL ADDRESSES

We are still collecting E-mail addresses for members of CNEHA. The response so far has been underwhelming with fewer than a dozen electronic postings received. We will continue to collect these addresses and eventually post them back to all members who have sent us such addresses. Please send a short note to SILAS@CBL.UMD.EDU so that we can take CNEHA into the 21st century.

### WHY YOUR CNEHA DUES COUNT

CNEHA offers a unique opportunity to both professional and avocational archaeologists to join together in the support of archaeological scholarship in the Northeast. Over the calendar year all members receive the journal of the Council, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, regular Newsletters, and a special registration rate for the annual meeting (all for a great bargain price!).

The journal and the annual meeting provide opportunities for all members to share information about the practice of historical archaeology in both Canada and the United States. Last October's Annual Meeting in Williamsburg provided a wonderful forum for the dissemination of information about new and continuing excavations, material culture studies, and theoretical concepts. Of course, the fact that the meetings were held in such a beautiful and historic setting added so much more to an already exceptional experience.

We are looking forward to another great year with CNEHA, so please don't forget to renew your membership so you don't miss out on any of our mailings. Help the Council put your dues to work promoting historical archaeology and providing you with our journal, newsletter, and annual meeting.

### UPDATE—

#### Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Ann-Eliza H. Lewis, Associate Editor

As I write this I am anticipating the delivery of the Salwen volume (*Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Volume 21-22, 1992-1993) any day. We made a few changes with this volume, most notably having it printed in Canada. By the time you read this you should have already received your copy. If you have not, please write to me at the journal office, and I will send it to you right away. Also, when your mailings arrive, please check the label carefully and be sure to send us any address changes if you move.

What's next? We hope to have the next volume of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* ready for press this spring. We have a number of articles in hand on topics ranging from pollen studies to clay pipes that will appear in the next issue. A number of CNEHA members presented great papers in Williamsburg, and I hope that each of you will consider submitting versions of these research reports to the journal for review. Please help us to keep up this momentum. There is a very good chance that we will be able to publish another volume at the end of 1995, and if our calculations are right, that means we will finally be on schedule!

If you do not have an article ready to publish at this time, there is another way you can support the journal. As the number of arti-

cles we receive for review increases, so too does our need for qualified reviewers. If you are interested in being added to our list of potential reviewers, please write to me or contact me via E-mail (ael@crsa.bu.edu). In your letter tell me what types of article you would feel confident reviewing (i.e., a particular region, time period, technical specialty, etc.) and how I can reach you.

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

I would like to thank Marie-Lorraine Pipes of Louis Berger & Associates for her work as state editor for New Jersey. If you would like to volunteer for this position, please contact me as soon as 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.

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

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

## SHA '95, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reported by Silas D. Hurry

The 28th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology was held at the J.W. Marriott hotel in Washington, D.C. from January 4-8, 1995. The Conference was hosted by Historic St. Mary's City, The Smithsonian Institution, National Capital Region of the NPS and by CEHP, Inc. The Washington meeting was the largest conference ever organized for the SHA. There were 499 formal papers (415 terrestrial, 84 underwater) organized in 72 symposia, running in 12 concurrent sessions from the afternoon of January 5th through the afternoon of January 8th. The Plenary Session, organized around the topic "The Culture Concept in Contemporary Historical Archaeology," was held in two segments. The first half was given on Wednesday evening, January 4th, and the concluding section was given Thursday morning, January 5th. In addition to the formal papers, there were 10 workshops, forums, and other sessions presented during the conference. A total of 16 roundtable lunches were held on Thursday and Friday.

The total registration for the conference was 1213, of which 950 were preregistered. There were registrants from 20 different countries spanning the entire globe. Canada was represented by 37 registrants from 5 provinces. The United States was represented by 1139 registrants representing 49 out of the 50 states.

There were a number of special events organized during the meeting. An opening reception was held at the J.W. Marriott hotel after the first part of the Plenary Session on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening some 300 SHA participants attended a reception in the U.S. Senate Caucus Room on Capitol Hill sponsored by Senator Peter Domenici. The reception was hosted, in part, by the Washington Office of the Forest Service, the Southern Region of the Forest Service, and the Archaeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service. The Conference Banquet was held Friday evening and included a comedy show presented by Gross National Product, Inc.

## UPCOMING CONFERENCE

### Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The 1995 Annual Meeting will be held from September 29 - October 1 at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site in Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, Canada. The sessions and banquet will take place within the restored townsite.

The Fortress of Louisbourg is North America's largest historical reconstruction, an authentic portrayal of life as it was 250 years

ago in the French town. Located on Cape Breton Island, Louisbourg is surrounded by scenery and history. A fall meeting in Louisbourg is an opportunity to experience Cape Breton's colorful autumn foliage.

A professional archaeology program began at Louisbourg in 1962. Since then, more than 100 buildings, the Citadel's chapel, barracks and Governor's apartments, and most of the ramparts surrounding the town have been excavated. In addition, several coastal structures were salvaged or stabilized, and nearly 1000 archaeological sites, mostly dating to the 1745 and 1758 sieges, have been located beyond the Fortress walls. The entire field record and close to 5 million objects are fully accessible in the Archaeology Centre's open storage system. For many researchers, the easy access to hundreds of French, New England, British, and Post-Occupation contexts is one of Louisbourg's greatest assets.

Louisbourg has planned a number of events for CNEHA participants. These include: 1) artifact and GIS workshops in the Archaeology Centre; 2) an architectural tour of the reconstructed townsite; 3) a trek to many of the New England and British siege camp ruins, batteries and entrenchments; 4) a supervised dive on the *Celebre*, a 64-gun French naval ship sunk in Louisbourg Harbour during the 1758 siege.

For registration information contact Andree Crepeau or Charles Burke at the Fortress of Louisbourg, P.O. Box 160, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, CANADA, B0A 1M0. Phone 902/733-2280, FAX 902/733-2362. E-mail to CREPEAU or BURKEC@PKSLHS.DOTS.DOE.CAN.

## EXHIBIT

### Looking into Acadie - An Acadian Archaeological Exhibit

An exhibit on the archaeology of Acadian sites, *Looking into Acadie*, opened in August of 1994 at the Moncton Museum in New Brunswick. The opening coincided with the Acadian World Congress, a gathering which attracted thousands of Acadians from around the world.

*Looking into Acadie* features seven 17th and 18th century Acadian sites. These include Du Mont's 1604 camp on Saint Croix Island in Maine, the rival habitations of Charles de la Tour at St. John, N.B., and Charles d'Aulnay at Annapolis Royal, N.S., farming settlements at Melanson and Belleisle in N.S. and Port La Joye in P.E.I., and Camp d'Esperance, a refugee camp dating to the time of the Deportation. The distinctive dykeland farming technique used by the Acadians is interpreted through the display of a recovered sluice and a clapper model. The exhibit is a co-operative effort of the Moncton Museum, Nova Scotia Museum, New Brunswick Museum, Archaeological Services New Brunswick, Parks Canada and the U.S. National Park Service. It will remain at the Moncton Museum until the end of February, 1995. There are tentative plans for the exhibit to travel in Canada during the following year. An educational component has been added for the benefit of young visitors.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Rhode Island

Reported by: James Garman

#### Rhode Island State Prison and Roger Williams Foundry, Providence, RI

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL, Inc.) has completed a Phase Ic intensive archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological site examinations at the site of the High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) parking garage for the proposed Mall of New England at Providence Place. Directed by Jim Garman (Principal Investigator) and Paul A. Russo (Project Archaeologist), investigations focused on two sites identified during the Phase Ic intensive survey: RI 1581, The Rhode Island State Prison Complex (1837-1877, demolished ca. 1894); and RI 1582, The Roger Williams Foundry Complex (1842-ca. 1894).

PAL, Inc. personnel excavated a total of 49 machine-assisted trenches during the course of the project. On the prison complex, extensive structural remains identified included the Keeper's House (1837), the Connecting Building (1837), the Cell Block (1837), the Old Workshop (1845), the West Wing (1851), the New Workshop (1855), the East Wing (1855) and the Boiler House (1855). In addition to intact structural and stratigraphic contexts associated with the prison, investigations of the site also documented features and structures associated with the use of the prison as a boardinghouse for Portuguese immigrant workers by the city of Providence (1877-1894).

Like the prison, the Roger Williams Foundry also contains extensive structural remains, including those of the Foundry, Machine Shop and Laboratory, all built in 1842. Identified activity areas include the foundry furnace, core-drying ovens, and the cupola of the machine shop.

Both sites have been found potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Project personnel are currently preparing a data recovery program, which may be carried out in the fall of 1995 if construction plans proceed.

#### Newtown Historic Sites, Portsmouth, RI

PAL, Inc. has also completed Phase II investigations on three house lots in Portsmouth, RI, as part of the Route 138 Reconstruction Project. These properties included two nineteenth-century domestic sites, the Dennis-Tallman (RI 1586) and the Sisson-Greene (RI 1591) houselots; the site examinations also attempted to define a nineteenth-century family burying ground on an adjacent lot.

Jim Garman and Paul A. Russo directed large-scale hand clearing of overburden, a strategy that revealed features relating to both diachronic and synchronic landscape change across the sites. A series of 20' x 20' excavation units exposed a wide range of features at the site, including nineteenth century trash middens, a late nineteenth-century trash pit, and a Victorian-era garden landscape. Most of these features can be attributed directly to specific households in this nineteenth-century middle class neighborhood; results from the project have the potential to answer questions about the public and private aspects of space on the house lots. A report summarizing the results of the Phase II investigations is currently in progress.

## **Common Burying Ground, Newport, RI**

The Advisory Commission on the Common Burying Ground, a city commission charged with developing a management plan for Newport's 12-acre colonial municipal cemetery, is conducting a feasibility study assessing the application of geological methods in sourcing gravestone material. Working with archaeologists from The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., the Advisory Commission is exploring thin section analysis, a technique used successfully to suggest source areas for materials like rhyolite on Native American sites in southern New England. Damaged but provenanced grave markers have yielded samples of different slates; provenance information, including demographic information about the deceased and the identity of the carver, where known, are being collected as part of an inventory funded by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission through the Certified Local Government program.

The study also includes study of stone carvers' account books, maps and other primary sources to identify potential source areas; petrological signatures from these sites will be compared with samples from the Common Burying Ground to address a range of questions concerning trade, exchange and the movement of commodities in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Lead project personnel would appreciate hearing from those with information about locations of historic slate quarries in Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts. Please contact Paul A. Russo or Duncan Ritchie at The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., 210 Lonsdale Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02860 if you can help.

## **New York State**

Reported by: Lois Feister

### **19th Century Ironworks at Clintonville, New York**

Under the direction of Gordon Pollard of the State University of New York at Plattsburgh, historical archaeology investigations were begun at ironworks' ruins in the Ausable Valley. A stone forge building that had housed up to 20 bloomery forges was the focus of the study. Students did site surveys, mapping, and test excavations at four selected sites. Sections of walls and flooring of two different structures were found. Also examined were the remains of a foundation for one of the forge's triphammers. Laboratory analysis and documentary research continues over the winter months.

### **Archaeology at Fort Drum**

Directed by David Fuerst, several cultural resource investigations were conducted on the military post located near Watertown, New York. Twenty-one prehistoric sites were identified, and efforts are underway to nominate remains of the post's historic villages to the National Register.

### **Historical Archaeology on Long Island**

The Institute for Long Island Archaeology sponsored a summer field school directed by David Bernstein and Annette Silver at the Henry Lloyd Manor House in Caumsett State Park, Huntington, Long Island. This is part of a series of studies first started by Bert Salwen, Lynn Ceci, and John Vetter. In addition to studying the

site's 18th and 19th century components, the presence of Early/Middle Woodland sites was confirmed.

Frank Turano, a doctoral student at SUNY-Stony Brook, is completing his dissertation on the Terry-Mulford site in Orient, Long Island. A new technique for analysis of ceramic sheet refuse has been developed and tested; Turano presented a paper on this technique at the SHA meetings in January 1995. The technique allows the allocation of ceramics to decade periods and is most applicable at long occupancy sites dating from 1700 to 1900.

### **New York State Museum Cultural Resource Survey Program**

CRSP completed survey reports for the New York State Department of Transportation projects in 7 counties. In addition to work on prehistoric sites, the team under the direction of Nancy Davis conducted a Phase III data recovery project at an early 19th to mid-20th century stone house that was part of a large farmstead located in the town of Milton, Saratoga County. Excavations produced a collection of artifacts associated with various occupations of the structure.

Mark LoRusso directed work in the hamlet of Vail Mills, Fulton County, conducted at a dwelling and a former mid-19th century grist mill. Excavations were done around the foundation ruins, outbuilding sites, and midden deposits in backyard areas.

Sharon Reid directed limited testing at a late 18th century site in Ancram, Columbia County. Site of an iron forge owned and operated by the Livingston family, excavations there produced a collection of late 18th and early 19th century artifacts and associated food refuse.

Joseph Sopko directed work in the hamlet of Willow Glen, Saratoga County, to document a mid- to late-19th-century cotton mill and associated mill workers' housing.

### **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New York District**

As part of planning efforts for the proposed Hudson River Habitat Restoration Project, staff members Wendy Harris and Arnold Pickman are researching the history and structural evidence of past engineering efforts on the Hudson River between Troy and Hudson, New York. Efforts to secure a navigable channel on the river began in the 18th century and continued into the 19th century when the Corps became involved in 1836. By the end of the 19th century, the landscape along the Hudson had been radically transformed. Both documentary research and on-site reconnaissance are being conducted. An annotated bibliography that documents past activities has been developed. A detailed landscape history is underway for the area of the river around Schodack and Houghtaling Islands, below Albany.

The Corps, the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, WCH Industries/Boston Affiliates, and the Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology have begun the process of nominating the Queensboro Ironworks District to the National Register. Located within the bounds of the Military Academy, the ironworks includes an extant furnace and remains of an associated forge operated during the late 18th to mid-19th centuries. In October 1994, a paper was presented at the Orange County Historical Society's Historic Ironmaking Conference, a tour of the ironworks was offered, and an article was published in the November issue of the *Orange County Historical Society Journal*.

## New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

### The South Street Seaport Museum

"Digging Into History": An Opportunity to Visit Three Fascinating Urban Archaeological Excavation Sites:

This series of visits will explore three archaeological sites in lower Manhattan and Brooklyn. A two-part program composed of lectures and a site visit to the Hunterfly Road Houses excavation in Brooklyn will be offered as part of the museum's observation of African-American History Month. On February 10th, Roselle Henn will discuss the archaeological excavation at Weeksville, an African-American community which has been part of Crown Heights for 150 years. She will speak at *New York Unearthed*, 17 State Street, at 12:30 P.M. Admission is free. On February 11th at 11:00 A.M., Joan Maynard, Executive Director of the Weeksville Society, will give a talk concerning efforts to unearth and interpret Weeksville's history. A site tour follows (\$3.00). For reservations call (212) 748-8590.

On Thursday, March 16th, at 6 P.M., turn-of-the century tenement life on Manhattan's Lower East Side will be the subject of a site visit, slide lecture and tour at The Lower East Side Tenement Museum (\$7.00). Joan Geismar, chief archaeologist at this 19th century tenement house, will explain its value to scholars. For reservations call (212) 748-8590.

On Sunday, April 30th, at noon, the lives of wealthy merchant families will be the subject of a site visit with archaeologist Diana Wall to The Old Merchant's House, a mid-19th century Greenwich Village house museum. Visitors will have an opportunity to see the City College Archaeological Field School excavation in progress behind the house (\$3.00). For reservations call (212) 748-8590.

### Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx: Stage 1B Archaeological Testing and Archaeological Monitoring

During December 1994 and early January 1995, Greenhouse Consultants performed both shovel testing in advance of the construction of service lines for the proposed new Tennis Courts, and monitored excavation for the installation of these pipes. This work was undertaken for Fredonte Construction Corporation, contractor for the New York City Parks Department. A series of 50 shovel tests were excavated to the east of the Van Cortlandt House Museum. The majority of those tests were outside the cast iron fence surrounding the house, but a few were inside the fence. Preliminary results indicate that very little evidence dating to the years prior to the creation of the park in 1890 was found. The project is currently on hold for the winter. Monitoring is expected to resume during March 1995, and a report will be prepared after the field activities are completed.

## Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### Annapolis

During the summer of 1994, Archaeology in Annapolis, an ongoing research project between the University of Maryland, College Park, and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, conducted Phase III archaeological investigations at the Courthouse Site (18AP63) in Annapolis, Maryland. This multi-component historic site is located on the block bounded by Franklin, Cathedral and South Streets within the Historic District of Annapolis. At the time of excavation, the area was a parking lot utilized by the employees of the Anne Arundel County Courthouse. The Courthouse is currently undergoing an expansion which will encompass the existing asphalt parking areas and will certainly destroy any remaining archaeological resources.

This archaeological research was undertaken in advance of that demolition and was carried out by Archaeology in Annapolis through an agreement between the University of Maryland, College Park, and Spillis Candela/Warnecke, Architectural Consultants for the Anne Arundel County Courthouse Project. Dr. John L. Seidel and Dr. Mark Leone were Co-Principal Investigators, with Dr. Seidel acting as Project Manager. Supervision of field investigations was undertaken by Eric L. Larsen and Elizabeth A. Aiello. This Phase III excavation was conducted as a means to identify subsurface cultural resources in the impact area associated with the proposed construction of the Courthouse addition. Investigations were conducted in the form of mechanical trenching and hand excavated units.

Excavations were carried out by a five member field team which was assisted by 21 students from the UMCP Field School in Urban Archaeology. Field School students worked at the Courthouse on a rotating basis during two phases of excavation. Initially, the upper or northern portion of the block was investigated for archaeological remains. Approximately six weeks into the excavation, efforts were shifted to the lower lot, or southern portion, of the project area. Originally, excavations were slated to continue for a total of eleven weeks. However, due to the finding of a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century wood-lined cellar in the upper lot, and deposits of contemporaneous materials in the lower lot, a two-week extension was granted by Anne Arundel County to further investigate these features.

Excavations in the upper lot area yielded significant information concerning the interior area of the block. Known as Bellis Court, this series of rowhouses was constructed in the late nineteenth century and was used as rental properties by African-Americans. The dwellings remained until the middle of the twentieth century when they were demolished in preparation for the construction of a Courthouse addition. Portions of the foundation of a house owned by William H. Bellis in the 1870s were also exposed in this area. Construction of this house was begun by William Nicholson around 1730 and completed by Daniel Dulany in 1732/33. It was demolished in 1896 by James Munroe, a Trustee for Bellis. Excavations in the upper lot also revealed the remains of a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century wood-lined cellar and earthfast building, believed to be part of the earliest known structure on the block. After an initially rapid deposition of fill around 1828, this cellar was gradually covered with soil throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. The fill deposit in the cellar feature yielded a mixed assemblage of artifacts that included sherds of early

materials such as North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, North Devon sgraffito and Northern Italian slipware, along with creamware, pearlware and whiteware.

In the lower parking lot, numerous artifacts were recovered from yard scatter associated with the houses that at one time fronted along Cathedral Street and were occupied by African-Americans. An assemblage of late seventeenth century/early eighteenth century materials and several slag deposits from an early forge were recovered from this second area of study. The materials associated with the forge, including portions of a crucible, provided evidence of some of the earliest industry in Annapolis. Investigations in both the upper and lower parking lots added to the knowledge of the changing landscape within the project area, including a prevalence of open space in early periods, a surprising survival of impermanent structures, and a gradual regrading and filling of the block with houses and interior courts. Excavations at the Anne Arundel County Courthouse proved this to be a multi-component site, rich in cultural resources from the early settlement period of Annapolis to present day.

### **Allegany County**

The Maryland State Highway Archaeology Program is in receipt of a final report by John Milner Associates, Inc. investigating cultural resources in downtown Cumberland in Allegany County. The project was a Data Recovery of four downtown lots and was under the direction of Charles Cheek and Rebecca Yamin. The project included in depth ceramic analysis, including a ceramic index study following the model proposed by George Miller. Additional research included study of transportation and dispersal of goods by the study ceramics and embossed glass bottles.

### **Howard County**

The Highway Archaeology Program has recently received a final report on a Data Recovery project at Simpsonville in Howard County. Simpsonville was a 19th century mill complex with associated domestic remains. The project was directed by Donna Seifert. Archaeological investigations documented the cultural alteration of the mill seat landscape which was subject to frequent flooding episodes. Features encountered during excavation indicate the existence of a second, previously undocumented gristmill and sawmill at the same site, as well as an additional possible sawmill. Analysis of material collected during the data recovery suggests that small, rural industrial sites generate a unique artifact pattern, as a result of the limited range of activities which occur in and around mill buildings.

### **Statewide**

Maryland Archaeology Week — The third annual Maryland Archaeology Week is scheduled for April 22-31, 1995. This statewide celebration of archaeology is jointly sponsored by the Council for Maryland Archaeology, the Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc., and the Maryland Historical Trust. Scheduled special events include tours, exhibits and lectures. A Calendar of Events is available from the Office of Archaeology, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownville, MD.

## **Atlantic Canada** Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### **Newfoundland**

#### **Boyd's Cove**

On July 1, 1995, the government of Newfoundland and Labrador will open an interpretation center at the historic Beothuk site at Boyd's Cove in Notre Dame Bay. The center, funded through the Federal/Provincial Tourism and Historic Resources Cooperation Agreement, will include an exhibit based on the work of Memorial University's Ralph Pastore who directed excavations at the site during the period 1982-1985.

#### **Ferryland**

The third season of excavation at the site of Lord Baltimore's Colony of Avalon, under the direction of James Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, concluded on October 21, 1994 after 19 weeks.

Work concentrated on a house site discovered in 1993, the 1662 forge and a seventeenth-century privy. A large sixteenth-century deposit was briefly explored during the last weeks of work.

Site D is the location of a large house of wood-frame construction with a stone chimney occupying the entire gable end. The chimney is 17.5 feet wide, and an area cleared of rocks and boulders suggests a structure of about 17.5 by 39 feet. It appears to have been built in the mid-seventeenth century and was destroyed by fire near the end of the century, probably during the French raid by Jean-Francois de Brouillon who attacked the place in September 1696 with a force of 700 men. Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville, often credited with the destruction of Ferryland, actually arrived about ten days later after most of the damage had been done. A nearby stone-lined well, about 25 feet deep, appears to have been associated with the house, and preliminary indications suggest a second structure adjacent to the well.

A stone privy, designed to "flush" twice daily as the tide rose and fell, was completely excavated during 1994. Patrick Horne reports that human intestinal parasite eggs average about 30,000 eggs per gram of waste in the deposit. Aside from ceramics, glass (including diamond-shaped window panes) and organic objects, a small wax impression from a signet ring was recovered. It bears a weeping eye above what is clearly the Immaculate Heart of Mary, perforated by an arrow and bearing three drops of blood. This must be a Roman Catholic device and may very well have been on a letter received at Ferryland during the Calvert period between 1621 and the mid-1630s.

At site B a forge room discovered in 1984 was excavated completely. The room had been dug into a hillside, and the spoil used to create level land in front of the forge. The walls were clearly defined within the excavated hillside. The stone forge itself was well-preserved, and the locations of the anvil, bellows, a second tool (perhaps a swage), and the fuel pile were clearly apparent.

As excavations were carried below the level of the forge floor (to the north and not below the floor itself), additional layers of occupation were revealed. The lowest of these contained unusual micaceous ceramics in the same layers as stone tools made by the Beothuk Indians. For several layers above the lowest deposits no tobacco pipes were found, indicating an occupation at least as old as the mid-sixteenth century.

Some of the stone walls revealed in past years were stabilized with re-cycled stone, an above-ground portion was added to the well, and the forge room was stabilized with walls of pressure-treated wood. A development study, which will be completed before the start of the 1995 season, will guide further interpretation of the features and objects recovered from Ferryland.

### **Old Ferolle Island**

Old Ferolle Island was first used as a fish processing station by Basque fishermen in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Selma Barkham's research indicates that a Spanish fisherman who became ill as his ship headed north up the west coast of Newfoundland died while his ship was at anchor in Old Ferolle Harbour; his will, written in 1632, may have been the first such document prepared in North America. An archaeological survey by archaeologists with Jacques Whitford Environment Limited in 1993 documented surface features at the site which continued in use by French fishermen through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Long pathways, building foundations, ovens, mounds and tent rings were recorded on the exposed limestone cobble and slab beach terrace. In 1994 the complex site was mapped by a surveyor. An additional six tent rings were found on the cobble beach where fish would have been laid out to dry. The total of nine circular tent rings, each 3-4 meters in diameter, resemble Inuit tent ring villages in Labrador and are provisionally interpreted as evidence of Inuit exploration down the west coast from the Strait of Belle Isle, possibly in the late eighteenth century.

### **Sango Pond**

A background study was conducted by Jacques Whitford Environment Limited at the site proposed for a new community for the 500 Innu residents of Davis Inlet, Labrador. The site, located near Sango Pond on the mainland about 15 km west of Davis Inlet, extends over approximately 50 km<sup>2</sup> to include an airstrip, water source, gravel and rock quarries, a marine wharf, recreation areas and the town site. Evidence in the vicinity suggests that the area has been exploited seasonally over the past several thousand years for resources similar to those sought by contemporary Innu, principally caribou, fur-bearers, seal, waterfowl, trout and berries. A report to the Mushuau Innu Relocation Committee recommended the conduct of a field assessment prior to the start of construction.

## **New Brunswick**

### **Atholville**

The site for a new paper mill was assessed by archaeologists from Jacques Whitford Environment Limited. The Restigouche River flows into the Bay of Chaleur between Quebec and northern New Brunswick. The river is a major salmon spawning stream and is a travel route connecting with tributaries of the Saint John River and the St. Lawrence. The proposed new ALCELL mill site near Atholville is located near the former seasonal camp site of the Listiguj First Nation at Old Mission Point, destroyed in recent decades by gravel quarrying and development of a sewage treatment lagoon. It is also a few hundred meters from the site of the Battle of the Restigouche in 1760 which resulted in the sinking of the *Machault*. The mill site was formerly occupied by the first

Scottish settlers in the area in the 1770s. The community's cemetery, established in 1791, is still maintained by the mill owners and the Caledonian Society. Mitigation measures were proposed for protection of the cemetery.

### **Loyalist Burial Ground, Saint John**

A team of archaeologists from Jacques Whitford Environment Limited and a physical anthropologist from the University of New Brunswick were on site from July-November to monitor ground-disturbing activities associated with a City restoration project, and to respond in the event that human remains were encountered. The cemetery was opened in 1784 on a hillside a few blocks north of the harbor. By 1846 the cemetery was full and was closed. The City then assumed responsibility for maintenance, installed walkways, a fountain and lighting, and planted several hundred trees. For the 1994 restoration project, asphalt walkways were removed and replaced with granite and brick, new light standards and a new fountain were installed, and new trees and shrubs were planted. Burials were documented in situ and assessed for mitigation needs by the archaeological team. Any materials which required removal were analyzed and reburied as close as possible to the original context. An estimate based on historic documents and the density of grave markers and burials encountered suggests that over 12,000 people were buried in the cemetery which occupied a city block approximately 125 x 140m.

### **Rocks Park**

During the fall of 1994 a survey was conducted at the Rocks Park Provincial Park, Hopewell Cape, Albert County. The survey, directed by Archaeological Services New Brunswick archaeologist Pat Allen, was intended to identify archaeological heritage resources that could be affected by a Park redevelopment plan.

Three 19th-century historic sites were located and tested. Michael Nicholas conducted the artifact analysis for the sites, while historian Fidele Theriault searched archival documents for relevant site information. Although no evidence of Native occupation sites was found during the survey, oral tradition suggests that the Rocks location had spiritual meaning for the Micmac people.

The occupants of all three 19th-century sites were identified through census documents and archival maps. The sites were homesteads of the descendants of the early Planter "preLoyalist" peoples who had moved into the area following the expulsion of the Acadians in 1756-58. All three sites, "Homestead in the Woods," "Marshside" and "Hill Top Farm," are significant local heritage sites. Abandoned in the 19th century, the sites are relatively undisturbed and have considerable interpretive value. A final report is on file with Archaeological Services New Brunswick.

### **Shediac and Cap Pele**

A short stretch of new highway development in this area was assessed by Jacques Whitford Environment Limited. No significant archaeological resources were found in spite of a close proximity to the marine coast and a major river, and 250 years of occupation of the area by Acadians.

## Nova Scotia

### Barrington

Jacques Whitford Environment Limited assessed a new stretch of highway in this area of southwestern Nova Scotia. Ten sites including five deep stone-lined house cellars dating to the early to mid-nineteenth century and two nineteenth to early-twentieth-century sawmill sites were found on or near the Barrington corridor. The Barrington River has a long history of use by Micmac for fishing and as a travel route to interior resources and, since the town of Barrington was settled by Loyalists in the late eighteenth century, as a means to float timber to sawmills near the mouth of the river and to the harbor for export.

### Birchtown

The American Revolutionary War had a profound effect on settlement patterns and demography throughout the Maritime Provinces of eastern Canada. One example was the founding of the town of Shelburne by United Empire Loyalists arriving in early May of 1783. One major group of individuals has been largely ignored in the extensive histories of these Loyalists. Among the 1783 immigrants the census lists 936 freed slaves. Within the year this number had increased to 1,521. Although they were granted British citizenship, few if any received the benefits promised to them. In Shelburne the best lands were given to the white Loyalists. The freed slaves were ordered by Governor Parr to settle "up the Northwest Harbour" which was named Birchtown. Their self-sufficiency was impeded by poor soils and a delay in the granting of their farm lots. As a result of their living conditions, and of conflicts with disbanded soldiers over employment opportunities, most chose to leave the area in 1792 for Sierra Leone.

In the fall of 1993, Laird Niven conducted a survey of lands associated with the original Black Loyalist settlement of Birchtown, funded by a grant from Heritage Canada to the Shelburne County Cultural Awareness Society (SCCAS). The survey located 20 features, ranging from shallow depressions to large stone cellars, dating from the last quarter of the 18th to the 20th century. One of the features was selected for excavation in 1994.

The 1994 excavation was again sponsored by SCCAS with funding provided through the Access to Archaeology Programme. The excavation was undertaken as a field school under the direction of Stephen Davis, Saint Mary's University. A crew of twelve individuals excavated site AKDi:12, tested AKDi:5 and recorded a stone wall complex associated with this site.

The excavation identified a domestic structure and two middens. The primary feature was a subterranean, rectangular-shaped pit dug into the side of a hill. It measured 2.2m by 2.5m and was 0.5m deep. The artifacts associated with the structure and middens included a variety of ceramics: Whieldon refined agaware, Staffordshire-style slipware, white saltglazed stoneware, English hard-paste porcelain and creamware. Other specimens included clay pipes, bottle glass and building hardware. All of the evidence points to a late 18th-century date. The report is currently being written with an anticipated completion in the spring.

### Englishtown

This site is situated on St. Anne's Bay in Victoria County, Cape

Breton. In 1629 French Captain Charles Daniel of Dieppe established a trading fort on the site. The fort attracted a number of Jesuit missionaries. Simon Denys followed the Jesuits and established a farm and fishery.

The area began to flourish in the early 18th century (1715-1717), with the establishment of Port Dauphin as the seat of government on Isle Royale (Cape Breton). Documents show a variety of structures including defensive works, a barracks, forge, plaster furnace, bakery, residences and outbuildings, some associated with the military and others with fishermen and farmers. In 1718 the decision was made to move the capital back to Louisbourg. While Port Dauphin declined, it was not abandoned entirely. The garrison was maintained, and religious services were regularly held. The intrigues of the French and British throughout the 18th century culminated with the site's destruction in 1744. British settlers took up residence in the area in the late 18th century. In 1820 a large number of Scots arrived with the unorthodox Presbyterian minister Rev. Norman MacLeod. Around this time the community became known as Englishtown.

In the summer of 1994 a proposed highway bridge across St. Anne's Bay at Englishtown prompted an archaeological survey by Davis Archaeological Consultant Limited, directed by Stephen Davis. A total of 180 shovel tests and eight formal 1 x 1m<sup>2</sup> units were excavated. A number of heritage resource sites were identified, including a deeply stratified (80cm.) midden containing early 18th-century deposits (faience and Saintonge earthenwares). Burnt timbers and associated Saintonge earthenware were found in a test unit on a small terrace overlooking the bay. Its discovery has led to a realignment of the road. The feature will be excavated if it cannot be avoided by road and bridge construction.

Other 18th-century artifacts were recovered from test units not directly associated with structural remains. The Scots/English occupation of the 19th century was associated with two domestic structures and a probable outbuilding.

The results of the survey have been presented to the Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Communications. They are currently reviewing various mitigative measures, and it is anticipated that additional work will take place in the near future.

### Fort Anne National Historic Site

In May a tourist walking the beach at Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal noticed a human humerus embedded in the clay of the tidal zone. He promptly notified Park staff who in turn contacted Parks Canada archaeologist Birgitta Wallace.

During the intertidal periods of the following few days a well-preserved male skeleton was excavated. If left untouched, the skeleton would have been washed away during the heavy spring tides. The skeleton lay extended on the beach parallel to the waterline, with its arms crossed on the chest. Analysis by Jerome S. Cybulski, physical anthropologist with the Canadian Museum of Civilization, showed that the skeleton was that of a Caucasian male in his thirties. About 170cm tall, he had been relatively healthy except for a broken nose that had healed and some osteoarthritis. The position of metal buttons by the knees, a leather stock and the style of well-preserved shoes indicate that the burial had taken place in the 18th century. Its location under a cribwork built on the shore in the 1740s placed the burial early in that century. Parks Canada historian Brenda Dunn had documentation indicating that during the winter 1710/11, a few months after New Englanders captured Fort Anne from the French, the garrison had

suffered greatly from lack of provisions and the onset of disease. Of the 400 New Englanders, 68 had died. Not wanting to alert the French to their losses, the New Englanders buried their dead on the beach in the night instead of in the fort cemetery. A few decades after the burial, the shoreline below the fort was reinforced with a massive cribwork consisting of large boulders encased in log cages. This cribwork is now being washed away, and the burial came to light in one of the bared spots.

Erosion continues to be a problem at Fort Anne. The 18th century reinforcements are in danger of complete destruction, and with them, the beach and the underpinnings of portions of the historic fort. With the help of the Centre for Estuarine Research at Acadia University and the Nova Scotia College of Geographic Sciences, Parks Canada has initiated measures to stave off further deterioration. The shoreline is again covered with boulders, and it is unlikely that the rest of the burials will be exposed. Meanwhile the excavated skeleton is scheduled for reburial some time in 1995, this time in the garrison graveyard.

### **Grassy Island National Historic Site**

An archaeological crew under the direction of Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada-Atlantic Region, continued excavations at this early European fisheries site. Field supervisors included Rion Microys, Scott Buchanan, and John Guilfoyle; the lab supervisor was Patricia Doucette. The project focused on completion of work on the property of an 18th-century merchant, salvage of a British officers' residence on a cliff edge, continued research at the site of a pre-18th century French fishing station, and verification of a conductivity survey over the 18th-century cemetery.

Excavations at the property of Edward How (1732-1744) in 1979, 1981 and 1993 had exposed remains of the residence, two wings, part of a storehouse, a well and various yard areas. This year we completed excavations on the cellar floor of the east wing. An earlier post-in-ground structure was found below the cellar floor, probably constructed by a British officer prior to How's acquisition of the land in 1732.

The endangered officers' residence was partially salvaged. This was a duplex occupied by the families of Captains Patrick Heron and John Jephson, and destroyed by a French force in 1744. Structural details include a large stone hearth base, a stonelined surface drain and deeper wooden cellar drain, and the footing trench for an exterior wooden sill.

A shallow footing trench attributed to the seasonal French fishery (mid-1500s to 1718) had been located in limited tests in 1981 and 1993. This testing was expanded in hopes of verifying an association with that fishery and defining the structure's use. The feature is adjacent to two large 18th-century British residences and has been disturbed by yard activity including probable fence structures. Very few artifacts relating to the French occupation have been recovered, perhaps indicative of the temporary occupations typical of the French fishery. Building limits were not defined. An unexpected bonus was the discovery of a cache of nine projectile points in a shallow pit below the European occupations. Their close analogy to points from Prince Edward Island and the Magdalene Islands suggests a date of 1500 B.P.

Three conductivity anomalies identified in a 1993 Geonics EM-38 survey of the cemetery were tested, with negative results. Further analysis of the data will be pursued to redefine possible anomalies.

Ground-interpretation signs are being prepared to provide visi-

tors with an understanding of the island's history. They will include descriptions of the merchant's property, techniques of the dry fishery, The French and Mi'kmaq occupation between 1500 and 1718 and the British defences. A further sign interpreting Aboriginal occupation and fishing technology is planned for 1996.

The Parks Canada Education Kit, *Discovering Our Past Through History and Archaeology*, which uses Grassy Island to illustrate the processes of historical research, was honored by the U.S. National Association for Interpretation with an award in the "outstanding non-personal interpretive program" category for the Northeast. The kit is designed for Nova Scotia's Social Studies programs in Grades 4, 6 and 7. While developed by an interdisciplinary team, Denise Hansen and Bruce Rickett are to be particularly commended for this project. For further information, contact:

Terry Shaw, Heritage Education  
Parks Canada  
Historic Properties  
Halifax, N.S.  
CANADA B3J 1S9  
(902) 426-6045 or 426-9796  
E-mail: SHAWT@PKSARO.DOTS.DOE.CA

### **Rockingham Inn**

In October 1994 a small scale archaeological investigation was carried out on a 19th-century inn site, located 10km north of Halifax on the western shores of the Bedford Basin. The building, known as the Rockingham Inn, originally formed part of a barracks complex erected in 1795 by Prince Edward, the Duke of Kent, to house two companies of his regiment, the 7th Foot, or Royal Fusiliers. The barracks stood on the edge of an estate belonging to the governor of the province, Sir John Wentworth, which had been ceded to Prince Edward in 1794 for his use during his stay in Halifax, 1794-1800.

In 1800 the property was restored to Wentworth. Short of money, he converted one of the barracks into an inn and a guard-house into stables. For the next decade or so, the inn became home to the Rockingham Club, a men's dining club whose members included many of Halifax's most influential military, civilian and church leaders of the day. Little is known about its activities, with the exception of the archaeological resource and a number of portraits by Henry Field believed to have been hung on the walls of the inn. After the demise of the Rockingham Club in 1814 (although there was a brief revival in 1818), the inn continued to serve the local community until its destruction by fire in 1833.

Little is known about the physical form of the Rockingham Inn or of the barracks which preceded it. No plans or drawings of the building have been located, although records show that Prince Edward's practice for barracks construction included the use of colonnades or piazzas. Moreover, there are no suggestions of how the barracks were converted nor of what alterations may have been made before its destruction in 1833.

The objectives of the project were: 1) to establish what remained of the principal structure, 2) to gain an idea of its dimensions, layout, orientation and construction, 3) to recover artifactual evidence of its use, both military and domestic, and 4) to recover evidence of its final destruction.

The main excavation focused on a depression approximately 7.5 x 12.5 meters. Nineteenth-century sources showed this to be the most likely location of the main building. Part of an unmortared stone wall was exposed on the eastern side of the site, running

along the top of the bank. No other structural remains were visible. An assessment of the 19th-century maps of the area also showed that there has been significant erosion of the shoreline in the past 200 years. Moreover, the proximity of the CN rail line has also accounted for the loss of part of the site.

Six test pits were opened in 1994. Explorations along the line of the east wall revealed that it was likely a foundation wall of a colonnade or piazza. Further excavations to the west exposed another foundation wall which is probably that of the building itself. A section of the north wall was also uncovered. Some brick was recovered as well as a large number of nails of varying sizes, building hardware, charred timber fragments, and plaster samples.

Artifactual material was consistent with the occupation dates of both the barracks and the inn, in particular with the years just prior to the destruction of the building in 1833. Amongst the material associated with the inn are three merchant's tokens (dating to 1813, 1815 & 1823), tobacco pipe fragments (some with maker's marks), bottle glass, a shell gaming disc, table glass, and several copper alloy buttons. Midden material, including copper alloy buttons, creamware, pearlware, bottle glass, tobacco pipe fragments, etc., was also recovered from the bank below the site.

The largest portion of the artifactual assemblage from this occupation consisted of ceramics. From one pit alone, in excess of a thousand sherds of fine earthenware, coarse stoneware and coarse earthenware (representing at least twenty separate vessels, including jugs, pitchers, crocks, a large regency fine earthenware teapot, miscellaneous bowls, plates, etc.), as well as much of a stone mortar and pestle, seems to point to the discovery of a pantry or kitchen area. A concentration of finer wares (porcelain, creamware, pearlware, tin-glazed earthenware) from another pit might suggest a sitting or dining room.

From a military point of view, four regimental buttons, two of which bear the insignia of the Royal Fusiliers, and a large shoe buckle with the number 7 stamped on the underside, point to the presence of the Royal Fusiliers on the site. Furthermore, it helps to corroborate the suggestion that the inn was converted from one of the barracks.

The project was entirely a volunteer venture supported and financed by the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society. Assistance, in terms of personnel, equipment and facilities, was supplied by Halifax West High School, the Rockingham Heritage Society and Parks Canada, Atlantic Region. The work was carried out on weekends in October by volunteers from the NSAS, and in the third week a short field course was conducted for Grade 11 students from Halifax West High School. Further work is planned for 1995. For additional information, contact Paul B. Williams, Archaeological Director, The Rockingham Inn Project, 1-5745 Inglis St., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 1K3.

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

Archaeology staff conducted a number of monitoring and mitigation projects over the past year. Charles Burke, David Christianson, Andree Crepeau and Doug Ross Shafir variously were involved in projects ranging from fence-line replacement within the 18th-century fortified town site to assessing archaeological resources in relation to trail development. Staff also contributed to the on-going design process for the repair of reconstructed buildings.

Fortress of Louisbourg continued with its development of a GIS application for the site. To date, information pertaining to approx-

imately 800 archaeological features has been added to a georeferenced database.

D. Ross Shafir is finalizing a monograph on architectural hardware at the Fortress of Louisbourg. This report identifies and classifies the French and English hardware styles recovered and examines their distribution within the 18th-century fortified town site.

### **Training Program**

The 1995 International Workshop on Field Techniques in Nautical Archaeology will be held at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, Nova Scotia. Parks Canada, in co-operation with the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS), the German Underwater Archaeology Society (DEGUWA) and the Nova Scotia Museum, has offered access to an 18th-century French, 64-gun, ship-of-the-line for the purpose of meeting the requirement of the NAS course Part II - *Practical Survey Requirement*.

The wreck of the *Celebre*, already the focus of the *Musee sous la mer de Louisbourg*, will be available under strict control and supervision as a training site to a limited number of students and avocational divers. The workshop will follow guidelines established by Parks Canada to avoid negative impact to the wreck and to ensure sustainability. Eco-Nova Corporation, the initiator and promoter of the *Archaeological Shipwreck Search Programme*, will also co-ordinate and promote the workshop as well as complementary programs. The Fortress of Louisbourg will serve as a central location of the workshop. The availability of labs, archaeological collections, archives and knowledgeable Parks Canada staff forms the basis of a diverse and exciting curriculum.

For more information contact John Davis or Rick Haupt at (902) 423-7606.

## **Quebec**

Reported by: Monique Elie

### **The Marquis Site (CkEk 6A)**

Philippe de Varennes reports that for a third consecutive year, archaeological research, sponsored by the Corporation du Berceau de Kamouraska, has been conducted at the Marquis Site, a late 18th century rural settlement located in the fief Verbois, seigneurie de Riviere-du-Loup. The excavation uncovered a rich domestic trash pit which should provide important documentation relating to diet and lifestyle of the fishermen/farmers of the lower St. Lawrence valley.

### **The Hunt House (CeEt 110)**

Philippe de Varennes also reports that during the last week of November, excavations using heavy machinery were undertaken to consolidate the basement of the Hunt house, an 18th century urban dwelling located in Quebec City's lower town. Laval University took the opportunity given by this stabilization work to examine the foundation of the house and to take soil samples of the prehistoric beach level. Surveillance also made it possible to locate wall remains probably belonging to the Mailloux house, a French regime residence destroyed during the bombing of the city in 1759, and on which was erected the Hunt house. These observations will provide additional information regarding the development process of a lower town block whose archaeological remains are being investigated through Laval University's field school.

## The Royal Insurance Building

Michel Brassard reports that cataloguing and analysis of the architectural elements of the Royal Insurance Building in Montreal were undertaken in the summer of 1993 at the instigation of the City of Montreal and the Pointe-a-Calliere Museum of History and Archaeology. Built in the Italian Neo-Renaissance style in 1851, the building was demolished in 1949. Extensive archaeological excavations took place on this site between 1989 and 1992, and close to 400 decorative ashlar stones were recovered. This imposing mass of architectural elements had to be classified and interpreted in order to extract all of the useful information. The architectural limestones were treated like a collection of ordinary artifacts; in most cases, drawings and photographs allowed Brassard to identify their precise location in the building envelope. An illustrated catalogue was compiled and a text prepared that discusses the building's architecture and designer, and the use of the Neoclassical style generally in commercial architecture in the 19th century. This reference collection is managed by the Pointe-a-Calliere Museum of History and Archaeology, which is located on the site of the former Royal Insurance Building on de la Commune street in Old Montreal. Reference: Brassard, Michel (*Les Recherches Arkhis*), *Monographie archeologique du Royal Insurance building*, Montreal, 1991, Ville de Montreal, Ministere des Affaires culturelles et Societe immobiliere du patrimoine architectural de Montreal (SIMPA).

## Faubourg Quebec Archaeological Project, Montreal

Christian Belanger and Pierre Bibeau (Arkeos, Inc.) provide the following report on a major ongoing urban archaeology project in Old Montreal:

The area known as Faubourg Quebec (Quebec suburb) is a large tract of land located at the eastern edge of historic Old Montreal. It served until recently as an extensive railroad yard. At its southwestern end the site straddles the old walls of the town, while to the east and north, it includes large sections of a former residential area which once stood outside the town's wall. The military works located on the site include the Bastion de Quebec which housed a complex of military installations built at the beginning of the 18th century. Following the British Conquest, the military district was extended to the east, beyond the walls, alongside the pockets of civilian occupation of the Faubourg Quebec, which was then being urbanized.

In 1994, for the second year in a row, archaeological work was carried out at Faubourg Quebec as part of a major real estate development project that will gradually have transformed the site by the year 2000. In this context, a long-term research program to comprehensively study the Faubourg Quebec site as an urban entity has been set up. The project is being funded by the real estate developer – The Societe d'habitation et de developpement de Montreal (SHDM) – the City of Montreal and the Quebec Department of Culture and Communications.

### The 1993 Season

The archaeological activities carried out during the first season were mainly concentrated in the southwestern portion of the site, an area located inside the walled enclosure. The work consisted mainly of machine excavations of several exploratory trenches and the manual excavation of three sectors. The size of the zone to be

investigated and the imminence of its development determined the selection of this sector and the methodological approach adopted. The machine-made trenches enabled us to evaluate the area extensively and facilitated the identification of zones of interest for the excavations that followed. The results obtained were largely positive and document a long and complex sequence extending from prehistory to the current period. Well preserved remains of several buildings and military installations dating from the 18th and 19th centuries were uncovered, as were components of the fortifications (escarps, counterscarps, a ditch and glacis). In the areas excavated, we were able to systematically investigate the inner boundary and the rear yard of a building dating from the French Regime, the Hangar de la Canoterie du Roy (1708-1871), and a sector containing a latrine and various deposits associated with prehistoric Late Woodland and former Euro-Canadian occupations.

### The 1994 Season

Work in the second season was aimed at an initial evaluation of the site's eastern and northern sectors, which had not been touched in 1993 and whose archaeological potential remained largely unknown. It also included the machine excavation of exploratory trenches, and the digging of test pits. In addition, we supervised soil decontamination being done at various points around the site, requiring machine excavations to varying depths of the known archaeological framework.

The data gathered allowed us to precisely define the residual zones of the site, whose central portion had been leveled in 1881 to build a railway station. To the south an archaeologically rich strip of land measuring approximately 50 meters wide and more than 250 meters long was investigated along the river. The remains of several generations of buildings were found, sometimes overlaid. They are distributed in several distinct spaces, including one to the west that housed military installations. Most of the remains date from the 19th century and attest to the complex, gradual urbanization process that characterized the development of the Faubourg Quebec throughout this period. The test pits did, however, reveal the presence of stratified deposits and various buildings, documenting occupations dating from the French Regime and the second half of the 18th century. Some prehistoric artifacts were also found, but, overall, the elements unearthed remain too sketchy to determine the nature and dates of these Amerindian occupations.

At the north end of the site, our research enabled us to mark out a narrow band some twenty meters wide where the archaeological framework appeared relatively intact. The elements discovered attest to residential and commercial occupations dating from the 19th century. Two successive phases can be distinguished owing to the complete destruction of this sector during a fire in 1852, which left a very clear mark in the stratigraphy. The test pits dug at this location allowed us to evaluate two buildings, a latrine and an impressive stone well.

Overall, the results obtained confirm the presence of residual zones in the southern and northern parts of the site that are relatively intact and are of great documentary significance. A long-term excavation program is currently being developed and should lead to open-area excavations, starting next year, of the main sectors identified in the previous seasons. The data gathered to date have not yet been published; however, several excavation reports submitted to the funding organizations are available for consulta-

tion. For more information, please contact Arkeos, Inc. at 8232 St. Denis Street, Montreal, H2P 2G6; telephone (514) 387-7757; fax (514) 382-5659.

### **First Nations and Inuit History Commemoration Project**

Pierre Drouin reports that a consultation is presently underway with representatives of the Aboriginal Peoples of Quebec in order to identify potential sites of national significance commemorating First Nations and Inuit history. This consultation follows a recommendation by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada which expressed the desire to obtain advice concerning thirteen Aboriginal archaeological sites which had been considered of national significance by Parks Canada, Quebec Region, Archaeology Section. Identification of other sites and themes considered of national historic importance by the native peoples was also sought through this consultation process.

It is hoped that through this consultation, the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada will be able to suggest appropriate commemoration sites deemed of national historic importance by the native peoples themselves. The project is part of Parks Canada's orientation to find a better equilibrium in protecting and promoting the nation's heritage, particularly with regard to Aboriginal history.

This ongoing project got underway in 1993 through contacts with First Nations and Inuit cultural organizations. In this way, Parks Canada hopes to reach a large number of people and communities that might be interested in such commemoration.

For further information, contact Pierre Drouin, Parks Canada, C.P. 6060, Quebec City, Quebec G1R 4V7.

## **SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS**

### **The Archaeology of African-American Farm Laborers at Casey Farm, Saunderstown, Rhode Island, July 5-August 11, 1995**

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 Naragansett 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.

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. No previous archaeological experience is required.

The program fee is \$975. Academic credit for up to 6 credit hours is available from Rhode Island College for an additional charge. Housing arrangements will also be available. Inquiries should be addressed to: Archaeology Field School, Society for the

Preservation of New England Antiquities, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02114, or via E-mail to Ann-Eliza Lewis at ael@crsa.bu.edu.

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

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is pleased to announce its 1995 field school in historical archaeology which will run from June 7 through August 13, 1995. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital. This summer we begin a new program of site testing and evaluation in the center of the 17th-century town. Students will have the opportunity to work on the Calvert House, constructed ca. 1635. This structure was the most important in the center of town and served as the first statehouse for the Province of Maryland. It was at the center of a rebellion in 1645 and had a fort constructed around it. During the later 17th century, the house was used as an ordinary or inn. Previous excavations on the site have revealed a wealth of 17th-century artifacts and a complex set of features relating to the structure.

For the student, the program will be an intensive experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week of the class is devoted to lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students will learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following nine weeks, students participate in the excavation, recording and analysis of sites in an internationally famous archaeological district. Guest lecturers will speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students will also have the chance to help sail the *Maryland Dove*, a replica of a 17th-century, square-rigged tobacco ship.

The course is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, History and Museum Studies. Prior coursework is preferred but not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, an accredited, state college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. Credit is transferable to other institutions. The program costs approximately \$784, which covers tuition and fees. There is a \$40 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. Housing is available at a reduced cost through St. Mary's College. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student.

To apply, send a letter stating your interest in the course, prior classes, experience, special skills, and the names of two academic references. Please include a phone number both at school and where you can be reached after the semester is over. Housing is limited, so apply early. For specific questions about the course, call (301) 862-0974. Send applications to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research, HSMC, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686.

### **Fort Edward, New York**

Adirondack Community College will hold an historical archaeology field school from July 3-28, 1995, at the original site of Fort Edward. The fort complex began as a trading post in the early 1700s, saw the gradual addition of storehouses, and then a large, Vauban-style fort was built on the site in 1755 (complete with barracks buildings, corner bastions, and a surrounding moat). The fortifications expanded significantly after the 1757 massacre and

destruction at its sister fort, Fort William Henry. The remains of Fort Edward lie underneath the lawns of a residential neighborhood, within sight of Rogers Island where excavations have been conducted for the past four years.

Both 2 and 4 credits are available, as is housing in the vicinity of the site. Please contact: Dr. David Starbuck, Fort Edward Field School, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828. (518) 747-2926.

### Whitehall, New York

Adirondack Community College will hold an historical archaeology field school from July 31-August 25, 1995, at the site of British Army Captain Philip Skene's estate on Lake Champlain. The community founded by Skene became the first permanent settlement on Lake Champlain and an important center of maritime trade, and this was where Benedict Arnold built the first American navy in 1776. The field school will be excavating the site of Skene's large stone house and outbuildings.

Both 2 and 4 credits are available, as is housing in the vicinity of the site. Please contact: Dr. David Starbuck, Whitehall Field School, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828. (518) 747-2926.

### NEW PUBLICATION

*The History & Archaeology of the Montauk*, 2d ed., edited by Gaynell Stone, now available from the Suffolk County Archaeological Association, PO Box 1542, Stony Brook, NY 11790. 700+ pages, 419 illustrations, including maps and 309 historic photographs, hardcover, index, \$75.00 + \$6.38 sales tax + \$6.62 postage = \$88.00.

This volume includes the archaeology and artifact catalogs, material culture, ethnohistory, ethnology, ethnobotany, genealogy, original diaries of Rev. Samson Occom and Rev. Azariah Horton, correspondence of the Brotherton founders, loss of their land lawsuit, history of the Montauk from their land in East Hampton, New York, to their exodus to Brothertown, NY, in 1783 to escape genocide, to their relocation to Brothertown, Wisconsin, in the early 1800s.

### Application for Membership The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Rates

	U.S.	CDN
___ Individual/ordinaire	\$20.00	\$23.00
___ Student/etudiant	\$12.00	\$13.00
___ Joint*/conjoint*	\$25.00	\$28.75
___ Fellow**/Associe**	\$35.00	\$40.00
___ Life/a vie	\$500.00	\$575.00
___ Business/entreprise	\$40.00	\$46.00
___ Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucraif	\$30.00	\$35.50

\*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deux personnes de la meme adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

\*\*For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

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

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

Make checks payable to CNEHA / Etablir les cheques a l'ordre du: CNEHA

# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

## NEWSLETTER

July 1995

NUMBER 31

### CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT: A LOGO FOR CNEHA!

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The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology needs a logo, and we are looking for suggestions from our members. The logo will be a unifying symbol for the Journal, Newsletter, and other correspondence; it will provide better visibility for us at conferences; and give us something to display proudly on caps, mugs, and T-shirts.

Make it bold! Make it beautiful! Let your imagination run wild! The design can be an image traditionally associated with northeastern archaeology, an eye-catching abstract design, or an elegant calligraphic display. Please do not send anything larger than 9x11 inches. Note that the image must be created in a single color and must reduce well. Send your logo suggestion to the address below before September 1, 1995 (N.B. entries will not be returned). The Board will pick out the best three for voting by the members at the Annual Meeting in Louisbourg, Nova Scotia (another good reason to attend!). The winner will receive—in addition to fame and recognition—a year's membership.

Send your entries to:  
Lorinda Goodwin  
Peabody Essex Museum  
East India Square  
Salem, MA 01970

#### COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet  
Newsletter Editor:  
David Starbuck  
P.O. Box 147  
Fort Edward, New York 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 Ann-Eliza Lewis, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

#### ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE INTERNET: AN E-MAIL PRIMER

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry (Silas@CBL.UMD.EDU)  
Historic St. Mary's City

At the last meeting of the CNEHA Executive Board, Pierre Beaudet asked me to write a short piece for the Newsletter explaining how to use electronic mail, commonly referred to as e-mail. The following discussion is written for the true "newbie" or novice computer network user. I will describe some of the basic procedures while attempting to use as little computer jargon as possible. Obvious computer jargon which is unavoidable will be in italics. This discussion will be necessarily elementary and general. Its purpose is more to demonstrate how simple electronic communication is and hopefully hint towards how rewarding it can potentially be for archaeologists.

To use the Internet you must first have an account on a large computer known as a server. The server computer where you have your account is called your host. Many universities and colleges offer computer accounts to staff and students for free. Numerous

#### REMINDER

The 1995 Annual Meeting of CNEHA will be held from September 29 - October 1 at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site in Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, Canada. For registration information contact Andree Crepeau or Charles Burke at the Fortress of Louisbourg, P.O. Box 160, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, CANADA, B0A 1M0. Phone 902/733-2280, FAX 902/733-2362. E-mail to CREPEAU or BURKEC @PKSLHS.DOTS.DOE.CAN.

state, province, and federal offices (both Canadian and U.S.) are linked to the Internet, thus providing access to employees. Some private companies also have Internet access via their own server computers. Another option to accessing the Internet is through an account provided by commercial vendors. This class of providers include such well known companies as America On Line, CompuServe and Prodigy, plus numerous smaller, more local companies that also provide excellent access. When you have your account, the next step is to learn the software that your server uses. These range from very easy graphical interfaces such as Macintosh and Windows to rather ponderous text based systems. Usually, your system operator will provide details about how to access the server and what types of software are available.

The most common use of the Internet is electronic mail or e-mail. E-mail allows you to rapidly and inexpensively transmit information to and from nearly anywhere in the world. To send electronic mail to another individual you need to know the electronic address of your target recipient. Such addresses are often in the form of name@someplace.somewhere.edu (or .com, .gov, .ca, etc.). The part of the address which follows the @ identifies the host computer, while the part before the @ is the user's name. User names are assigned by the systems operator so that each is unique for a given host.

Sending mail is usually fairly simple once you know your correspondent's address and the software that your host computer uses. Writing the note is simple word processing, and most systems automatically save a copy of all mail sent. E-mail allows you to correspond with colleagues who are far afield very rapidly and cheaply. This past year I have communicated repeatedly with friends either teaching or studying in the U.K.. One of the great advantages of e-mail is that you have access to a magnetic copy of anything you receive. I have had great success transmitting Dbase programs and other text based files via e-mail. I often receive material for the CNEHA Newsletter by this means. The savings in re-keyboarding time alone is substantial.

In addition to using e-mail for transmitting files and correspondence, this form of electronic communication allows you to subscribe to mailing lists which are maintained by what are known as listservers. Mailing lists are essentially open forums focussed on a given topic. When you subscribe, you receive a copy of everything subsequently sent to the list. There seems to be a mailing list for practically every specialty available. The three lists I subscribe to include Histarch (Historical Archaeology), Arch-L (General Archaeology) and Artifact (Material Culture Studies). The discussions are varied and usually quite interesting. They range from object to subject inquiries and responses. Often the responses include extensive bibliographic information. What I find particularly interesting are the responses from various parts of the world. Different perspectives and access to new literature are always useful in archaeology. In addition to the basic inquiries and responses, the lists often include news (breaking research), job announcements, and information on conferences and new publications. Occasionally, long, polemic discussions which stray rather far from the subject of archaeology will clog the list. Sometimes your electronic mail box will have thirty new messages and sometimes no messages. Inevitably, some of the messages you receive will have little interest to you. However, it is always quite easy to hit the delete key.

Electronic mail and listservers are only the tip of the iceberg in terms of what the Internet can offer researchers in Historical Archaeology. Using a system known as telnet it is possible to call

other computers where important databases such as NADBE (National Archaeological Database) reside or to access library catalogs including the Library of Congress. It is also possible to retrieve free software from other computers using what is known as FTP (file transfer protocol). The World Wide Web allows you to pursue a given subject using hypertext linking among numerous computers. New information and new ways of getting at it are being added to the Net everyday. Not all of it is directly applicable to archaeologists, but much of it is very interesting nonetheless.

An excellent source on the Internet in general written in plain English is *The Internet for Dummies* by John R. Levine and Carol Baroudi (1993, IDG Books Worldwide). It is clearly written and includes a great deal of history about the Internet which sometimes explains the arcane approaches that the Net uses. For information germane to archaeologists and the Internet there are a number of Guides to Resources which are regularly posted on many of the listservers. These provide the addresses and procedures for subscribing to listservers and other resources on the Internet. I will be glad to forward (electronically) a copy of several of these Guides to anyone sending me an e-mail request (Silas@CBL.UMD.EDU).

Last fall I began collecting electronic mail addresses from the CNEHA membership. So far I have addresses stretching from Newfoundland to Virginia. This is still a very small fraction of the membership but represents a good beginning. The reasons to collect the addresses were threefold: to get a sense of how many CHEHA members were using the Internet; to have access to a quick and inexpensive means of reaching at least part of the membership; and to provide the membership with the e-mail addresses to facilitate more communication among archaeologists. By the time you receive your Newsletter, I should have sent out (electronically) to everyone who has provided me with their electronic address a list of all the CNEHA members who have decided to participate. As the list grows, I will provide updates to interested parties.

## UPDATE—

### Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Ann-Eliza H. Lewis, Associate Editor

I hope all of our members from 1992, 1993, and 1994 received their copy of *From Prehistory to the Present: Essays in Honor of Bert Salwen* (Northeast Historical Archaeology, Vol. 21-22, 1992-1993), which was mailed early in 1995. This special double issue, edited by Nan Rothschild and Diana Wall, has been widely praised and is a fitting tribute to Salwen's memory. Our next issue, Volume 23, 1994, has just been sent to the printer and should be in the mail to you in about eight weeks. To whet your appetite for the upcoming issue, here is the table of contents:

LARRY MCKEE

Commentary: Is It Futile to Try and Be Useful? Historical Archaeology and the African-American Experience

LORINDA B. R. GOODWIN

"A Succession of Kaleidoscopic Pictures:" Historical Archaeology at the Turner House, Salem, Massachusetts

JOHN BEDELL, MICHAEL PETRAGLIA, AND THOMAS PLUMMER

Status, Technology, and Rural Tradition in Western Pennsylvania:

Excavations at the Shaeffer Farm Site

GERALD K. KELSO, ALISON D. DWYER, AND ALAN T. SYNENKI

The Pollen Record Formation Processes of a Rural Cellar Fill: Identification of the Captain David Brown House, Concord, Massachusetts

C.S. "PADDY" REID

The Clay Pipe Assemblage from an 18th and 19th Century Cree Village Site in the Upper Mid Continent

Printed in Volume 23 are *NHA's* Guidelines for Contributors. As you head into the field this summer, remember that *NHA* is the perfect venue in which to publish the results of your excavations. We are always on the lookout for high quality articles to help us to produce interesting and timely journals. Submitting your article in conformance to our guidelines will expedite the review process.

At the end of Volume 23 you will also find a list of the tables of contents of previous volumes of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. All issues are available for purchase; look through your library and order any that are missing. Proceeds from back issue sales support journal production. Finally, as the journal gets closer to being back on schedule, we hope to increase our institutional membership. Please encourage your university or professional firm to join CNEHA and add *Northeast Historical Archaeology* to its library.

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

The current research report from New York State (submitted by Lois Feister) describes a very depressing budget situation in New York that has led to a crippling of the archaeology program at Peebles Island. Many of our members will recall past CNEHA conferences that featured tours of the facility at Peebles Island in Waterford, and members will also remember that at one time the various state agencies in New York probably employed more archaeologists doing research (both prehistoric and historic) than any other state in the Northeast. How times have changed!

Over the past several years, New York State has essentially eliminated all personnel doing archaeological research and has only retained individuals doing aspects of the review and compliance process. While compliance work is important, we all know how rare it is for mitigation work to be published upon. That was what made the New York State program so special—Paul Huey, Lois Feister, Chuck Fisher and their colleagues published extensively on their findings, and their results did not vanish into the infamous "gray literature." Research findings published by New York State staff were respected and were envied by agencies in neighboring states that could not afford researchers of their own. Now the situation in New York has deteriorated to the point that no one need envy them. This short-sightedness cannot be attributed just to efforts to balance a state budget. Rather, it appears to be part of a long-term effort by certain New York State officials to chip away at position after position, deliberately terminating research and publishing—and highly visible archaeological programs which the public clearly enjoys. Does this mean that New York State agencies now plan to retain only those archaeologists who keep the state in minimum compliance with federal and state laws? It is sad to contemplate how quickly New York has aban-

doned its leadership role in the region, but there is now little left that neighboring states would want to emulate.

On a more positive note, we are fortunate that Lynn Rakos of the US Army Corps of Engineers has agreed to serve as state editor for New Jersey. Please remember to keep sending current research copy to her and all of the other state and provincial 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 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: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

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: 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.

## ACRA, A NEW PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION LAUNCHES HISTORIC PRESERVATION INITIATIVES

"The National Historic Preservation Program, like other federal programs, is under assault in the Congress, but I'm convinced we can help save it," said Charles Niquette, an archaeologist and the recently elected president of the newly formed American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA). "We're in the business of preservation," he added, "and we care about protecting our nation's cultural heritage. We therefore have a double responsibility to help protect these resources for future generations."

Niquette is owner and founder of Cultural Resource Analysts, a multi-state consulting firm based in Lexington, KY. He was elected president of ACRA at the first meeting of the board of directors on April 8-9, 1995, in Atlanta, GA. Other officers elected at the meeting include Vice President for Administration, Dana McGowan of Jones & Stokes in Sacramento, CA, and Vice President for Public Policy, Patrick O'Bannon of Kise Franks & Straw in Philadelphia, PA. Michael Polk of Sagebrush Archaeological Consultants in Ogden, UT, was elected Secretary. Treasurer is Charissa Wang of Hardlines: Design and Delineation in Columbus, OH.

ACRA's mission is to promote the professional, ethical and business practices of the cultural resources industry, including all of its affiliated disciplines, for the benefit of the resources, the public, and the members of the association. Its board and membership represent the business interests of cultural resources companies from all disciplines across the country—archaeology, architectural history, historical architecture, history, landscape architecture, planning and public policy. McGowan and Polk are archaeologists. O'Bannon is an historian. Wang is an architect.

"No other association addresses the particular business needs of this diverse community," Niquette said. He stated that ACRA's first task is to assure continued funding and enforcement of the cultural resources laws and regulations. "We have therefore hired a governmental relations firm to help us effectively lobby Congress over the next months as critical decisions are made in Washington. As business owners, officers and managers, we are prepared to respond quickly and effectively to changing circumstances. But we need the support of the cultural resources industry."

Thomas R. Wheaton of New South Associates, Stone Mountain, GA, will serve as ACRA's Executive Director. "Voting memberships in ACRA are open to for-profit firms whose income is derived from cultural resources services. Associate memberships are available for individuals and organizations in the non-profit, governmental and academic sectors," Wheaton said.

Wheaton noted a number of other benefits that ACRA will provide its members. These include a monthly newsletter, discounts on a variety of products and services, and access to a dedicated electronic communications system. ACRA is also developing a code of ethics emphasizing the business side of cultural resources, a World Wide Web site, and a job opportunity service.

Other ACRA board members are: Duane Peter with Geo-Marine in Plano, TX; Kevin Pape with Gray and Pape, Inc. in Cincinnati, OH; Loretta Neumann with CEHP Incorporated in Washington D.C.; Dan Roberts with John Milner Associates in West Chester, PA; David Ketz with The 106 Group in St. Paul, MN; David Heisler with Computer Sciences Corporation in Claverton, MD;

Tom Lennon with Western Cultural Resource Management in Boulder, CO; Judy Robinson of Robinson & Associates in Washington, DC; Dale Jaeger with The Jaeger Co. of Gainesville, GA; Kathryn Toepel with HRA, Inc. in Eugene, OR; Shelley Bookspan with PHR Environmental Consultants, Inc. in Santa Barbara, CA; Lee Cox with Dolan Research in Philadelphia, PA; and Carol Mehls with Western Historical Studies in Lafayette, CO.

For information on how to Join ACRA and contribute to the professionalization of the cultural resources industry, please look for our literature at conferences and meetings across the country, ask any ACRA member, or contact Thomas R. Wheaton, Executive Director, c/o New South Associates, Inc., 6150 East Ponce de Leon Ave., Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083 (404) 498-4155, FAX (404) 498-3809. You can also send e-mail to tomwheaton@aol.com.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

#### Newcastle

The 1994 Upper Damariscotta River Historic Archaeological Survey focused on locating the homestead remains of Walter Phillips (ca. 1650s-1676). Phillips was one of approximately four families that settled the Damariscotta River region during the mid-17th century. Two days before the end of the field season a portion of a stone-lined cellar hole was unearthed. Several 17th-century artifacts were found just outside the structure. These included such diagnostic artifacts as both red and white clay tobacco pipe fragments, a sherd of Northern Italian slip decorated ware, and several hundred pieces of daub. The majority of artifacts found within the small section of the structure uncovered, however, are attributable to the second half of the 18th century. Several explanations may account for the lack of 17th-century material from inside the cellar: the cellar to the Phillips homestead was used in the 18th century as a convenient place to dispose of their domestic trash; the Phillips homestead site was reoccupied (i.e., built over) during the 18th century; or the cellar hole is of 18th-century origin, and the earlier Phillips homestead is located close by, as evidenced by the 17th-century artifacts found.

The focus of this year's survey will be to determine whether the cellar remains can be attributed to Walter Phillips or to Kenelm Winslow (ca. 1730-1773), as well as determine the dimensions of the structure. Funding was provided by a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to the Damariscotta River Association. Timothy S. Dinsmore was the principal investigator.

#### Stow

In July 1994 Kathleen Wheeler, of Independent Archaeological Consulting (Portsmouth, New Hampshire) supervised an archaeological investigation of the Brickett House, in the White Mountain National Forest, working under contract to the U.S. Forest Service. The building, listed on the National Register, was formerly the home of John Brickett, an early settler to Stow. The isolation of this rural site is said to be one of the prime reasons Brickett chose to build his early 19th-century house of brick; the nearest sawmill was in Fryeburg, twenty miles away, and it was easier to make

bricks right on site. Archaeological objectives included verifying date and means of construction, and to locate subsurface features so that appropriate plans can be made prior to necessary foundation stabilization.

More than fifty square meters of area was excavated to expose the foundation, test the integrity of archaeological deposits in the backyard, and to define the limits of the Brickett household activity areas. More than 11,000 artifacts were excavated and analyzed to help reconstruct the lifeways of two generations of Bricketts who lived at the site. Several forms of specialized analysis — architectural, ceramic, botanical, and faunal — were implemented to define socioeconomic status of the Brickett household. The one-and-a-half story brick house represents a high-status investment, compared to the more typical one-story log houses of the area. Consumer choice as represented in tablewares also indicate a tendency to acquire ceramics of the highest cost, especially at later stages of household development when most of Brickett's eight children had been grown.

The most significant contribution of the study was a determination that construction of the Brickett House is several years later than commonly attributed. Local legend emphasized a ca. 1816 construction, but architectural features point to a ca. 1830 date, and artifacts are most abundant for this later date as well. It is probable that John Brickett began his occupation at the site in something other than a brick house, and that it was very near to where the brick house was eventually built. A report has been submitted to the U.S. Forest Service, White Mountain National Forest.

### Exhibit

From mid-June through September the exhibit "Garden of the East: Life in Maine, 1604-1713" will be on exhibit at the Old Gaol, at Old York Historical Society, York, Maine. This is a travelling version of the exhibit featured at the York Institute Museum, in Saco in 1994. 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.

### Publication

Emerson W. Baker, et al., eds., *American Beginnings: Exploration, Culture and Cartography in the Land of Norumbega*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995. 448 pages, 7 x 10 in., 99 illustrations and maps (10 in color), \$35.00 cloth. This illustrated collection of essays examines early Native American contact with European explorers, fishermen, and traders in "Norumbega," the coast of northern New England. Contributions by Alaric and Gretchen Faulkner, Faith Harrington, Edwin Churchill, and Emerson Baker all draw heavily on historical archaeology and material culture studies.

## Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

### *Historical Preservation in Connecticut, Volume I, Western Coastal Slope: Overview of Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology and Management Guide* in Preparation for the Connecticut Historical Commission

Archaeological Research Specialists of Meriden, Connecticut has been contracted by the Connecticut Historical Commission (CHC) to author the latest in their series of preservation planning documents entitled *Historical Preservation in Connecticut, Volume I, Western Coastal Slope: Overview of Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological and Management Guide*. For planning purposes, the CHC has divided the state into six geographically based regions, known as historic contexts: Western Coastal Slope; Eastern Uplands; Central Valley; Western Uplands; Eastern Coastal Slope; and the Northwest Highlands. The Western Coastal Slope contains 11 towns: Bridgeport; Darien; Fairfield; Greenwich; Milford; New Canaan; Norwalk; Orange; Stamford; Stratford; and Westport. This volume on archaeology will be the first in a series paralleling those on the history and architecture of each region and will follow the same two-part format: Part 1: Overview of Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology; Part 2: Management Guide.

The target audience for this publication will be local and regional planning and regulatory agencies. Included in Part 1 of this document will be: an introduction to the methodologies, theories and techniques integral to contemporary archaeological research; descriptions of each cultural chronological sequence (pre-8,050 B.C to A.D. 1990); and definitions of archaeological terminology. Included in Part 2 of this document will be: a Property Type Matrix chart which thematically identifies known archaeological resources under each of Connecticut's eight chronological periods; a series of guides which discuss the importance of and techniques for the preservation of local archaeological resources; a discussion of the National Parks Service's National Register of Historic Places program for the designation of significant, federally-recognized historic properties and archaeological sites, as well as a list of those Places in the Western Coastal Slope area.

In Connecticut, current trends towards the preservation of historical and archaeological resources can only be successful if local and regional agencies begin to work more effectively with each other and with the Office of Connecticut State Archaeology and the Connecticut Historical Commission (see Connecticut Public Act 89-368). The identification of at least partially intact historic and prehistoric cultural resources is crucial to the recovery of significant functional, temporal and settlement systems data.

### Huntington House, Scotland

The Connecticut College Department of Anthropology has initiated a multi-year project focusing on the archaeology, history, architecture, restoration, and interpretation of an 18th-century house, its grounds and original 30-acre farmstead. The Huntington House is a National Historic Landmark located in Scotland, Ct. Governor Samuel Huntington (1731-1796) was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his center-chimney, saltbox colonial home is unrestored and virtually pristine. Managed by a Trust, the goal is to restore the house as a museum and working farm, interpreting colonial Connecticut lifeways. During 1995 the

field work will concentrate on site mapping, surface, and sub-surface archaeological testing, and artifact analysis to assess the nature of the surviving deposits. For more information contact Professor Harold Juli, Box 5492, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320 (203) 439-2228.

### **October House, New Fairfield**

Archaeologists Faline Schneiderman-Fox and Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archaeologist, are currently conducting archaeological investigations at the October House site, New Fairfield, Connecticut. The October House was built in 1771 and was occupied by generations of the renowned Barnum family for over 150 years. In 1925 world famous cartographer and book designer Bruce Rogers purchased the house. After his death in the 1950s, the house was abandoned and subsequently razed. Efforts are now being made to develop the site, which prompted residents to address its cultural sensitivity. Through the volunteer efforts of local residents, Western Connecticut State University students, and students from Housatonic Valley Regional High School, investigations have focused on the house perimeter and surrounding farmstead in the hopes of identifying historic features. Limited prehistoric material has also been encountered.

### **Eli Whitney Armory Site**

The New Haven Colony Historical Society and the Historic American Engineering Record sponsored several excavations at the Eli Whitney Armory site in Hamden during the 1970s, under the direction of David Starbuck (then at Yale University). More recently, students in the Archaeological Studies program at Yale carried out excavations in 1980, 1993, and 1994 as part of their course work in field and laboratory methods. They will dig at the site again in the fall of 1995.

Eli Whitney built his armory in 1798, when he took a contract to make 10,000 muskets for the Federal government with power-driven machinery and inexperienced artisans. He achieved national prominence through his efforts to develop methods for manufacturing with interchangeable parts, and for establishing Whitneyville, one of the first industrial villages in the U.S. Excavations have focused on the site of the original armory building and its waterpower system, the forge shop, remains of foundry locations, and the grounds of the 1826 single men's boarding house located across Whitney Avenue from the armory. The excavators have located building foundations and waste dumps, and have recovered artifacts from successive stages of manufacturing at the armory and from domestic life at the boarding houses.

An exhibit of artifacts and maps is open to the public in the Eli Whitney Museum, and the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation now occupies the boarding house. For further information call Bill Brown at the museum, (203) 777-1833.

### **Ogden House, Fairfield**

The Ogden House Archaeological Project is an ongoing land use survey of the property owned and sponsored by the Fairfield Historical Society. The property now includes a ca. 1750 saltbox farmhouse and a small amount of the original farmland that had been given to David Ogden on the event of his marriage to Jane Sturges. The house came into the possession of the Fairfield Historical Society from Lillian Wadsworth in 1974 and has been

maintained as an example of an 18th-century dwelling. Title searches and documentary research was completed as part of the National Register nomination process.

The project, directed by Shirley Paustian, has included lecture programs and workshops on archaeological techniques and methodology, research on various topics, excavations and cataloging. Participants have included approximately 25 adult volunteers from the Historical Society membership and residents of the surrounding communities. Fairfield University students have participated for credit on different phases of the investigation, particularly in cataloging. An exhibit on the Ogden House was held at the Fairfield University Nacelles Library. Local high school students have participated under the sponsorship of the Archaeology Club of Fairfield High and Ed Coffey, a history teacher at the high school.

Entering the third field season, plans are underway to mount an exhibit at the Historical Society. A research design for subsequent investigations is being established.

## **New York State**

Reported by: Lois Feister

### **New State Program: Heritage Corridor**

New York State has designated its first heritage area, the Mohawk Valley. This action joins a national movement toward natural and cultural resource planning as a basis for economic development. Hundreds of other locations throughout the United States are actively pursuing heritage tourism as a viable method to create sustainable economic growth.

The Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor provides a concerted approach to improving the economic climate of the region. It strengthens the historical link between the eastern part of the state and its western areas.

Heritage Corridors are not parks in the traditional sense. They go beyond a focus on particular historic and natural features to the entire setting. The goal is to protect, package, and promote the significant resources of a corridor. A 17-member planning commission has been appointed which will oversee the preparation of a regional management plan. The commission will examine themes, boundaries, and improvements required to promote tourism. They also will oversee early action grants which will be used to support pilot projects. The program is under the overall supervision of the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.

### **New York State Budget Cutbacks**

Cutbacks in New York State government have had a direct effect on archaeological programs. At Peebles Island, headquarters of the Bureau of Historic Sites, two key positions on the historical archaeology staff were lost. The three remaining staff persons will carry on a limited program. At the New York State Museum, hours have been curtailed for visitors, and hours have also been curtailed for use of the State Archives and the State Library. No archaeology positions have been lost in the State Museum, but the future remains uncertain. Due to professors accepting jobs elsewhere, State University teaching positions both at Albany and at Buffalo have been frozen or lost. The future of positions elsewhere remains uncertain.

### **Buffalo's Crossroads Area Excavations**

Hundreds of artifacts dating from the early 1800s have been unearthed in test excavations for a new hockey arena in Buffalo, New York. Artifacts have been found as deeply as 8 feet, just above the area's underlying clay layer. Many leather shoes and boots have been found in the lowest level; above that, household debris forms a fill used to raise the level of the flood-prone lowlands located here along Buffalo Creek. Analysis of this material relating to the early history of Buffalo will provide clues to the city's past and the lives of its early inhabitants. The work is being done under the direction of Dr. Warren Barbour of the University at Buffalo.

### **Lake George Sunken Warship**

The *Land Tortoise*, a 52-foot gunship built in 1758 and located 107 feet below the surface of Lake George, is the newest state Submerged Heritage Preserve. Certified divers will be allowed to visit the historic site, starting in June 1995. However, color photos of the ship have been taken so as to show others a seamless, color-and-light adjusted photo of the vessel. It is hoped that the enlargements of this photo can be transformed into a wooden model that will show the public exactly what the ship looks like. Maps of the Submerged Heritage Preserve and several others in Lake George are available at locations in Lake George Village. For more information, contact the New York State Department for Environmental Conservation.

### **NYAC Receives Preservation Award**

The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC), a group of professional archaeologists, has received one of the 1995 State Preservation Awards from the New York State Preservation League in recognition of the development of the statewide Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and Curation of Archaeological Collections. The awards ceremony was held April 19 in Buffalo.

In addition, the State Historic Preservation Review Board passed a motion recommending that the State adopt these same standards. Final approval must be given by the new commissioner, Bernadette Castro. The Review Board's decision was unanimous.

The new Standards were written by NYAC's Standards Committee and involved the input of all NYAC members.

### **Rochester Museum & Science Center Projects**

The Cultural Resource Survey Program of the Rochester Museum & Science Center's Research Division has been undertaking Phase 1 and 2 work in connection with the preparation of a dEIS for Akzo Novel Salt Inc.'s new 120-acre mining facility in Livingston County. To date, 17 sites have been tested and evaluated. The historic sites range from the late 18th to mid-20th centuries. Most appear to be contemporaneous with the Williamsburg site, a village inhabited from 1793 to 1815. Phase 3 work at Williamsburg and an as-yet undetermined number of other sites within the project area will be undertaken this summer.

### **New York State Museum Presentations**

Physical anthropologist Brenda Baker of the New York State

Museum, along with Maria Liston of Adirondack Community College, presented posters at the annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists in Oakland, California. The posters were entitled "Infection in Eighteenth Century Military Remains at Ft. William Henry" and "Trauma in Eighteenth Century Military Remains at Ft. William Henry." They also won the SAA award for best poster at the annual Society for American Archaeology meetings in Minneapolis. This poster was entitled "War is Hell: Eighteenth Century Military Remains at Ft. William Henry." All of these posters were based on analysis being carried out by Baker and Liston on burials recently removed from the fort grounds.

### **David Starbuck Honored**

At the annual meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association, our CNEHA newsletter editor was elected Fellow. This honor is given periodically by the state-wide organization of professional and avocational archaeologists. In order to be elected Fellow, the candidate has to be nominated by a member of a Chapter of the organization and has to have publications recognized by the profession as significant contributions to the field. Only recently has Historical Archaeology been included in the awards process, and Starbuck joins CNEHA members Paul Huey, Lois Feister, and Ed Lenik on the Fellows committee. This committee is responsible for choosing recipients of this award and others.

## **New Jersey**

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

### **Cornelius Low House, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County**

In the fall of 1994, in connection with proposed landscaping improvements, Hunter Research Inc., under contract to Ford, Farewell, Mills and Gatsch, Architects, for the Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission, conducted a program of archaeological assessment of several locations on the Low House property. The house, built in 1740-41, is the only standing building from the 18th-century commercial community of Raritan Landing. The area west of the house proved to be considerably disturbed, with little surviving evidence for the 18th-century kitchen. A unit adjacent to the western part of the north wall of the house located the well and embrasure of a window previously identified only from interior structural evidence; this window appears to be a later insertion. Shovel testing and two units excavated south and east of the house indicated that, while there was deep fill to the south of the house, to the east this fill covered well-preserved 18th-century ground surfaces, the earliest probably dating from before 1760, and therefore contemporary with the construction and use of the house by Cornelius Low. Ceramic evidence from a pre-1775 deposit hint that refined wares were not extensively used initially, but that the situation was reversed once creamware became available. Noteworthy finds from the excavations include a piece from an uncommon opaque glass vessel of English manufacture and a regimental button from the Third Battalion, British Coldstream Guards, a reminder of the Revolutionary War activity at the Landing.

### **William Trent House, City of Trenton, Mercer County**

In the winter of 1995, in connection with proposed maintenance work, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to Ford, Farewell, Mills and Gatsch, Architects, for the City of Trenton, conducted archaeological investigations and historical research in connection with the Trent House tunnel. The house was built in 1719 by William Trent, the founder of Trenton. Tradition has it that the tunnel, which today links the Trent House and its associated Carriage House, originally extended all the way to the Delaware River, providing access to the loading docks Trent owned on the river. However, archaeological, architectural and historical evidence indicate that the tunnel was constructed about 1934 during a Works Progress Administration (WPA) restoration of the house. While this finding does not negate historic interest in the tunnel, it does mean that any association with William Trent, the Revolution, or the Underground Railroad, must be discarded. The discovery of a deep historic loam deposit containing 18th-century artifacts suggests that landscaping features shown on 18th-century maps may survive archaeologically. Extensive finds of prehistoric artifacts, dating from the Late Archaic to Woodland, were also recovered at the site, and are of sufficient density to indicate that a densely occupied site is located on the property.

### **Mannington Creek Redware Kiln and Mannington Hill Blacksmith Shop, Mannington, Salem County**

In the fall and winter of 1994, in connection with a proposed bridge replacement, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to STV/Sanders and Thomas for the New Jersey Department of Transportation, conducted a program of archaeological data recovery of a mid to late 18th-century redware kiln and early 19th-century blacksmith shop. Excavation of the kiln, which appears to be a short-term kiln site, uncovered redware wasters and kiln furniture. The kiln remains were clearly stratified with a layer of ash and charcoal overlaid by kiln shelves, which in turn were covered with brick. Although documentary evidence indicates that the property was owned by a brickmaster, Jonathan Woodnut, at the time of the kiln's use, it is not yet certain if he was the potter who used this kiln. The blacksmith shop excavations exposed remains of the forge, anvil post and post hole and recovered many nails and metal objects, including horseshoes, kettles, and tools manufactured at the site.

### **Sheffield Farm House Site, Mahwah, Bergen County**

In June 1994, data recovery excavations were conducted at the Sheffield Farm House Site in Mahwah, Bergen County, New Jersey, in advance of the planned demolition of this structure which was built around 1825. The basic objective of this archaeological investigation was to search for evidence of an earlier 18th-century structure, the Arie Laroe House, which, reportedly, once stood somewhere in the vicinity of this newer structure. Edward J. Lenik of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants of Butler, New Jersey, directed the project. Funding for the project was provided by the Mahwah Historic Preservation Commission, the Mahwah Historical Society and Temple Beth Haverim, as well as private donors. Eight days of excavation were devoted to this project with a professional field crew of three persons and numerous volunteers from the Mahwah Historic Preservation Commission, the Mahwah Historical Society and the

Archaeological Society of New Jersey. The Principal Investigator conducted a brief archaeological orientation and training session prior to the start of the excavations.

The archaeological excavations at the site resulted in the discovery of a buried stone foundation located immediately to the northeast of the then-standing Sheffield Farm House. This buried foundation was thirty-five feet in length, two feet wide and sixteen inches high. It consisted of cut stone blocks with cobblestone fill, and large, flat capstones at the two exposed corners. The full extent of this structure could not be determined as it extended to, or under, the standing house. The presence of brick, mortar, glazed brick fragments, burned soil, ash and charcoal near the center of the exposed foundation suggested that a hearth or chimney was once present in this location.

Analysis of the architectural data, stratigraphy and artifacts led to the conclusion that the buried foundation was that of the Arie Laroe House, which was built in the late 18th century and was occupied through the early 19th century. The data indicated that the stone foundation was modest both in scale and in its ability to support much weight. We infer that the building on this site was of frame construction and modest in size, not exceeding one and a half stories in height. The artifactual and stratigraphic data indicate that the buried stone foundation dated to the late 18th century. Analysis of the large number of domestic and household class of artifacts recovered supports the conclusion that the foundation was that of a dwelling built and occupied from the late 18th century to the early 19th century.

Artifacts of Native American origin were also recovered from the site. Analysis of these items indicates that the site was occupied by prehistoric Indians intermittently from the Late Archaic period to Late Woodland times (ca. 3000 BC to 1600 AD). The site was a short term, limited function site utilized by small groups of Late Archaic and Woodland Period hunters as a campsite for the purpose of procuring a variety of resources readily available nearby. The artifacts recovered indicate that small scale procurement and processing of subsistence resources took place along with toolmaking and repair.

The Sheffield Farm House was demolished at the conclusion of the archaeological excavations.

### **River Vale Hillock/Haring Cemetery Site, River Vale, Bergen County**

In the fall of 1992, archaeologists from Historic Conservation & Interpretation, Inc. (HCI), under contract to the County of Bergen, Department of Parks, Division of Cultural and Historic Affairs, conducted an investigation of the River Vale Hillock Site. Located next to the small 18th- and 19th-century Haring Cemetery, at the time of the investigation the site was known to contain a single unmarked vertical tombstone. The site is less than half a mile from the Baylor Massacre Burial County Historic Site, where the remains of six Revolutionary War American soldiers were excavated in 1967. At the start of the 1992 investigations there was no documentation of burials on the hillock, although local oral tradition held that local youths had found skeletal material there in the late 1960s.

Following a training session for local volunteers, the fieldwork began with a thorough clearing and raking of the site. A second tombstone, snapped at the base, was discovered midway between the Haring Cemetery and the gravestone on the hillock. The body of a child, age 8 to 11, was found to the west of the snapped stone.

The body of an adult was found to the east of the standing stone. This burial had been disturbed, and modern trash was mixed with cut coffin nails. Interviews with local residents confirmed that teenagers had exposed this burial in the 1960s and had placed the vertical stone to mark the grave.

The final report, issued in 1993, summarized the available information concerning the burial locations and practices of the local Dutch-American families and evaluated the site, incorporating the historical and archaeological information. It concluded that the hillock is likely the oldest part of the Haring Cemetery, which is much larger than previously thought. It is considered unlikely that it contains the graves of American soldiers killed in the Baylor Massacre.

The River Vale Hillock Site will be preserved and protected. This research will hopefully inspire additional historical research leading to a better understanding of burial customs in northern New Jersey and southern New York. Two other products of this work are worth mentioning. There is now a group of trained volunteers available to aid the research of archaeologists working in Bergen County. With assistance from local educators, HCI also produced a scripted slide lecture on the investigations, geared towards a fourth grade audience. The slide talk is available through Bergen County Division of Cultural Affairs.

## Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### St. Mary's City

The Research Department of Historic St. Mary's City is continuing work on creating the corpus of knowledge necessary for reconstruction of the 1660s Brick Chapel at Maryland's first capital. In conjunction with Carl Lounsbury from Colonial Williamsburg and Father Thomas Lucas of the Society of Jesus, Henry Miller, Timothy Riordan, and Silas Hurry are studying the archaeologically derived architectural detail and the assembling and analyzing data concerning historical analogies. Much of the recent work has moved beyond the scant evidence concerning this particular building, towards a broader study of influence and inspiration which led to the construction of this apparently very advanced structure. Details such as special fenestral brick, imported building stone, and the use of brick in an otherwise impermanent architectural milieu, clearly point to this as being a special building. Examination of contemporary building contracts and specifications are creating a strong impression of Baroque, Continental influences in early major public buildings in Maryland. These details, along with Father Lucas' research in Europe, and earlier research by Lounsbury in England will be blended to provide the detail necessary to create a defensible plan for reconstruction of this unique building as a centerpiece exhibit for Historic St. Mary's City.

### Baltimore City - Center for Urban Archaeology

On May 24, the Baltimore City Life Museums unveiled a new exhibit in the Shot Tower Metro Station which literally unearths the history of the area surrounding the new subway station. The exhibit is displayed on the mezzanine level of the station which is located at the corner of Baltimore and Front Streets.

The new exhibit features artifacts uncovered by archaeologists with the museum's Center for Urban Archaeology. Excavations were conducted at the intersection of Baltimore and President streets between 1988 and 1989.

The archaeology exhibit will provide subway riders with an historical look into the neighborhood near the Shot Tower Metro stop, which was home to one of early Baltimore's largest markets. Before becoming a thriving city market in the late 18th century, Marsh Market, as it was known, was mostly swamp land. By the mid-19th century, Marsh Market had grown to extend three blocks—from Baltimore Street, where the Brokerage now stands, south to Pratt Street.

Artifacts in the exhibit came from privies—owned by the Diffenderfer family, early Baltimore merchants—which were shared by a china shop, bakery and grocery store throughout the 19th century. Each of these businesses represents a different period of the market's history in the exhibit: 1800, 1850 and 1900. One of the more interesting objects on display will be a syringe, ca. 1800-20, used to clean wounds, believed to have been used by Dr. Michael Diffenderfer, one of the earliest graduates of the nearby University of Maryland Medical School. Also on display will be a ceramic U-Needa cracker pitcher singed by the Great 1904 Fire and a sparking lamp from the mid-19th century, which carries a humorous history. Supposedly the lamp was used by parents of young lovers who were allowed to court alone in the parlor. What parents knew but lovers didn't was that the lamp contained enough oil to burn for only 15 minutes.

For two weeks in late December, archaeologists from the Baltimore City Life Museums' Center for Urban Archaeology (CUA) excavated on top of Federal Hill in hopes of finding clues to a Civil War fort and an early 19th-century bowling alley and tavern.

Three CUA archaeologists searched for evidence of an earthen fortress which had been built by Union troops during the Civil War. The archaeologists, led by Melanie Collier, project archaeologist, dug one-foot-by-one-foot shovel test pits which they hoped would yield artifacts and structural remains from the fort. Union troops erected ramparts, bastions and barracks atop Fort Federal Hill, as it was known, during their brief occupation of Baltimore between 1861 and 1865.

The team also checked the top of the hill overlooking Baltimore's Inner Harbor for foundations and structural remains of a bowling alley, tavern, carriage house and stable that date back to the early 1800s. They also looked for evidence of an observatory and flag-staff which was built in 1797. Flags flown from these staffs told local merchants when their ships were sailing into the harbor with their cargo.

Louise Akerson, project manager and director of the CUA, says that the Federal Hill project is a first. "To the best of my knowledge, no archaeological excavation has been conducted on the hill-top." Although no previous excavations have been done at this site, she adds that old photographs and maps have verified the existence of these buildings.

The CUA is no stranger to Federal Hill. In 1992 the archaeologists for the Baltimore City Life Museums searched archives to verify the existence of mythological sand tunnels. Channels had been dug into Federal Hill during the late 18th and early 19th centuries as Baltimoreans mined sand and clay to make glassware, pottery and bricks.

The CUA was hired to conduct these excavations by Baltimore's Department of Recreation & Parks. Results of the exploration will be incorporated in a future issue of the CNEHA Newsletter.

## Baltimore City

Archival research and archaeological field evaluation were conducted in Baltimore City to determine the effect on cultural resources of an ISTEAsupported property acquisition proposed by the Baltimore Museum of Industry. The proposed project includes a pavilion, a parking lot, a pier, and other facilities. Maryland Historical Trust underwater archaeologist Bruce Thompson and State Highway Administration archaeologist Richard Ervin carried out the investigation.

Archival research indicated that the property had been filled in the early 20th century. Because the proposed construction involved only limited subsurface disturbance for the footers of the pavilion and utility trenches, it was considered to have little or no potential to effect significant terrestrial archaeological resources. However, the investigation identified one of several partially submerged vessels located along the property's waterfront as the hull of the *Governor Robert M. McLane*, a 19th-century steam-powered vessel that served as the flagship of the Maryland State Fishery Force for nearly 50 years. *In situ* preservation of the remains of this vessel was recommended given its significant contribution to Maryland history.

## Cecil County

Archaeological investigations were recently carried out by the Maryland State Highway Administration at the Principio Furnace, which dates to 1718. Principio was the first producing blast furnace in the Chesapeake region, and one of the first in North America. The remains of the third furnace (constructed in 1836) still exist on the property, together with numerous ancillary structures including the company office, Ironmaster's house, carriage house, sawmill, machine shop, blacksmith, wheelwright shop, charcoal burner, charcoal wagon shed, and tenant houses.

The archaeological investigation was necessitated by plans to replace a 1920 concrete arch bridge on Old Philadelphia Road. The investigation recommended that a water conduit that powered the furnace bellows be avoided during construction. However, several surprises awaited the archaeologists. Removal of the existing concrete abutments revealed the 19th-century stone bridge abutments within, a construction method that may have allowed maintenance of traffic during construction. Means of preserving the Principio District for the future are being explored.

## Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

### William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

During the summer of 1994, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted Phase III data recovery on numerous 18th- and 19th-century features to be impacted by the installation of a new sewer system on the campus of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Features fully or partially excavated included a mid- to late 18th-century bricklined domestic cellar with a brick-bat floor, a late 18th/early 19th-century bricklined warehouse cellar, a mid- to late 18th-century root cellar, postholes, boundary ditches, and trash pits. The excavations, directed by Staff Archaeologist Kenneth Stuck, occurred within the boundaries of the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, a National

Register of Historic Places site, and provided new information on the settlement pattern and history of 18th-century Gloucester Town, settled in 1682.

Staff members from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted Phase III data recovery at site 44GL356 in Gloucester County, Virginia, in November 1994. Portions of this site were located within the proposed corridor for a storm sewer associated with the Route 17 Coleman Bridge Project during construction monitoring by WMCAR. The study, directed by Project Archaeologist Thomas F. Higgins, III, indicates that site 44GL358 was a Civil War winter camp occupied by Federal soldiers during the period 1862-1865, and sheds light on daily camp life through analysis of the soldiers' material culture, structural data, and historical information. The type of tent and heating system used suggests an early occupation, perhaps the winter of 1862. The enlisted men lived in palisade-walled Sibley tents or "Bell Tents," while their officers lived in sunken log huts. Inside some of the tents, soldiers built brick-lined furnaces to augment tent stoves and/or fireplaces. This type of heating system, referred to as a "California furnace," was used by some Massachusetts troops, and probably other troops as well, early in the war (Lord 1977:264). This unique feature coupled with coins, regimental buttons and other artifacts found on the site indicates that soldiers belonging to either Massachusetts or Upstate New York units were part of the Gloucester Point garrison. The status of the soldiers' health and sanitation practices, as gleaned from the data, indicates that an attempt was made to minimize the spread of disease. The layout of the camp probably incorporated the plan of 18th-century Gloucester Town, making use of existing roads and other features. In addition, the data suggests that the camp was organized with some concern for the health and safety of the troops as well as maintaining social/spatial distance between officers and enlisted men.

In January 1995, data recovery fieldwork directed by Dr. Jane Peterson was completed at an early 20th-century African-American tenant farm site in the City of Radford, Virginia. Documentary and archaeological data agree that the site was occupied for a relatively short period, from about 1903-1933, by various members of a single family group. The brief temporal span, known ethnic affiliation, and relative wealth of documentary evidence combined to provide an excellent interpretative basis. Research results document an unexpectedly diverse economic sphere, with participation in local and non-local markets, and can be broadly compared to the emergent tenant farm literature across the southeastern United States. This work provided a number of insights about the economic and social transitions made by local, indigenous populations in adapting to an increasingly industrialized and consumption-based world.

In January 1995, the Center conducted an archaeological investigation of an early 20th-century wood stave water pipeline in Hopewell, Virginia. Staff Archaeologist Kenneth Stuck excavated two trenches to evaluate the integrity of the wood stave line. In one trench, the pipeline had deteriorated or was removed, leaving only a few pieces of wood stave in situ. The second trench revealed the wood staves had completely decayed, leaving only a shell of metal banding that wrapped the pipe. While the recovery of an intact section of the pipeline was not possible, the historic context of wood stave pipelines developed for this project has provided a solid basis for future research into these intriguing artifacts of technology.

Comprehensive archaeological survey of Jamestown Island is ongoing and should be completed by spring. Thirty new sites have

been recorded after survey of approximately two-thirds of the well-drained upland ridges. Most of the historic period sites have 17th-century components that tend to date after the first quarter of the century. Notable among these are small farmsteads and the large brick dwelling of Richard Kingsmill. Eighteenth- and 19th-century sites also occur on the island. Prominent among the 18th-century sites is the plantation seat of Edward Travis. Most conspicuous among the later sites are several earthen, Civil War forts. Recorded along with artifact scatters are "non-site" features such as berms and ditches, field ridges, and vegetation changes related to shifting land use. Ultimately, a sophisticated reconstruction of land use patterns beyond the original townsite will emerge. This survey is part of an archaeological assessment of Jamestown Island sponsored by the National Park Service, and conducted by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the College of William and Mary. The survey is directed by Dennis B. Blanton, and fieldwork is supervised by Patty Kandle.

The Center has also been busy with architectural projects across the state. During September and October 1994, the Trammel Mining Camp was documented during a HABS level project for the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) Bristol District. The proposed reconstruction of Route 63, a narrow two-lane road in Dickenson County in southwest Virginia impacted a portion of the mining camp called Middle Camp. Two weeks were spent in the field documenting the nine single family dwellings that were built ca. 1918 for the miners. Final drawings of site plans of Trammel and Middle Camp, and two representative houses, and photographic documentation will be submitted to the Historic American Buildings Survey division of the National Park Service.

During November and December, the Center completed two Phase II evaluation projects in rural Wythe County for the VDOT Bristol District Office. The Grubb-Kegley Farm (98-201) is a large vernacular farmstead along Reed Creek in the Roanoke River Valley. This agricultural complex has some German antecedents and contains buildings from two periods: the 1847 two-story log Grubb House with a stone springhouse, log smokehouse, hoghouse, corner crib, and frame barn; and the 1875 Kegley I-house. The Sanders Farm (98-192), which includes the two-story brick 1880 Gothic Revival/Italianate Sanders House, was built on an earlier farmstead that may date to the 1790s. Surviving from this period is the site of a stone and log structure, and a stone springhouse. This working farm fronts the New River near the 1931 Jackson Ferry Bridge, which VDOT plans on replacing.

The Center is currently conducting a Phase II evaluation on a structure in the southern agricultural section of the City of Chesapeake. This two-story frame dwelling is a ca. 1850 Greek Revival plantation house that is associated with the growth of the prosperous Dismal Swamp Canal during the 1840s. Although located near the growing urban center of Hampton Roads, this house remains surrounded by a 1000-acre soybean and corn farm where the cadence of rural life endures.

### **Lee County, Virginia**

Phase III Data Recovery of Sites 44LE121 and 44LE129 in southwest Virginia near the Cumberland Gap was conducted from June to August 1993 by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. William H. Reid served as the principal investigator for the project. Funding was provided by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT).

Excavations at both sites produced approximately 9000 artifacts;

floral, pollen, and blood residue samples; a number of Pit-type features; and numerous postmolds. The data recovery at Site 44LE129, where only a small portion of the site lay in the right-of-way, yielded relatively little evidence of an intact archaeological context. However, at Site 44LE121 twelve archaeological features and a large number of postmolds were identified. Four of the features, including one identified during earlier testing, were determined to be prehistoric in origin. The remaining eight contained historic materials. The remains of one structure, identified from the postmold pattern, was also uncovered.

Radiocarbon dating of a charcoal sample taken from one of the postmolds forming part of the structure provided a date of 1420  $\pm$ 80 AD (Beta-6/654), indicating a Late Woodland or Mississippian occupation. One of the prehistoric features, the possible remains of a hearth, was also located within the structure, suggesting that it is probably associated with the same occupation.

The remaining prehistoric features at Site 44LE121 were generally circular or roughly oval pits with steeply sloping walls. Based on their size and shape, they appear to be storage pits, later filled with refuse. All contained limestone-tempered Long Branch fabric-marked pottery, an Early Woodland ware; tools manufactured from locally available chert; and wood charcoal. Radiocarbon dates of 170  $\pm$ 60 (Beta-57718), 170  $\pm$ 90 BC (Beta-67648), and 260  $\pm$ 80 BC (Beta-67651), were obtained from the wood charcoal. Based on the regional chronology for eastern Tennessee, these dates suggest a late Early Woodland occupation. Also recovered from the pit-type feature producing the radiocarbon date of 260  $\pm$ 80 BC were several sherds of clay/grog tempered plain/smoothed pottery with a light to dark gray exterior. This ware appears to be previously unknown in this portion of Virginia during this time period.

The analysis of pollen and blood residue samples and the faunal assemblage was generally inconclusive. Analysis of flotation botanical samples from the three features, however, documented the use of a number of cultigens and wild plant foods at Site 44LE121. Among the cultigens identified were chenopod, erect knotweed, sunflower, and marshelder. Also well represented in the assemblage were grape, sumac, and persimmon seeds along with black walnut, hickory, and acorns. A large sample of squash was also identified.

The contents of the historic features at Site 44LE122, which included a possible cellar pit as well as trash pits, suggest a relatively short-term Euro-American domestic occupation dating to the late 18th - early 19th century. This occupation would have been relatively early for this portion of Virginia and may have been associated with the early use of the Wilderness Road which passed through the Gap.

### **Mount Vernon Ladies' Association**

The Mount Vernon Archaeology Department was upgraded to the Department of Restoration last July. Dennis J. Pogue assumed the duties of Director of Restoration responsible for archaeology, architectural conservation, and restoration. Esther C. White is directing the archaeology component. The department excavated three different sites this year. The summer's work was assisted by the L. J. and Mary Skaggs Foundation sponsored field school, the Archeological Society of Virginia's annual field school and volunteers. The excavations were supervised by Todd Bonshire, Curt Breckenridge, Elizabeth Alexander, and Lisa Plumley.

Dung Repository: This was the major excavation in 1994, completing the second season of work at the site of a dung repository,

or stercorary. More of the footprint of the building was revealed. Constructed in 1787 and standing until the mid-19th century, the outbuilding was the receptacle for manure and other organic matter. The resulting fertilizer was then spread on the gardens, orchard, and fields.

The structure consisted of a recessed, cobblestone-paved pit covered by a wooden structure supported by hole-set posts with brick walls at the gable ends. Evidence of these postholes was revealed last summer along the south wall of the building. This summer's work uncovered all of the cobblestone floor and the western brick wall of the building. The repository adjoined a Ha-Ha wall that included an adjacent ditch on its east end; the west end abuts a lane. It is hypothesized the brick work along both these gable ends provided a barrier between the recessed floor and these two features — without the brick work the usefulness of the subterranean pit to mix and cure manure would be compromised. Documentary research about composting is ongoing. A depiction of a similar structure appears in an 1808 publication, "Remarks on the Plan of a Stercorary," in *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, by Richard Peters, a friend and correspondent of George Washington. The published plan is quite similar to the excavated repository at Mount Vernon. As described by Peters, the structure is open on all sides, with a shingle roof supported by posts. Peters' plan calls for posts set on a brick foundation, while the Mount Vernon example appears to have ground-set posts along at least one side.

The excavation will be completed early this summer. Archaeological and documentary research about the building confirm its existence in 1799 — the year Mount Vernon interprets. The practice of composting and fertilizing mesh well with a new research impetus at Mount Vernon focusing on agriculture. Current plans call for restoring this important and unique farm building in time for the 200th anniversary of George Washington's death in 1999.

Perimeter Drain: Testing began last fall in preparation for installing a perimeter drain around George and Martha Washington's home. The drain will stop water from seeping into the basement of the mansion. Two test units, 20 x 5 feet, were opened on the north and west sides of the house.

In the northern unit a brick drain was revealed running adjacent to the foundation, ending at a point directly below the original location of the downspout leading from the roof, and descending

and finally turning to enter the basement just east of the bulkhead entrance. This indicates that the roof downspout originally led into a subterranean system of drains, diverting the roof water into interior, sub-floor drains. Portions of those drains have been found during archaeological excavations carried out in the basement over the last five years. This is an unusual condition and sheds considerable light on the operation of the entire mansion drainage system.

The western unit is located adjacent to the stone stoop at the building's northwest corner. This unit uncovered structural differences in the brick footings for the stoop. Documentary evidence indicates that the stoop was built in two phases, ca. 1776 and 1781. Distinct differences in the brick and mortar comprising the foundation reflect the two building episodes. The footing for the steps at the south end of the stoop also was found to overlie a layer of brick that extends beyond the unit to the south. This suggests the existence of a skirt of brick paving associated with all three doorways to the mansion, and that it is an original 18th-century feature.

South Grove Trash Midden: Processing of the artifacts from the multi-year excavation of a kitchen midden (ca. 1760-1775) south of the mansion house was completed this winter. The collections is highlighted by 920 sherds of colonoware comprising 26 vessels. The vessels are all bowls with rim diameters ranging from 5.5 inches to 11.5 inches. In addition, the assemblage contains large numbers of Chinese export porcelain (1357 sherds), white salt glaze stoneware (953 sherds), and tin-glazed earthenware (1244 sherds). Analysis of the assemblage is ongoing.

The artifacts from this site will be the focus of a new exhibit about archaeology opening in May. Located in the Museum Annex, the new archaeological and restoration exhibit will examine 18th-century life at Mount Vernon through comparison of assemblages from the South Grove and the House for Families slave quarter. A secondary focus of the exhibit will focus on the study of trash and what archaeologists can learn from an excavation in a dump.

The final months of excavation at the site focused on the testing of a late Archaic component below the Washington-era deposits. A 10 x 10-foot unit was excavated on the eastern edge of the site. This unit uncovered projectile points, steatite, and numerous quartz and rhyolite lithics. This material is being analyzed separately by Elizabeth Alexander.

## Application for Membership

### The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Make checks payable to CNEHA / Etablir les cheques a l'ordre du: CNEHA

#### Rates

	U.S.	CDN
___ Individual/ordinaire	\$20.00	\$23.00
___ Student/etudiant	\$12.00	\$13.00
___ Joint*/conjoint*	\$25.00	\$28.75
___ Fellow**/Associe**	\$35.00	\$40.00
___ Life/a vie	\$500.00	\$575.00
___ Business/entreprise	\$40.00	\$46.00
___ Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucraif	\$30.00	\$35.50

\*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deux personnes de la meme adresse postale. Elles ne reçoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

\*\*For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'intéressent hautement à l'archéologie historique du Nord-est américain et qui veulent aider à soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus élevée.

# Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

## NEWSLETTER

October 1995

NUMBER 32

UPDATE—  
*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

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Reported by: Ann-Eliza H. Lewis, Associate Editor

Publication is the backbone of our discipline. It is the best way to share data and to begin dialogs about the interpretations of the topics we study. It is often difficult to find venues in which to publish longer studies, however. With this in mind, CNEHA is pleased to announce the creation of a series of occasional papers dedicated to publishing monograph-length studies. These longer volumes will be sent to CNEHA members as part of their regular subscription to *Northeast Historical Archaeology* at no additional charge. They will not be published on a regular basis, but only when we receive a significant work.

Dr. Lorinda B.R. Goodwin has been appointed to oversee this new series. Details regarding subject matter and publication guidelines will be available soon. We are currently soliciting manuscripts for review. All suitable monographs will be peer reviewed for publication by CNEHA. Manuscripts or inquiries should be sent to Lorinda at the editorial offices.

In other news, we are currently working on Volume 24, for 1995, and hope to have it completed within the next few months. As always, to achieve this goal and the greater one of publishing NHA in the calendar year for which it is intended, we need to continue to receive manuscripts. A number of great studies were presented at the annual meeting at Louisbourg, and I hope that some of you will make the effort to work up these presentations into publishable manuscripts. If you would like to receive a copy of the journal's Guidelines for Contributors, please contact me. The Guidelines are also published at the end of most issues of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. Inquiries regarding the journal may be sent to me via email as well as the traditional routes. My address is ael@crsa.bu.edu.

### CNEHA MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Reported by: Sara F. Mascia, Vice Chair

STOP! Don't skip this important CNEHA membership report. Since 1992 the Council's membership has remained steady between 335-344 members! Our renewal rate this year was very rapid with 230 of the present membership of 341 returning their forms by March 1st.

The most recent annual meeting at the Fortress of Louisbourg offered our membership a unique opportunity to explore Nova Scotia and share information about current research. The diverse number of papers presented is testimony to the commitment of this

#### COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet  
 Newsletter Editor:  
 David Starbuck  
 P.O. Box 147  
 Fort Edward, New York 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 Ann-Eliza Lewis, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

organization to the dissemination of knowledge regarding new and continued studies in the field of historical archaeology.

Although this membership report indicates that the number of members is holding steady, in order to provide the membership with the same benefits each year (annual meeting, journal, and newsletter), and to fulfill our goal of promoting historical archaeology in the Northeast, I would like to encourage all of our members to introduce CNEHA to colleagues in archaeology and related fields. In addition, as Vice Chair, one of my goals is to encourage more student participation in our organization. Please help to increase the membership and offer to others CNEHA's benefits at our current low rate.

Next month, your membership/renewal forms will be arriving in the mail. Perhaps you could make a copy to give to a friend. Don't forget that by renewing as soon as possible, you will enable us to put your dues to work providing members with our journals, newsletters, and our 1996 annual meeting. Please consider once again becoming a FELLOW and helping to ensure the Council's growth and commitment to historical archaeology.

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

We are still making plans to include a complete CNEHA membership list (with addresses) in an upcoming issue of the Newsletter, but we have decided to delay this slightly because the computerized listing is about to move to a new home. For many years now, Lois Feister (New York State Bureau of Historic Sites) has maintained our membership files and generated all names & addresses for CNEHA mailings. This has required a great deal of time, and she has done an incredible job!! However, she is now in the process of passing on the torch to Ann-Eliza Lewis who will soon be maintaining the membership list at Boston University. Once the changeover to new software is completed, we will definitely be including the listing with a future mailing.

As always, please send copy for the next CNEHA Newsletter to the appropriate provincial or state editor as listed below:

### 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 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: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

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: 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.

## MINUTES COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

OCTOBER 23, 1994 RAMADA INN,  
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

Chairman Pierre Beaudet called the business meeting to order at 8:11 a.m. and welcomed the assembled group to Williamsburg.

1. Pierre Beaudet called for corrections to and approval of the minutes of the  
1993 ABM minutes.  
Moved by: Diana Wall  
Seconded by: Susan Henry  
Carried

### OLD BUSINESS:

### STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS:

### 2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Reported by Pierre Beaudet, there are currently 350 individual memberships, close to 40 at the Fellow level. PB expressed his

appreciation to those individuals who renewed at the Fellow level. Institutional memberships stand at 19. Rebecca Yamin will be working hard at encouraging new institutional memberships.

Acceptance of Membership Report Moved by: Barbara Heath  
Seconded by: Mark Wittkofski  
Carried

### 3. TREASURER'S REPORT:

Reported by Susan Henry who presented an Interim Report to the membership.

Acceptance of Treasurer's report Moved by: Faith Harrington  
Seconded by: Lysbeth Acuff  
Carried

### 4. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT:

Reported by David Starbuck. Two newsletters have been received by members over the past year. Lots of copy in for the next issue. Mentioned new features such as the Curatorial Column by Lysbeth Acuff.

Acceptance of Newsletter Editor's report Moved by: Mary Beaudry  
Seconded by: Monique Elie  
Carried

### 5. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT:

Reported by Lorinda Goodwin. The Salwen volume should be mailed to members very soon, with the next volume, V. 23, sometime in 1995. Encouraged members to take back issue order forms with them to circulate.

Acceptance of Journal Editor's report Moved by: Monique Elie  
Seconded by: Karen Beschere Metheny  
Carried

### 6. CONFERENCE REPORTS:

1994 Conference: Williamsburg, VA (Reported by Julia King)  
250 Registered, approximately 30 volunteers. Seven workshops, 50 papers, 2 receptions. Twenty-five new memberships. JK extended her appreciation to Drake Patten and Colonial Williamsburg for the 150 free passes.

1995 Conference: Fortress of Louisbourg (Reported by Andree Crepeau) Poster unveiled during the 1994 conference. Hoping for 120 participants. The conference hotel will be in Sydney and there will be a shuttle bus service to Louisbourg. Similar format: workshops on Friday, Sessions on Saturday and Sunday morning. Charles Burke is the Program Chair. Special Tours are being arranged of the area and the collections. A total of \$5,700.00 in support of the conference has been raised.

1996 Conference Location: Albany, New York. David Starbuck reported on the plans for the conference. Noted various plans regarding a banquet, tours, etc.

### 7. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS REPORT:

Reported by Barbara Heath who noted that last year she had hoped to be able to speed up the Elections process. By mid-July ballots were sent out.

Slate of officers: 6 Nominees

Result of Election: 5 Elected

A total of 77 ballots were returned. The new Board members are:

David Starbuck  
Lysbeth Acuff  
Karen Beschere Metheny  
Sara Mascia  
Elizabeth Pena

Next year, the Nominations and Elections process will be handled by Lysbeth Acuff.

### 8. RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS:

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

Whereas John Seidel has served the Council as a Board Member and as Executive Vice Chair,

Whereas Monique Elie has ably performed her duties as the Coordinator of Memberships for Canada,

Whereas Mary Beaudry has served the Council as a Board Member,

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

Motion presented by: Karen Beschere Metheny  
Moved by: Susan Henry  
Seconded by: Diana Wall  
Carried

### 9. ELECTIONS OF EXECUTIVE:

Pierre Beaudet noted the vacancy of an Executive position on the Board, that of Executive Vice-Chair.

Motion: Approval of Nomination of Sara Mascia as the new Executive Vice-Chair

Moved by: Barbara Heath  
Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin  
Carried

### 10. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CNEHA ORGANIZERS:

Whereas Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research and the College of William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research and Department of Archaeology, with the help of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Council of Virginia Archaeologists, and the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, have graciously hosted the 1994 Annual Meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and,

Whereas, conference co-chairs Julia King and Drake Patten and local arrangements chair, Marley Brown, along with Charity

Baker, Ann Crossman Berry, Ed Chaney, Elaine Davis, Susannah Dean, Jackie Denmon, Roselle Henn, Bill Kelso, Don Linebaugh, Kate Meatyard, Paul Schuster, Diana Wall, and volunteers from the Anthropology Club at William and Mary and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Virginia have all worked devotedly to make this meeting a great success, and

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

Whereas, the opportunity to tour Colonial Williamsburg was greatly appreciated, and

Whereas, receptions at Jamestown, the Wren building, and the colonial banquet at Williamsburg's Shield Tavern were 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.

Motion presented by: Elizabeth Pena

Moved by: Lois Feister

Seconded by: Paula Zitzler

Carried

#### 11. NEW BUSINESS:

None

Motion to adjourn moved by Lysbeth Acuff and seconded by Karen Beschere Metheny. The meeting was adjourned at 8:36 a.m.

Respectfully submitted, Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

## UPCOMING SEMINARS AND PROGRAMS

### Seminars for Cultural Resource Managers

The National Preservation Institute announces a series of professional development seminars for managers responsible for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of our historic, archaeological, and cultural resources. These one- and two-day seminars bring distinguished faculty to highlight state-of-the-art professional practice in important areas of preservation. Case studies and small group exercises focus on the information, technology, and skills which effective managers require in today's changing preservation environment. The series includes the following programs:

*Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act: Review and Update* explores current practices in regulation enforcement and the impact of changing laws, policies, and regulation. (\$210) October 27, January 26 (Washington, DC) March 12 (Fort Worth, TX)

*Historic Landscapes: Techniques for Identification, Interpretation and Documentation* guides participants in the evaluation and application of cutting-edge analytical techniques in preservation planning. (\$250) October 13, February 8 (Washington, DC)

*Preserving Historic Urban Neighborhoods: A Management Forum* explores effective ways of meeting the multiple challenges facing historic districts and older neighborhoods. (\$275) November 30-December 1, June 6-7 (Washington, DC)

*Cultural Resource Management Plans: Preparation and Implementation* guides managers of historic facilities in using the most efficient current techniques to implement the historic preservation planning process. (\$275) February 1-2 (Washington, DC) March 14-15 (Seattle, WA)

Enrollment for all seminars is limited. Registrations will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Registrants will be informed of seminar locations and given a list of conveniently located hotels prior to the seminar date.

Those interested in attending one of the courses should call or write for registration information:

Frances Lumbard  
Director of Program Development  
National Preservation Institute  
P.O. Box 1702  
Alexandria, VA 22313  
(202) 393-0038

### Certificate in Historical Conservation and Presentation

A new offering is available for people interested in a post-baccalaureate program in the area of Historical Conservation and Presentation. The program has been developed jointly by the University College of Cape Breton and the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site. The program will be offered for the first time in 1996 (May 13-August 30).

The program is an intensive one and consists of three 5-week sessions beginning the second week of May, 1996. Most classes take place at UCCB, while labs and practicums are held at the Fortress of Louisbourg.

Those seeking more information should contact:

Extension and Community Affairs  
University College of Cape Breton  
Box 5300, Sydney, Nova Scotia  
B1P 6L2 (CANADA)  
Phone: (902) 539-5300  
Fax: (902) 562-0119  
E-mail: rmackinn@sparc.uccb.ns.ca

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

#### National Park Service (NPS)

The remains of a Revolutionary War fort were encountered during CRM investigations on Dorchester Heights in South Boston, Massachusetts. Higher than its northern counterpart, Breeds Hill, Dorchester Heights was temporarily fortified for the first time on March 4-5, 1776, resulting in the British evacuation of Boston and its harbor on March 17, 1776. The newly-discovered fort was built by May, 1776, as part of the coastal defense system, by Colonel Richard Gridley. Improved several times during the War of

Independence and during the War of 1812, the primarily earthen, hexagonal star fort never saw any live military action. The parapets and superstructure were razed ca. 1852 to make way for a small park that commemorated the Revolutionary War importance of Dorchester Heights. In the first few years of this century, Peabody and Sterns built a memorial tower in the park. The fort is known from 200 years of historical records, the analysis of which led to predictions concerning the survival of the fort's ditch through 180 years of changing land-use. Predictions concerning the depth of the fort's ditch were within one foot of the ground-truthed excavations, while the fort's position was predicted within five feet of its verified location in plan view. The parapets were earthen, probably with sod covering.

The excavations also resulted in the discovery of a masonry gate complex at the fort's southwestern entrance. An underground system for draining rainwater from the parade ground through erosion-resistant masonry at the gate was discovered. The only military artifacts discovered were musket balls found in the base of the ditch. Improvements to the gate complex were made, probably during the fort's strengthening during the War of 1812. The excavations were conducted during fall 1994 and spring 1995 with Dr. James W. Mueller (of the NPS Eastern Applied Archeology Center, Silver Spring MD, 301-344-6260) as Principal Investigator. Affiliated with the NPS Cultural Resources Center (Lowell, MA, 508-970-5150/5145), Dr. Steven Pendery was the Field Director with Dr. William Griswold performing the daily work. South Boston resident, Mr. Thomas Glover, volunteered his services every day, in all kinds of weather, along with additional volunteers from the Boston/Harvard Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society.

## Rhode Island

Reported by: James Garman

### Casey Farm

Excavations during the 1995 season at Casey Farm in Saunderstown, Rhode Island, focused on identifying the remains of a tenant farmer's house. The excavations were carried out by field school students, local teachers, and volunteers through programs sponsored by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, which owns Casey Farm. The field school was jointly sponsored with Rhode Island College. Casey Farm occupies 300 acres on Narraganset Bay. Silas Casey and his descendants were wealthy merchants who hired tenant farmers to work their extensive estate. The tenants at the turn of the 19th century were Native Americans followed by African Americans, who remained at the site for several decades. Lease agreements describe tenants having the right to a house and its adjoining 1-acre lot. The tenant farmer's house likely was abandoned by the middle of the century when tenants began to occupy the main house.

The site was bulldozed 30 to 40 years ago, yet retained a surprising degree of integrity. Excavations were designed to identify the house and any remaining architectural features, as well as to understand the surrounding land use and activity areas. A number of interesting artifacts were recovered, including some suggesting women's activities. Interpretation of the site will focus on understanding the role of material culture in the construction of ethnicity. Analysis of the artifacts continues at Boston University under the direction of Ann-Eliza Lewis. Future seasons may concentrate on excavating a well and exposing more of the house lot.

## New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

### Ketcham Inn Site: Center Moriches, Suffolk County

Suffolk Community College and Dowling College sponsored a summer field school at the Ketcham Inn site. The project was directed by Dr. Linda Barber and Dr. Annette Silver. The Ketcham Inn is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is one of the oldest commercial structures in New York State. The oldest standing section of the structure was built by 1693. Four sections were added ca. 1700, ca. 1710, ca. 1754, and ca. 1790. Until 1912, ownership of the property remained in the hands of four families. During the past 300 years, the two-story frame structure has functioned as a farmstead, a post office, a stage coach stop, a strategic location for troops during the Revolutionary War, a hotel, a tearoom, and a restaurant. The Ketcham Inn Foundation, Inc. owns and manages the site and plans to restore the structure as a museum, maintaining the chronological integrity of each building phase.

Excavations were undertaken along the foundation of the late-seventeenth century kitchen wing and under the 1754 section. The summer's preliminary survey is planned as the first phase of a program to test archaeologically the entire one acre site.

### Items Stolen from the Rome Historical Society Collections

CNEHA members have been warned by the Rome Historical Society, Rome, New York, the location of Fort Stanwix National Site, to be aware of the methods used by a thief who recently visited their area. Two items from the Society's collections had been loaned to a local organization; the thief convinced the people there that he was a member of the Society's staff and was allowed to remove the objects on August 9, 1995. If anyone becomes aware of a similar attempt, please notify either Jim Davis or Barbara Schafer at the Rome Historical Society at 315-336-5870.

### New Diving Park Planned at Wreck Site

The Town of East Hampton and Suffolk County are moving ahead with plans for Long Island's first underwater park. To be located in Montauk, acreage on shore will be purchased from a developer to provide public access to the historic site. Underwater just 2 miles away and 15 feet under the waves are the remains of the Revolutionary War British ship, the *Culloden*. The 200-foot-long, 74-gun man-of-war was burned by the British when it ran aground in 1781. The wreck was discovered in 1971, and students under the direction of Dowling College professor Barry Moeller partially excavated the wreck. Plans are to continue archaeological excavations to uncover more of the wreck for viewing, bring artifacts ashore for conservation and display, and establish underwater "trails" around the remains of the ship. The site will be marked by buoys so that divers can anchor and swim to the site. The project is in the land-acquisition stage, and advice and permits will be sought from the state and Coast Guard.

### Divers Locate "Baby Whale" in Lake George

*Bateau Below*, a volunteer group of shipwreck preservationists interested in Lake George, have solved a 35-year-old local mystery. In 1960, local citizens built and launched a small submarine

designed to allow the owners to take underwater pictures of sunken ships that are preserved in the chilly depths of the lake. Two days after its launching, "Baby Whale," as it was dubbed, disappeared. It is probable that pranksters stole the sub and lost control of it, causing it to sink. Divers from *Bateau Below* who are systematically surveying the lake for underwater remains discovered its location. Signs have been erected around it so that visiting divers will know its identity. The submarine could become part of the Lake George Submerged Heritage Preserve which already includes seven British warships.

### **Excavations at Fort Edward**

A one-month field course directed by Dr. David Starbuck was conducted in the Town of Fort Edward during July 1995. Buried in the lawns and yards of local residents are the remains of the 18th-century French and Indian War fort. This summer, artifacts and charred timbers from the fort were uncovered; the project will continue for several summers and will further expose the outlines of the fort and the barracks buildings inside. Although the trenches and excavation units are disturbing the living areas around the houses of local residents, they have volunteered their spaces for testing and are happy with the project. In the end, it is hoped the project will attract tourists who are interested in the location of what was a famous landmark in the 18th century.

### **New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Archaeology Summer Program**

Because of reduced staff and budget cuts, the archaeology team located at Peebles Island near Albany, New York, were able to carry out only a modest excavation program between April and September. The crew, consisting of Charles Florance, Joe McEvoy, Elizabeth Burt, and Lois Feister, ranged from Sackets Harbor, located in Watertown on Lake Ontario, to Walt Whitman's birthplace, located on Long Island. Included in this summer's excavations and discoveries were additional remains of Fort Tompkins, built at Sackets Harbor during the War of 1812; an ice house foundation at the 18th century Livingston family home, Clermont, on the Hudson River; an 18th century Summer House site at Crown Point; and a 19th century addition to the Walt Whitman house. Florance and Feister now will spend the winter analyzing these projects and others left unfinished while McEvoy completes the conservation work in the lab.

## **New York City**

Reported by: Diane Dallal

### **Fort Wadsworth National Historic Site, Staten Island, Richmond County, City of New York**

During the fall, winter and spring of 1994-95, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the National Park Service, conducted an archaeological assessment and archaeological/architectural survey of military fortifications at Fort Wadsworth, located on the Staten Island side of the Narrows at the entrance to New York Harbor. Tradition has maintained that the Dutch placed a fort at this location in the 17th century, but the earliest firm documentation for fortifications describes British works during the Revolutionary War. These earthen works were restored and then replaced by the

American "Second System" masonry forts Richmond and Tompkins prior to the War of 1812. These works were in turn replaced by "Third System" masonry forts which still stand: Fort Richmond (1840s-50s) and Fort Tompkins (1850s-70s). Associated gun batteries dating to the Civil War, Endicott or Spanish-American War era and World War II are also found on the property, which was named in honor of Union General James Wadsworth. The site preserves archaeological and architectural evidence of 150 years of military fortifications, which reflects general changes in coastal defense theory and practice and the changing role of Fort Wadsworth within the New York Harbor defensive system.

### **Brooklyn Heights**

In October testing began in Brooklyn Heights at what may prove to be where the British Navy (c.1780) erected "sheds and huts" for the sick and buried their dead sailors. In response to city environmental review regulations, Nancy S. Dickinson completed the initial documentary study in 1989 for Historical Perspectives. It detailed the historic use of what is now public park land area as the final resting place for sailors who were dying, many of them from scurvy, at the rate of twelve to fifteen a day. The land, a knoll overlooking the East River, subsequently became the farm of the Patchen family and later hosted nineteenth century residences. This parcel, now bounded by the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, currently slated for use by a local hospital.

Sara Mascia, Phd, will be leading the Historical Perspectives' field work team. Michael Pappalardo will coordinate the excavation documentation with Missing Link's hand-held field computers. For more information call Betsy Kearns or Cece Saunders (203) 226-7654.

## **Connecticut**

Reported by: Cece Saunders

### **Griswold Point, Old Lyme: Shipwreck**

In October of 1994 large timbers and planking were seen washing out from the beach on Griswold Point in Old Lyme, CT at the confluence of the Connecticut River and the Long Island Sound. Dr. John Pfeiffer has undertaken a study of this "mystery on the beach." Through June of 1995 Pfeiffer has undertaken: (1) documentation (through drawings and photographs) of the wreckage exposed at the low water line; (2) a remote sensing survey to determine the size and potential configuration of the wreckage that may lie beneath the sand; and, (3) historical research to establish the significance of the shipwreck. Plans for both short-term and long term site stabilization are being finalized.

The wreckage situated on Griswold Point in the Town of Old Lyme documents a bygone era when sailing ships of various shapes and sizes were the only tie between people living in different countries and continents. Ships were our lifeline to our home land but also a conduit for strange and new things. This wreckage is an articulated portion of a large wooden sailing vessel that probably weighted between 300 and 500 tons. Various consulting specialists, including Texas A&M's Institute for Nautical Archaeology, Mystic Museum, Brown University's Department of Anthropology, have indicated that the wreck's original length was probably over 100 feet and in fact may have exceeded 120 feet.

The ship at Griswold Point probably was built in the early 19th century. This assessment, while tentative, can be made from several lines of information including wrought iron nails, scarfed rather than double sawn framing, the apparent lack of copper sheathing, the use of hand whittled treenails, and possibly the use of less traditional kinds of wood that might imply the scarcity of wood. This was a phenomenon that clearly affected building during this period. Based on geological data and associated artifacts, it is postulated that the shipwreck became part of Griswold Point immediately after a major storm or flood.

The study of the Griswold Point shipwreck has been underlain by the principle of preservation. A passive monitoring of the site has predominated.

## **New Jersey**

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

### **Passaic River Basin**

Cultural resources surveys of the Passaic River Basin were carried out by the New York District Corps of Engineers between 1993 and spring 1995. The research, which was overseen by Corps archaeologist Wendy Harris, as part of Section 106 coordination for the Passaic River Flood Damage Reduction Project, involved investigations along the Passaic, Pequannock, Ramapo, Pompton and Wanaque Rivers. Fieldwork was conducted by a number of firms including Boston Affiliates Inc., the Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology, Historic Conservation and Interpretation Inc., and Kittatinny Archaeological Research Inc. By prior agreement with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Corps coordinated all aspects of the investigations with a group of interested parties that included the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, the Roebling Chapter of the Society of Industrial Archeology, the North Jersey Highlands Historical Society, and the Canal Society of New Jersey.

Several draft reports have been issued. These include volumes prepared by Edward Rutsch and William Sandy describing investigations of the Morris Canal's Pompton Feeder Lock and Locktender's Residence Site, the Ramapo River's Slackwater Canal, and the Ludlum Steel Company Dumpsites. Two other volumes by Rutsch present a land use history of Newark's Passaic River waterfront. Investigations of additional Passaic Basin architectural properties and archaeological sites, including the National Register-listed Schuyler Colfax House in Wayne, are described in a volume by Meredith Arms Bzdak and Jean E. Howson.

### **Trenton Old Barracks, City of Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey**

During the summer of 1995, Hunter Research Inc., under contract to the New Jersey Division of Building and Construction, conducted archaeological investigations in the parade ground locations south and west of the Old Barracks, located in downtown Trenton. Numerous findings came as a result of these investigations. The extent of the 1758 parade ground was determined, and early-19th century deposits were demonstrated to be fill episodes and not an occupation surface. Two post settings, probably from

the 1758 palisade, were located on the south lot line. Ground level on the west side of the Barracks was established, showing that on this side the 18th-century ground level was approximately level with the basement floor; the 1758 Barracks had a "walk-in" basement. The pre-19th century topography of the western barracks lot and the valley of Petty's Run was established. In 1758 the barracks sat atop a bluff approximately 13 feet high with a 25% slope. Leather and wood of 18th-century date were recovered from the stream valley. In addition to these findings, a range of prehistoric lithics and ceramics were recovered, including a Lehigh broad-spear point of the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period.

### **Enterprise Pottery Company, City of Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey**

During the summer and fall of 1994, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, conducted a cultural resources survey in connection with proposed highway improvements along U.S. 1 in Trenton. The project involved historical, archaeological and architectural research into the Enterprise Pottery Company, one of the major manufacturing plants of the nationally renowned Trenton pottery industry during its peak period of production, ca. 1870-1930. The Enterprise is reputed to be the first purpose-built industrial pottery in the United States that was specifically set up to manufacture sanitary earthenware, and although the kilns have been demolished, the main manufacturing building remains. The southwest and north sections of the manufacturing building are architecturally important as they illustrate the transition from the late 19th- to early 20th-century industrial building technology. Archaeological monitoring on the property demonstrated that substantial subsurface remains of kilns and other structures are preserved on the Enterprise Pottery property. Investigations are scheduled to continue in the fall and winter of 1995 and the spring of 1996, with further archaeological monitoring; historical research into the Trenton pottery industry, including the assembly of a simple informational database on the potteries; HAER recording; and production of a brief illustrated information booklet for the general public.

## **Pennsylvania**

Reported by: Paula Zitzler

### **Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, Pennsylvania**

In the fall of 1993, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to Kise Franks and Straw, conducted a cultural resources study of the Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. No new prehistoric resources were identified, and of the 14 previously documented prehistoric sites, two are considered to have been destroyed by development. Background research and field investigation identified 172 potential historic archaeological resources dating from the late-18th to early-20th centuries. Of this total, 42 were found to be destroyed. The majority of these historic resources are small farmsteads and homesteads established in the first half of the 19th century. Five of these relate to a small African-American community called Africa, now deserted. Other resource types are churches and cemeteries, schoolhouses, springheads, a stage-coach stop, and industrial sites. Of the latter, the Manada Furnace site is considered to be a highly significant and valuable site which should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

## Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### Anne Arundel County

Anne Arundel County, in cooperation with the London Town Foundation, and the Anne Arundel County Trust for Historic Preservation, has initiated the *Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project*. The project is the outgrowth of more than three years of county sponsored archaeological research for the public. The project promotes public participation in original archaeological and historical research into two of Anne Arundel County's lost towns: Providence (1649) and London (1684). Six 17th century domestic sites in Providence have been tested, two intensively. Results have been published by project staff in *Maryland Archeology* and in a new book by the director, Dr. Al Luchenbach: *Providence 1649: The History and Archeology of Anne Arundel County, Maryland's First European Settlement* (the Maryland State Archives and the Maryland Historical Trust, 1995). Excavations at London have revealed a series of structural posts and midden refuse dating to the decline of London as a port town and tobacco inspection warehouse in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. A preliminary report is near completion.

### Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis completed its 14th season of fieldwork in the summer of 1995. Two sites were investigated, the Bordley-Randall house and the Slayton house site. In addition, the Bordley-Randall site was open to the public for five weeks with over 1300 visitors to the site. The Archaeology in Annapolis program was supported by the Maryland Humanities Council and the People of Annapolis.

The archaeology and public program at the Bordley-Randall site was directed by Christopher Matthews. The project focused this year on landscape changes associated with a mid-19th century renovation of the site undertaken by Alexander Randall, a prominent locally born lawyer, politician, and banker. Randall was in essence a self-appointed steward for the city's development and its historical character. The archaeological work was aimed at understanding the changes made by Randall in the context of the dilemma that existed between Randall as a progressive and as a preservationist. The public program made connections between this aspect of Annapolis' 19th century history and present-day Annapolis as a historic place.

The Bordley-Randall House was built in the 1720s and underwent considerable modifications during the Randall period. Radical changes in the ground surface have been identified and are attributable to the movement of earth associated with Randall's 19th century renovations of the house and the property. At its greatest extent, the ground level in front of the house has been raised five feet. Additional excavations revealed two foundation walls beneath this fill which may relate to the 18th century out-buildings used by the Bordley household. By the 1840s, when Randall acquired the property, these buildings may have been decrepit and no longer serving any purpose.

Excavations at the Slayton House were under the direction of Lynn Jones. The Slayton is the central house of a row of three connected town houses built during the era of the American Revolution. The structures were high style Georgian in design, intended for wealthy tenants. The goals for excavation of this site

are to understand architectural and landscape changes associated with 19th and 20th century occupants. The area excavated this summer, the rear yard, is presently the relic of a 20th century pleasure garden. Current excavations are focussing on the use of this area before the current century.

Plans for excavations next summer are to test the deposits under the house. The house was constructed with ground-level entrances for servants and slaves, while the main street entrance was reserved for the white tenants. The basement level is thus interpreted as a world of slaves and servants.

### St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City, in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, conducted its 1995 field school at the Calvert House site in the town center area of the museum. This was the first effort in a multi-year program designed to explore the architecture of this significant building. The house was the home of Maryland's first Governor, and some of her earliest legislative Assemblies met in "the great room called St. Mary's." During the latter part of the 17th century, the structure served as the largest public inn at the Provincial capital. This year's excavations focused on two important architectural topics. The first involved the origin and date of the central corridor that runs the length of the house. It appears that this unusual feature was part of the original plan of the house. Further, this year's excavations revealed evidence suggesting that the house did not evolve incrementally but was built to its full size originally. The second research topic concentrated on the age and dimensions of the cellars. There are two cellars on the south side of the house: one has clay walls that have been burned bright red, and the other has brick lining the walls. The fired-clay cellar was original to the house and appears to have been filled in by the 1660s, while the age of the brick-lined cellar is still undetermined. Both of the cellars measure 10 ft. wide parallel to the length of the house. Their other dimension has not been determined. The definition of the width of the cellars will aid greatly in the interpretation of the historical documents, particularly the 1666 inventory of William Smith, the building's lessee, which describes the structure room by room.

## Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth Acuff

### Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center:

#### Curles Plantation, Archaeology Project Update

Students digging Virginia's oldest known brick plantation house made a double discovery this summer. We set out this season to complete the excavation of the Thomas and Joane Harris House, the earliest of a series of manor houses constructed at Curles Plantation in Henrico County, Virginia. Last year's excavations had led me to realize that this house is unusually elaborate and quite large for its period. It was built about 1635, a time period when most Virginians built small, temporary, wooden houses on their tobacco plantations. Even chimneys and foundations were typically built of wood. The Harris house had a full basement with brick floor, a brick-and-stone bread oven, and a large brick chimney. Construction is post-in-ground, with posts sunk below the

floor inside the basement, and the walls were brick nogged up to the plates. The end walls were apparently all brick (there are no corner posts or king posts). In many places the brick nogging has remained in situ, and in others, walls have fallen to the floor but remain well articulated.

This year's work—our 11th season of excavation at Curles—revealed a double surprise. Not only was the Harris House constructed with walls, chimneys, floor made of brick, but the house was actually twice as large as we believed it to be based on earlier work. An entire new wing was discovered towards the end of this season's digging. What's more, discovery of this wing helped to solve a lingering mystery. We had excavated the home of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr.—leader of Bacon's Rebellion of 1676—at Curles back in 1988 and 1989. An inventory made in 1677 indicated that there was another building, called the "old hall," attached to Bacon's "new little brick house." This suggested that the Harris House might have remained standing during Bacon's tenure at Curles in the 1670s, but archaeological evidence did not support this. Instead, the Harris House clearly appeared to have burned down between 1655-60, long before Bacon arrived in Virginia. Discovery of the new wing not only has expanded the interpretation of the Harris House, it also has doubled the size of Bacon's, because this wing appears to have remained standing during Bacon's time.

Although we have seen only a glimpse of the new wing, it appears that Bacon re-roofed it with tiles identical to those he used on the new house. The "old hall" was connected to Bacon's House by a tunnel beneath the ground and, probably, by a covered walkway or colonnade above the ground. Excavating the Harris House cellar required leaving the massive brick foundations of a ca. 1700-1710 plantation house (later re-used as a kitchen) pedestalled in the earlier cellar. The 18th-century building was built on 1.5 m. of artificial terrace fill laid over the cellar and rubble of the Harris House. So, you can imagine the visual impact (and the excavation nightmare) of a large brick foundation on a huge pedestal of fill standing almost entirely within the cellar of an early 17th-century brick house! Among the numerous interesting artifacts recovered this summer were lots of iron tools, pieces of armor, elaborately decorated hand-made tobacco pipes, including some with Joane Harris's initials on them, and an Elizabethan coin—a sixpence dated 1575.

### **William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research: 1995 Research Highlights**

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) has enjoyed yet another very busy year. Upwards of 60 projects were contracted throughout Virginia, and summaries of the more notable investigations are provided below. Aside from project news, we are excited to report a move to new laboratory space on campus. It gets us out of the basement and into our own climate-controlled building—please come and visit.

#### **Quantico**

Archaeological survey and testing of Quantico Marine Corps Base continued in 1994 under a Legacy Program. Clifton A. Huston supervised fieldwork and report preparation. During this second year of a three-year program, twenty 10-acre blocks were surveyed. This portion of the fieldwork was designed to identify historic sites that appear to have been under-represented during the initial transect survey, and to improve our ability to predict loca-

tions of all site types on the base. A total of 31 previously unrecorded sites were located, including two large Civil War (Confederate) encampments, a standing nineteenth-century housesite, two partially standing nineteenth-century housesites, as well as a number of large Woodland period sites along the Chopawamsic Creek floodplain. One of these latter sites also has a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century component, and this may be part of the historic boyhood home of George Mason.

Also, five sites identified during the initial Quantico survey were subjected to Phase II testing, including a large Archaic/Woodland estuarine village site, a very small interior site with Late Woodland and eighteenth-century components, a nineteenth-century domestic farmstead with a possible Civil War component, a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century farmstead, and a multicomponent site with both a Middle Woodland and an eighteenth-century domestic component. A separate Phase II investigation was conducted at a previously identified site, 44ST257. This investigation showed the site to be very large (13+ acres), with occupations dating from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods overlain by two historic housesites, one dating from the late nineteenth century and the other from the early twentieth century. A related cemetery was documented as well.

#### **Walkerton**

Excavations were conducted for the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) at Site 44KW81 as part of the Route 629 Bridge Replacement Project at Walkerton, Virginia, under the direction of Project Archaeologist Stevan Pullins. Site 44KW81 is a multicomponent archaeological site located on the banks of the Mattaponi River at Walkerton. This stratified site contains unplowed prehistoric cultural deposits dating from the Middle Archaic through the Early Woodland, and a plowzone containing Middle and Late Woodland deposits as well as historic artifacts associated with the 18th century Endfield Plantation. Phase III investigations were limited to the proposed drainage construction areas surrounding the roadway; most of the site area to be impacted will be buried. Vertical testing documented prehistoric deposits to a depth of almost one meter. Removal of the plowzone revealed both historic and prehistoric features. Prehistoric features were rare and consisted primarily of small storage or trash pits and one small hearth. Historic features were comprised of fence-line posts, a few structural posts, largely empty trash pits, and deposits generally peripheral to the main plantation.

Research focused on the Early Woodland period. Over 700 pieces of clay tempered ceramics were recovered, allowing for one of the most complete descriptions of variability in Early Woodland ceramics to date. Samples of several vessels were submitted for petrographic analysis, along with sherds from six other sites along the Mattaponi and York Rivers. Fired clay tiles made from clays obtained near these sites and Site 44KW81 were also submitted for analysis. Petrographic analysis looks at the physical structure of the ceramic on the microscopic level, identifying characteristics of paste, body, and temper, and therefore can be used comparatively to look for patterns of source materials, trade, and movement. Preliminary results suggest localized ceramic manufacture and use, and high levels of variability in local techniques.

#### **Watson/Wills/Dedaker House**

Excavations were also conducted for VDOT at Site 44AH277 as part of the Route 29/Madison Heights Bypass Project in Amherst

County, Virginia, under the direction of Project Archaeologist Steven Pullins. Site 44AH277 is a small farmstead built in the early 19th century and occupied continuously through the late 1920s. Phase III excavations revealed an abandoned cellar with stratified cultural deposits dating from the early 19th century to the 20th century destruction of the house. The lower levels document the occupation of the house by the Watson/Wills family from its construction until the abandonment of the cellar sometime before 1880. Preliminary results suggest that the house originally consisted of a fieldstone chimney pad and a basin-shaped earthen cellar beneath a structure that was probably on stone piers. Sometime during the Watson/Wills occupation, the cellar was abandoned and allowed to silt in, with household refuse occasionally disposed in the unused cellar. Just prior to or soon after the purchase of the property by the Dedaker family around 1880, the unfilled portions of the cellar were stabilized with a partial fieldstone foundation. The Dedakers eventually enlarged the house with an addition to the west side of the house, including a large, stone-walled cellar. These archaeological excavations were used in conjunction with historical research to document the lives of two 19th century families in the Virginia Piedmont, allowing us to gain insight into the social and economic changes in farm life brought on by the Civil War and growing industrialization during the 19th century in Amherst County.

#### **Gloucester Town**

From March 1995 through July 1995, WMCAR staff members conducted a Phase II evaluation and data recovery from Sites 44GL177 and 44GL171 in Gloucester County, Virginia. These sites are located on the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences (VIMS) campus at Gloucester Point. The work was undertaken for VIMS at the building site of the new Environmental Toxicology and Pathology Research Center. The archaeology revealed numerous cultural natural features associated with early eighteenth-century Gloucester Town, and the Revolutionary War. Cultural remains included buildings, boundary and palisade ditches, and trash pits. Many of the features were oriented on the town's plan. One of the most substantial of these appears to have been an earth-fast structure built on ground-laid sills. It measured approximately 12 ft. x 16 ft. and had a cellar. The cellar consisted of a brick floor and brick and coquina walls. The cellar fill yielded over 2500 artifacts, including a wide variety of architectural and domestic objects. The date of this assemblage indicates that the structure was abandoned around the beginning of the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The function of the structure is presently unclear; however, preliminary research suggests that it may have been a warehouse located on the outskirts of the town. The structure lies near a palisade ditch, and both of these features are adjacent to a large ravine that slopes toward the York River. The ravine appears to have been incorporated into Revolutionary War defensive works as well as a disposal area for refuse from the eighteenth to early twentieth centuries.

#### **J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace**

The Center conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44PK113 on the J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace property in Patrick County, Virginia. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with an agreement with the J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, with fieldwork and the report supervised by Kenneth Stuck. The fieldwork resulted in the identification of five features dating

to the nineteenth century, including a posthole for a driven post, a possible structural pier, and a cellar measuring approximately 20 x 16 ft. The nineteenth-century domestic remains represent the site of the Stuart house built in 1830 and burned in the winter of 1847-1848. A concentration of prehistoric artifacts was also identified at the north end of the site, but no prehistoric cultural features were located.

#### **City of Hampton**

During February and March 1995, the WMCAR conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44HT44 for VDOT, also under the supervision of Kenneth Stuck. It is located within the proposed Pentran bus parking lot in the City of Hampton, Virginia. The fieldwork resulted in the identification of 68 cultural features dating to the seventeenth and nineteenth/twentieth centuries. The seventeenth-century features included a 10 x 12 ft. rectangular cellar, structural postholes, slot trenches, and two areas of sheet refuse. These features suggest the presence of at least one seventeenth-century domestic structure and up to four other structures. The seventeenth-century remains may represent remnants of a colonial "trading" plantation located on the outskirts of Hampton. The later nineteenth-century occupation is represented by a scatter of artifacts and the remains of driven fence posts.

## **West Virginia**

Reported by: John Eddins

In January, 1995, staff members of the Division of Archeology, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, under site director Mia Parsons, completed work along the Shenandoah Street sidewalk in Lower Town, Harpers Ferry. The excavations were intended to enable a more precise determination of the location of a mid-19th century sidewalk and other cultural features prior to disturbance of the area for construction of a new sidewalk. Portions of the historic period sidewalk, house foundations, and ground alterations associated with Shenandoah Street and other land use were exposed. A report is in the final edit stages.

Staff members under the direction of John Ravenhorst carried out test excavations at the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, an Afro-American church affiliated with the Freewill Baptist General Conference. The church was constructed between 1889 and 1895 and had close ties with Storer College. The testing was carried out prior to construction of a handicap access ramp.

The Division of Archeology, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, sponsored the 1st Annual Harpers Ferry Archeology Weekend, April 28-30, 1995. Activities included displays featuring an overview of NPS archaeology and various research projects specific to the park, videos, tours, a regional archaeology information table, a book signing and book sales, and demonstrations of prehistoric and 19th century historic technology. By all accounts the weekend was a popular success.

Staff members from the Division of Archeology are currently conducting excavations in the terraced area adjacent to and immediately west of Marmion Row and Public Walk in Lower Town Harpers Ferry. While the area has traditionally been known as the garden, and more recently called the yard, documentary and photographic evidence indicates that the landscape was used for both utilitarian and horticultural purposes. Excavations will be coordinated with historical research and cultural landscape plans to iden-

tify, protect, stabilize, and interpret cultural resources. Archaeological features will be delineated and integrated into the overall site plan for the area as devised by the cultural landscape specialists. The goals of this archaeological research will be: (1) to define the use of this historic terrace area; (2) to determine its general layout, spatial organization, and circulation patterns; (3) to locate the archaeological remains of any structures, walls, fences, privies, walks, and garden features, etc. Floral remains will be recovered and analyzed to determine the presence and relative proportions of domesticated and nondomesticated plant varieties. Members of the Division of Archeology at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, under site director Mia Parsons, will provide oversight of the archaeological investigations and utilize data collected by a historical research team funded through a cooperative agreement with the University of Maryland. In addition to this work, staff members are engaged in the final stages of artifact analysis and report preparation for the Virginius Island archaeological research project.

## Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

### Inge-va, Perth

During October of 1994, the Foundation undertook a four week archaeological project at Inge-va in Perth, Ontario, with the assistance of Ellen Blaubergs, Peter Sattelberger and Jeff Earle. Prior work at this heritage property has occurred during 1987-1989, 1992 and 1993. As part of the JobsOntario Capital restoration program, major exterior repair of the foundations of the house and interior work have taken place in 1994-95. The field season of 1994 concentrated on the investigation of the structural sequence of the main structure of Inge-va. Additional work involved testing along the route for utility lines and dry wells.

Fieldwork occurred around two sides of the main house exterior and within the woodshed behind the summer kitchen. Approximately 6,000 artifacts were recovered and are currently being analyzed.

### Ontario Heritage Foundation Research Grant Program

The Ontario Heritage Foundation is a not-for-profit agency of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Tourism. The Foundation's research grant program is designed to assist research into Ontario's natural and cultural heritage and to broaden the scope of such research. Academic and graduate research projects are funded, but only if the applicant can demonstrate that funding is not available from academic granting sources such as the SSHRC or the Canada Council. Projects must be conducted in, or be related to, Ontario. The following historic projects were awarded funding in March 1995:

Dwayne James: Awarded \$3,000.00 towards funding of "The 19th Century Farmer: A Comparative Butchering Analysis of Six Historic Farmsteads in Ontario." (Trent University M.A. program)

Chris Dudar: Awarded \$6,000.00 towards funding his project: "Economic Influences on a Pioneer Cemetery: The St. Thomas Records and Skeletons." This study will attempt to extract and analyze archaeological DNA and historic records from the St.

Thomas Anglican Church cemetery sample (1821-1874), Belleville, Ontario.

Helen Evans: Awarded \$2,300.00 for "The Incorporation of European Trade Goods at Le Caron, A 17th Century Huron Village Site." (Trent University M.A. program)

### Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston

During the spring and summer of 1995 a new watermain was installed at Canadian Forces Base Kingston to service the Royal Military College of Canada (RMC). Heritage Quest Inc. conducted a cultural resource assessment of the areas to be impacted by the watermain route. The Royal Military College of Canada, situated on Point Frederick in Pittsburgh Township, is located just east of Kingston and was previously the site of the British Naval Dockyard. It has housed the Royal Military College of Canada since 1876. The rich military history of Point Frederick, which began at the end of the 18th century, is perpetuated through its continued use as the Royal Military College of Canada. Although this project involved only a background study, monitoring during construction and recording, it is the first time that any work has been conducted professionally.

Backhoe excavation of the 3-meter-wide trench resulted in the exposure of the corner of an L-shaped icehouse. The portion of the icehouse that was uncovered is built of cut, mortared limestone. A large stone drain was uncovered on the east side at the base of the structure and continues on both the north and south sides of the structure for several meters. The exterior face of the icehouse wall forms one side of the drain with two courses of stone forming the other. The base of the drain is bedrock, which slopes to the south, enabling water to flow in this direction. The drain is capped by large flat pieces of limestone, which were placed on a sill and the outer wall of the drain to form an even surface. While cleaning up the southeast corner of the structure, it was noted that another drain extended towards the east, and a deep, narrow channel was cut into the bedrock within the drain on the south side. This channel continued beyond the east boundary of the drain towards Navy Bay. The adjacent portion of the bay had been filled extensively, but historic maps show the icehouse was located along the edge of the bay.

A great deal of research on icehouses was done by Monique Elie (in *Under the Boardwalk in Quebec City*, edited by Pierre Beaudet, 1990) which was extremely useful for interpreting the structure uncovered at RMC. One item that seemed an appropriate interpretation was that it had been reported in the 18th century that quite often icehouses were built in order to give the officers in a garrison the pleasure of enjoying cool drinks during the summer months. Is it possible that this was the purpose of the Point Frederick icehouse?

## Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

### Archaeological Excavations at Quebec's Artillery Park

Pierre Beaudet, Jacques Guimont and Mario Savard report that Parks Canada has recently undertaken a major archaeological research project in a neglected area of Old Quebec which now forms part of Artillery Park National Historic Site.

The site, known as the Tenaille des Nouvelles Casernes, once formed part of the city's northern defense line. It measures over 150 meters in length by some 20 meters in width and is bordered by a fortification wall to the north, the Cote-du-Palais to the east, a former barracks building to the south and the demi-bastion du Coteau-de-la-Potasse to the west.

This covered and physically enclosed area bears witness to two and a half centuries of military activity. The earliest use of the site for military purposes relates to the construction, beginning 1712, of a relatively low defense wall or rampart. It borders a steep natural declivity which distinguishes the upper and lower towns. The second series of events relate to the use of the site for garrison life following the mid-18th century erection of an adjacent barracks. Successively used by the French and British garrisons, the site revealed several built remains and numerous artifacts concerned with domestic and military activities. The imprint of the industrial period of the site which began in the 1880s is considerable and complex. It consists not only of the well-preserved remains of built structures such as foundry ovens and boilers, but also of various tools, wastes and objects indicative of modes of manufacture and products of the Dominion Arsenal. Preliminary results are indicative of an extremely rich site, the investigation of which will continue for the next few years.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

*Archeology in Fort Edward*, edited by David R. Starbuck. 1995. Seven chapters on the French & Indian War, covering the four years of excavations on Rogers Island, the history of the 1755 fort located on the east bank of the Hudson River, and recent excavations at the Fort House Museum. 127 pp. Available for \$14.95 (postpaid, in U.S. funds). Order from: David Starbuck, c/o Adirondack Community College, Bay Road, Queensbury, NY 12804. Please make checks payable to "Archeology in Fort Edward."

*Everyday Life in the Early Republic*, a Winterthur Book, edited by Catherine E. Hutchins. 1994. In this volume scholars investigate the rural and the urban landscape and the values accorded them, the character of the urban and rural housing stock, aspects of emerging consumerism, and the symbolism in literature, science, and the fine arts that held cogent meaning for the vast group of people that constituted the middling and lower sorts. Contributors from many fields and disciplines bring a variety of methodological tools to bear upon the array of documentary and artifactual evidence that survives from this fascinating but understudied period. Cloth \$35.00 + \$6.50 shipping & handling; Paper \$22.50 + \$4.50 shipping & handling. Order from: Winterthur Museum Bookstore, Box 94, Winterthur, Delaware 19735-0001. (For credit card orders, call 1 800 448-3883).

### Application for Membership

#### The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

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

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#### Rates

	U.S.	CDN
___ Individual/ordinaire	\$20.00	\$23.00
___ Student/etudiant	\$12.00	\$13.00
___ Joint*/conjoint*	\$25.00	\$28.75
___ Fellow**/Associe**	\$35.00	\$40.00
___ Life/a vie	\$500.00	\$575.00
___ Business/entreprise	\$40.00	\$46.00
___ Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucraif	\$30.00	\$35.50

\*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deux personnes de la même adresse postale. Elles ne reçoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

\*\*For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'intéressent hautement à l'archéologie historique du Nord-est américain et qui veulent aider à soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus élevée.

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

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