

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

March 1996

NUMBER 33

1996 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING

Albany, New York

October 18-20, 1996

CONTENTS

1996 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING	1
VOTE ON A LOGO FOR CNEHA	2
THE CHAIRMAN'S CORNER	2
UPDATE— <i>Northeast Historical Archaeology</i>	2
UPDATE— <i>Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology</i>	3
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	3
CURATION COLUMN	4
MINUTES FROM 1995 BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING	5
UPCOMING CONFERENCES	7
CURRENT RESEARCH	
Connecticut	8
Maine	9
Massachusetts	10
New Hampshire	10
Rhode Island	10
Vermont	10
New York State	10
New York City	12
New Jersey	13
Maryland	13
Quebec	17
SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS	18
NEW PUBLICATIONS	19
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION	20

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will hold its 30th Anniversary Meeting in downtown Albany, the historic capital city of New York State. Our conference hotel will be the Ramada Inn at 300 Broadway, located only a few hundred feet from the site of Fort Orange, the original Dutch settlement of Albany (excavated 25 years ago by Paul Huey). Albany's distinctive Dutch heritage will be a central theme of the conference, and anyone interested in presenting a paper on Dutch archaeology is encouraged to contact Paul Huey (Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188) who is organizing 1-2 sessions on this topic.

Our conference hotel is located within walking distance of the New York State Museum, the state library, and many of the historic houses in downtown Albany. Albany is the hub for all governmental officials and agencies in New York State; there is easy access by plane, train, and bus; and accommodations are reasonably-priced. Also, Albany is close to Saratoga Springs, the Lake George region, and the museums in Cooperstown. If possible, you should plan on arriving early to catch some of the many attractions in the region!

Workshops and tours will be held on Friday, October 18, and the Friday evening reception will be in a historic downtown location just a few blocks from the conference hotel. Saturday and Sunday (October 19-20) paper sessions and lunch will be held in the Ramada Inn, and the Saturday evening banquet will be held on board a cruise ship on the Hudson River as a guide introduces us to historic sites up and down the Hudson. (It should be a memorable evening!)

Be sure to put Albany on your calendar! Paul Huey and others have agreed to give a Friday workshop on Dutch material culture, and Karlis Karklins has agreed to give a workshop on beads. However, we still need suggestions for additional workshop topics. If you would like to organize a workshop for this meeting, or would like further information, please contact David Starbuck at P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828-0147 (518 747-2926). We also welcome suggestions for special events we might hold to celebrate CNEHA's 30th Anniversary.

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.

VOTE ON A LOGO FOR CNEHA

I reported in the July 1995 Newsletter that the quest for a CNEHA logo was underway and that I hoped to have a selection of designs to offer to Council members at the meeting in Louisbourg. While we had a rather underwhelming response to the contest, I am pleased to say that we can still have a logo to unveil at the meeting in Albany. Enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter is a ballot with the choices. Indicate your choice and send the ballot to me by May 1, 1996. I urge everyone to vote: this is an important decision and deserves the consideration of every Council member.

Send the ballots to: Lorinda Goodwin, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

N.B.: Thanks are due to Michelle Terrell of Boston University for her great drawings!

THE CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

Dear colleagues,

Let me take this opportunity to encourage those of you who have pinned their CNEHA renewal forms onto a bulletin board, pressed it under a paperweight or placed it in their in-basket, to send it in now! Your doing so will serve you well in two very different ways: on a personal level, you will immediately shorten your "to do" list, but most importantly you will enable the Council to provide you with the sort of news, journals and conferences essential for keeping abreast of what is going on in historical archaeology of the Northeast.

This year you can expect three Newsletters, two journals, a wonderful conference and a great exchange of ideas...

Speaking of ideas. I would like your thoughts and comments, in the next Newsletter, concerning artifact collections, their value for research and interpretation versus the ever growing needs for their storage and care. Should we be more selective in the field, in the lab or are all artifacts of such value that they should be kept without any form of discrimination beyond size, weight and an arbitrary minimal age?

Let me open the discussion with a pile of bricks which, I hope, will not fall on anyone's feet:

Thousands of loose bricks and other building materials found in the process of excavation—the actual building blocks of structures and streetscapes—have for years been discarded following their proper recording and sampling. Their discard did not result from a lack of cultural significance, but from other factors relating to their size, weight and numbers and their seemingly small potential for future research. Thus, our landfills and dumps are littered with bits and pieces of discarded cultural resources whose full

significance is forever lost. Should these heavyweights be joined by the bits and pieces of glass, ceramic and metal whose diagnostic value has been tapped and whose intrinsic qualities are too ordinary to warrant exhibiting, or should they be kept as elements of cultural resources whose value is greater as a whole than each of its parts?

Pierre Beaudet

UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

Thanks to the diligence of Ann-Eliza Lewis and Lorinda Goodwin, the journal has flourished in my absence. I am most appreciative of the fine work they have done in keeping the editorial office running smoothly and for their efforts in producing two volumes of the journal while I was enjoying my sabbatical. Now I'm back and pleased to report that Volume 24 (1995) is well in hand. We hope to deliver it to the printer in late March and to have copies in the mail early in the summer. The contents address a wide array of topics and techniques and include more in the way of review and commentary than ever before. Here's a partial preview:

Thomas E. Davidson

"The Virginia Earthenwares Project: Characterizing 17th-Century Earthenwares by Electronic Image Analysis"

Charles L. Fisher

"The Archaeology of Provincial Officers' Huts at Crown Point State Historic Site"

James Symonds

"Home Thoughts from Abroad: Some Observations on Contract Archaeology in England"

Gerald K. Kelso and Dick Ping Hsu

"Battlefield Palynology. Reinterpretation of British Earthworks, Saratoga National Historical Park, Stillwater, New York"

Mary C. Beaudry

"Scratching the Surface: Seven Seasons at the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts"

Harley Erickson

"Historic Gravestone Fragments: A Collections Management Plan"

We have only a few other manuscripts in the mill at the moment and, as always, encourage submissions. With a lit-

the luck, we will be able to produce Volume 26 during this calendar year 1996, putting the journal on schedule for the first time in more than 10 years. It is a long-held goal but one we can meet only with the continued contributions of those of you who truly share CNEHA's aim of disseminating relevant information about our field among historical archaeologists working in northeastern North America.

UPDATE—

Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Lorinda B. R. Goodwin, Series Editor

In Newsletter 32 (October 1995), Ann-Eliza Lewis announced that CNEHA now has a series devoted to the occasional publication of monographs, *Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology*. These volumes will be sent to members as part of their regular membership benefits, as we receive a significant work and the opportunity to publish it.

I would like to take this opportunity to solicit monograph-length (200-350 double-spaced pages) manuscripts for peer review. Please send them to me at the *Northeast Historical Archaeology* editorial offices. If you would like to receive a copy of the series' Guidelines for Contributors, please contact me, either through the address below, or by e-mail: lgoodwin@acs.bu.edu.

This is a great opportunity for researchers in the Northeast to present high quality work in an expanded format. I look forward to the time when I can announce the premier volume in the series. Manuscripts and queries should be sent to: Lorinda B. R. Goodwin, *Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by June 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

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

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzio, 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 Dattal, 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: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

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

CURATION COLUMN

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

Virginia Announces New Curation Facility

In January, Governor George Allen announced the creation of a public/private partnership between the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, a state agency, and the Virginia Historical Society, a private society and museum. Benefits to both institutions and the public include combining the archaeological and historical collections for exhibit in the new museum space which will be created and locating the historic records on Virginia in one place. The Historical Society raised private funds to add a wing to their current building. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources will lease the wing and move the state historic preservation office to that location.

One of the major benefits of this partnership will be a new curation facility for the state's archaeological collections. DHR's curatorial staff will be working with the architects over the next three months to design the space to meet environmental, temperature and humidity requirements for the long term curation of archaeological collections. Security will be increased, and at the same time the collections will be more accessible for research. Current plans call for staffing to remain at the current level with two curators overseeing the collections. When completed, the facility will meet the curation standards set forth in 36CFR Part 79.

Located adjacent to the curation area will be the study collections. A representative sample of artifacts from all geographic areas of the state representing all time periods from Paleoindian to early twentieth century will be housed here. Tables and study areas will be provided in this room for researchers using the collections. With the new layout, the complete collection will be in the next room immediately accessible for those who wish to do research on a specific site or a particular type of artifact from several sites.

The conservation lab is being completely redesigned by the Department's conservator. New equipment and a larger and more efficient space will increase the number and type of artifacts that can be treated. In addition, the Historical Society already has a state-of-the-art paper conservation lab staffed by two conservators. Together the three conservators will work to address the conservation needs of both the Historical Society's and the Department's collections.

Along with the improved curatorial facilities will be improved access to the archives and library of the Department. Construction of the new building will allow the archival records on historic structures and archaeological sites to be better protected. These will be located in a separate room accessible only to staff. A reading room with increased work space for clients will be immediately adjacent to it. The Department is currently automating the archives records, transferring the descriptive data to an Integrated Preservation Software system and the locational

data into the Geographic Information System. Computer terminals will be provided in the new archives for clients to access this information electronically. The library catalogue including the CRM reports will also be available from these terminals.

The opening date for the new facility is set for January 1998. The architects are beginning the preliminary plans, and DHR staff will participate in the process. The opportunity to design a building for collections and archives that will address preservation of the collections and provide for staff and client needs is an exciting prospect.

MINUTES COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1995 LOUISBOURG, NOVA SCOTIA

Present: Pierre Beaudet, Dena Doroszenko, Diana Wall, Karen Bescherer-Metheny, John Sprinkle, Paula Zitzler, Lorinda Goodwin, Sara Mascia, Mary Beaudry, Rebecca Yamin, David Starbuck, Ann-Eliza Lewis, Barbara Heath, Lysbeth Acuff, Silas Hurry

Regrets: Susan Henry, Elizabeth Pena

Guest: Andree Crepeau

1. Approval of Minutes (as amended)

Motion to approve Minutes: Diana Wall

Seconded: Silas Hurry

Carried

OLD BUSINESS:

2. Secretary's Report: Dena Doroszenko

File management continuing. DD noted the need for outgoing members, and the Editorial Office to send material for archival purposes. DD to send the Editorial office further information.

Motion to approve Secretary's report: Diana Wall

Seconded: Lorinda Goodwin

Carried

3. Budget & Finance: Susan Henry

In the absence of Susan Henry, the Treasurer's Report was presented by Pierre Beaudet. The Interim Treasurer's Report indicates a September 1, U.S. bank balance of \$7,775.44. The Canadian account, for its part, had a combined August 31 checking and savings balance of \$528.52.

Printing costs for volumes 21-22 and 23 were, for the most part, paid for with funds drawn from the Canadian account, thus leaving a fairly healthy balance in the U.S. account for 1996 expenses. Funds should be available for the publication of at least two journals and the usual number of Newsletters.

ACTION ITEM: Ann-Eliza Lewis to check into the Baywood royalties and John Cotter's publication (University of Pennsylvania Press) as to when CNEHA is to receive royalty checks.

ACTION ITEM: Sara Mascia to prepare a new brochure for this year's renewal period.

Departure from Agenda at 6:33 p.m.: 1995 Louisbourg Meeting Report by Andree Creapeau: Refer to budget hand-out. At last tally, 151 registrants. Andree noted that there should be a profit realized for CNEHA from this conference.

At 6:42 p.m., returned to agenda: Motion to approve Treasurer's report as presented and amended by Pierre Beaudet.

Moved by: David Starbuck

Seconded by: Diana Wall

Carried

Motion to approve Treasurer's Budget proposal for 1996 with the amendment of a budget expense item for producing a membership brochure.

Moved by: Sara Mascia

Seconded by: Silas Hurry

Carried

4. Publication Reports:

a. Newsletter: David Starbuck

Waiting for final submissions before sending the next issue to the printer. David Starbuck asked whether the current print run of 450 should go up. Rebecca Yamin noted that she would like to be able to send copies of the newsletter with letters to organizations to entice them into membership. PB suggested that DS produce a print run with these concerns in mind. DS also noted that the membership list needs to be reformatted before it can be printed in the newsletter as previously expected. This led to a lengthy discussion concerning the Membership list. PB noted that Lois Feister would like to hand over the job of maintaining the list to someone else on the Board. John Sprinkle noted that an insert into the newsletter should report that the publication of the membership list will be delayed due to technical problems. Most Board members agreed that there should be line items for phone numbers and email addresses on the membership forms and hence, the list.

ACTION ITEM: Ann-Eliza Lewis volunteered to take on the responsibility of maintaining the membership list.

ACTION ITEM: David Starbuck to place a reminder on the front page of the Newsletter about Renewals.

b. Journal Report: Ann-Eliza Lewis (refer to handout) For further detail on reprints, back issue sales and the editorial budget, please refer to the handout. Mary Beaudry noted that the anticipated budget may need to be increased if two journals are to be produced this year.

Karen Bescherer-Metheny noted that there is no advertising line item noted in the budget. Ann-Eliza Lewis noted Lorinda Goodwin has placed announcements into a variety of other newsletters and publications. Ann-Eliza Lewis encouraged Board members to take flyers to conferences, other meetings for distribution.

John Sprinkle asked for clarification regarding offprints versus copies of the journal given to contributors. Ann-Eliza Lewis noted that 5 copies of the journal are given to the authors rather than offprints. Offprints are too expensive.

Monograph Series Report: Lorinda Goodwin

Refer to written report. Discussion ensued regarding schedule, submissions, requirements and who would work on the series. PB questioned the selection of the Solecki manuscript as being the most appropriate for the first in a series. MB addressed his question by noting that this manuscript was written recently and is key in a lot of interpretations on New York coastal archaeology. Ann-Eliza Lewis did ask Solecki if he would edit it down for submission to the journal—he said no.

John Sprinkle suggested a "call for submissions" to solicit manuscripts.

MOTION: That CNEHA establish a monograph series based on a series of occasional papers devoted to research in the field to be published when manuscripts and the funds are available to cover any additional costs. The monograph series would be part of the regular membership, supported by funds from exceptional meetings, donations, partnerships etc.

Moved by: Diana Wall

Seconded by: Pierre Beaudet

Discussion: RY disagrees with the motion, feels that CNEHA does not have the funds available to take on a monograph series.

VOTE: One not in favor, motion carried by majority

Break: 7:50 p.m. to 8:10 p.m.

5. Programs & Meetings:

a. Albany 1996: David Starbuck. Refer to handouts provided by DS. Paul Huey's involvement questionable due to funding problems with NY Historic Sites Bureau. DS is seeking workshop organizers.

b. 1997

1) Paula Zitzler: National Historic Heritage Route: "The Path of Progress" Central Pennsylvania Area, Altoona or Johnstown. Theme: Heritage Tourism, economic impacts. It may be possible to do a joint effort with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Society/Council.

2) Silas Hurry: Annapolis/Baltimore/Harper's Ferry Annapolis: Baltimore Center, University of Maryland, Annapolis County Archaeology, Maryland Historical Trust would all be involved. Harper's Ferry (Historical District): Location in West Virginia. Theme: American Civil War, Industrial archaeology opportunities. Frederick: Civil War Medicine Museum. possible to have a reception there. Accommodations in Martinsburg.

Motion: To approve Altoona/Johnstown as the site of the 1997 CNEHA Annual Meeting

Moved by: Karen Beschauer-Metheny

Seconded by: David Starbuck

Discussion: Lorinda Goodwin asked whether Canada might be an option? PB noted that perhaps at a future date.

Vote: Carried

ACTION ITEM: Paula Zitzler to prepare a draft proposal for the above venue for the March 1996 Board Meeting.

Other venues: Salem, Mass. Lorinda Goodwin noted that this may not be a good venue due to high season and increased costs as a result. Other suggestions for venues included Newburyport (MB noted no appropriate hotels). PB noted Montreal as a possibility, perhaps for 1998.

6. Membership

a. Individual: Sara Mascia

Individual memberships equal to last year's at this time. Is concerned about the state of the current brochure. It should be updated. For the next newsletter, a renewal reminder should be included. PB noted that there are 74 Canadian members; however, Ontario is lagging.

ACTION ITEM: Dena Doroszenko to contact academics in the province and to highlight student membership rates.

ACTION ITEM: Sara Mascia to pursue direct mail options.

PB suggested that Canadian members should be able to send their renewals to a Canadian address.

b. Institutional: Rebecca Yamin

Currently there are 17 paid up with an expected total of 28 with renewals. RY noted that Susan Henry has reported a total of 36. There have been nine new members from the mail out.

ACTION ITEM: Rebecca Yamin to contact Lois Feister to get an updated copy of the mailing list.

Rebecca will continue her membership drive, shooting for 50.

7. Nominations & Elections: Lysbeth Acuff

Newly elected to the Board for 1996-1998:

Pierre Beaudet
Rebecca Yamin
Diana Wall
Mary Beaudry
Susan Henry

8. Logo: Lorinda Goodwin

No submissions from Board members. One from Silas Hurry and one from Lorinda Goodwin.

9. CNEHA Manual: Pierre Beaudet

Tabled for the next Board meeting.

10. Other Old Business: None

11. Introduction of New Board Members.

12. Election of New Officers:

Chair: Pierre Beaudet
Nominated by: David Starbuck
Seconded by: Mary Beaudry

Executive Vice-Chair: Sara Mascia

Vice-Chair: Rebecca Yamin

Secretary: Dena Doroszenko (for one-year term)

Treasurer: Lysbeth Acuff
Nominated by: Barbara Heath
Seconded by: Rebecca Yamin

Proposed slate: Carried

13. Resolution of thanks and appreciation to organizers and sponsors of the 1995 Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, conference. Motion to be read at the annual business meeting by Mary Beaudry.

14. Resolution of thanks to outgoing executive Board meetings. Motion to be read by Diana Wall.

15. Other New Business: None

Motion to adjourn: Moved by Pierre Beaudet

Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin

Carried

Adjourned at 9:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

New York State Archaeological Association 1996 Annual Meeting

The Orange County Chapter is hosting the 1996 Annual Meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association at the Eddy Farm Resort Hotel in Sparrowbush, New York, on April 26 to 28, 1996. The 1996 conference will consist of paper sessions on Saturday morning, Saturday afternoon, and Sunday morning. The Hotel, an historic 19th century structure situated on the Delaware River in a magnificent scenic area, will once again serve as the conference headquarters. For information, please contact: Edward J. Lenik, c/o Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, P.O. Box 437, 24 High Street, Butler, NJ 07405-0437 Tel: 201-492-8525.

Historic Ironmaking Conference: Second Annual Highlands Historical Conference

The North Jersey Highlands Historical Society and The Friends of Long Pond Ironworks are sponsoring an Historic Ironmaking Conference, October 19 & 20, 1996, at Skylands Manor Annex, Skylands Section, Ringwood State Park. Papers addressing any aspect of historic ironmaking or any particular site—furnace, forge, mine, etc.—are sought. Submissions from both professionals and non-professionals are encouraged.

Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes in length; a Kodak slide projector and screen will be provided; presenters are urged to use illustrative material. Abstracts must be received by August 1, 1996, for consideration and program listing. Please send abstracts to: Edward J. Lenik, c/o Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, P.O. Box 437, 24

High Street, Butler, NJ 07405-0437 Tel: 201-492-8525.

Ontario Archaeological Society

The 1996 Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society will take place in Kingston, Ontario, from October 25th to 27th, 1996. The symposium will examine the contribution of small sites archaeology to our understanding of the province's past.

Much of the history of the province and its adjacent regions was lived out in small camps by small groups of people. The papers of this symposium will highlight the contributions of small sites archaeology. How have small sites enriched our understanding of the past, of the people, not just of archaeological constructs? At the same time, what methodological or theoretical hurdles do they pose and what restrictions and limitations do they impose? With rapid development, especially in the southern reaches of the province, should these small sites be viewed in a new light?

The rapidly changing times in which we live also require some innovative solutions to difficulties such as funding cutbacks, legislative initiatives, evolving relationships between archaeologists and First nations, etc. A forum, bringing together individuals from various stakeholder communities, will attempt to outline the current status of archaeological practice in Ontario and identify some trends which are likely to propel us into the next millennium.

In addition to the above topics, papers, posters and exhibits dealing with other aspects of Ontario archaeology will be presented.

For further information or to submit abstracts (by May 3, 1996), please contact: Jean-Luc Pilon, Program Chair, 1996 OAS Symposium, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, C.P. 3100, Succ. B, Hull, Quebec J8X 4H2. Tel.: 819 776-8192; Fax: 819 776-8300; e-mail: jean-luc.pilon@cmcc.muse.digital.ca

Conference on Netherlandic Studies

The eighth Interdisciplinary Conference on Netherlandic Studies (ICNS) will be held at Columbia University, the City University Graduate Center, and New York University's Institute of Fine Arts, June 12-15, 1996. The theme of the conference will be "The Low Countries and the New World(s): Travel, Discovery, Early Relations." For further information, contact: Prof. Anneke Prins, Dept. Germanic Languages, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, NYC, NY 10027.

Seminars for Cultural Resource Managers

The National Preservation Institute announces a series of professional development seminars for cultural resource management professionals responsible for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of 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 National Preservation Institute is a nonprofit organization which offers these seminars with the cooperation of the National Building Museum. The series includes the following programs:

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. March 14-15 (Seattle, WA); June 4-5 (Washington, DC). (\$275)

The National Historic Preservation Act Section 106: Review and Update for Practitioners explores current practices in regulation enforcement and the impact of changing laws, policies, and regulation. March 12 (Fort Worth, TX); July 17 (Washington, DC). (\$210)

Photodocumentation of Historic Structures explores photographic techniques for documenting historic structures and landscapes and helps managers develop guidelines for photodocumentation projects. March 26-27 (NEW DATE), June 6-7 (Washington, DC). (\$275)

Cultural Resources and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) examines how cultural resources can be effectively addressed in NEPA analyses including environmental impact statements, environmental assessments and the analyses needed to classify projects as categorical exclusions. March 21-22, July 18-19 (Washington, DC). (\$325)

Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Places explores how to define, identify and evaluate impacts on traditional cultural places such as Native American sacred sites and other landscapes that figure in local community practices and traditions. May 8-9 (Washington, DC). (\$275)

Scope It Out: Developing a Scope of Work for Cultural Resource Compliance guides in designing and implementing a scope of work which effectively incorporates cultural resource compliance into property development planning. May 15-16 (Washington, DC). (\$325)

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Mulcahy Complex—Connecticut School for Boys

The State Police Headquarters facility in Meriden, Connecticut, will soon serve as grounds to a \$70,000,000+ hospital development project. The grounds also served to support the Connecticut School for Boys between 1853 and 1973. During this time, between 86 and 156 adolescent males are known to have died at the facility. Outraged by the pending project, local citizens produced lists of many boys who were suspected of being interred throughout the facility without grave markers. Through extensive research into available death records and cemetery indices, Archaeological Consulting Services (ACS) was able to confirm that at least 23 burials occurred somewhere on the property, but we were also able to document almost twice as many individuals on these lists who had been buried in their hometown cemeteries and/or who in fact had no apparent affiliation with the school. Excavation units were placed in relation to ground penetrating radar (GPR) results that revealed anomalies in an area suspected of having served as the principal burial grounds. The density of artifacts and interment features encountered during the performance of the excavation units indicated that the suspected 50-60 burials at the school may have been contained within the burial grounds. Mass salvage type testing of the adjacent 11.5-acre impact area also indicated that burials were not likely to occur within this broader area. During the entire course of the project, ACS was able to provide concerned citizens and local media with explanations and eyewitness access to the various phases of the project that helped quell fears of bureaucratic abuses with respect to any interments on the property. Thus through extensive research, various excavation techniques, and communications efforts, ACS was able to provide burial location information for those concerned with the final resting disposition of the young men who had died at the facility. In addition, ACS was able to submit recommendations to preserve the cemetery area and at the same time to allow this large scale development project to take place with only minimal alterations in its design.

Griswold Point: Update

The Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project (RIMAP) volunteered its services to investigate the Griswold Point site at the mouth of the Connecticut River. This site was discussed in the last issue of the CNEHA Newsletter. In December 1995 eight RIMAP members, directed by D. K. Abbass, examined the remains of a wooden vessel emerging from the dune; this examination included detailed measurements of the exposed portion, including the submerged

structure, trenches to reveal frame ends covered with sand, and a traverse trench to determine the shape of the structure. RIMAP specialists agree with Mystic Seaport staff that the vessel appears to be narrow and probably mid- to late nineteenth century. Wastage of frame ends buried in the dune and other construction details indicate that this structure had been exposed previously, possibly more than once. Although the site has generated a great deal of public interest, the identity of the vessel (and even its type) is still in doubt. The general shape of the Griswold Point structure is consistent with nineteenth century wooden steamships, but the wooden schooner trade continued in Long Island Sound until the early twentieth century. Analysis of the data continues, while this vessel remains a mystery.

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Yarmouth

In the summer of 1995, Yarmouth Historical Society sponsored a survey focusing on the early eighteenth century, a time of re-settlement after the end of a series of colonial wars. The focus of the survey was the site of the first Meeting House, as well as the nearby Loring Blockhouse, Cutter Garrison, and the Mason house. The Meeting House was built during the summer and fall of 1729. In 1762 the building was lengthened by 28' to make it 94' long and 45' wide. A map done after the Meeting house was torn down also locates the other buildings nearby. Only the eastern end of the Meeting House was located archaeologically, via sill stains which indicated that the sills were laid directly on the ground with either stones or posts serving as support at critical points. As would be expected, artifacts of course were few except plaster, hand-forged nails, window glass and occasional wine bottle fragments. The crew had little luck in finding the Cutter garrison or its palisade, but did locate a high concentration of 18th century artifacts near where the Loring blockhouse may be located. In the fall of 1995, students from a local high school in a class designed for them continued to look for the Mason house. The field school provided high school students with practical experience, and helped the community locate a significant historic site. A number of community people from the Yarmouth Historical Society volunteered to help in the original excavation as well. Under the continued supervision of Norman Buttrick, more work is planned for the first public buildings in Yarmouth as well as the continued educating of the public, particularly area high school students.

South Berwick

In August 1995, the Old Berwick Historical Society sponsored a short field school with the proposed goal of locating the Newichawanoock House trading post, established by the

patentees of the Laconia grant ca. 1631. Although historians differ over the interpretation of surviving documents and the location of the post, one local tradition held that the site was sited on a terrace just north of the confluence of the Great Works and Salmon Falls Rivers, in South Berwick, Maine. Limited testing on the site has yet to confirm the trading post, but did locate the virtually undisturbed remains of a substantial dwelling dating to the second half of the seventeenth-century.

This site is poorly documented, but it sits on an area sold in the 1640s by the local Indian sachem, Mr. Rowls, to Humphrey Chadbourne. At the time Rowls described the land as an old planting ground, so there may be a contact period native presence on the tract as well. Chadbourne would go on to become one of the wealthiest men in Maine. When he died in 1667, he left an estate of over £1,700, an incredible sum for the colony, reflective of his extensive investment in saw milling. The Rowls tract was entailed, becoming the property of his son, Humphrey, Jr.

Although the Chadbournes are known to have owned another farmstead and home down river, at least one of them occupied the substantial dwelling found in 1995. Two stone walls of the cellar have been found. These, other tests, and the sizable cellar depression suggest a possible cellar size of 22' x 32'. If proved correct, it would be one of the largest cellars found in early Maine, and a substantial difference from the small (and often wood-lined cellars) that are common for early Maine. On the other hand, the cellar would be about the same size as the contemporary (and still standing) Jackson House down river in Portsmouth, and is suggestive of the Chadbourne family wealth and status. Fifteen feet to the north of the cellar was discovered the corner of another feature, which may prove to be an earthfast barn or outbuilding. This area contained substantial quantities of dairy wares and cow bones.

The site is artifact rich, with the assemblage typical for the second half of the seventeenth century. Finds include a Llewelyn Evans pipe stem and numerous fragments of combed-yellow slipware, a ceramic that has yet to show up in Maine sites abandoned during King Philips' War, thus making it a good hallmark of a 1680s' occupation. The house was burned, presumably when the region was abandoned in 1690 during King William's War. The most intriguing artifact is a brick bat with "64" crudely inscribed on the right half. This could well be the date of house construction (1664); however, the left half of the brick, which would contain the "16", has yet to be discovered. Project director Emerson Baker (Salem State College) plans to continue work in 1996 to better define the two structures and outlying activity areas.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Kathleen Wheeler

Cogswell Grant Site

Kathleen Wheeler (d/b/a Independent Archaeological Consulting, 69 Deannett Street, Portsmouth, N.H.) has completed a data recovery project at the Cogswell Grant site in Essex, MA. The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities is planning to install new drainage systems to alleviate water flow problems at the house, necessitating excavation at three of the four corners of the house. At the southeast corner of the house, an earlier foundation was discovered, probably dating to the occupation of William Cogswell in the late 1680s and 1690s. A prehistoric component was also found at the site, with more than 100 flakes, tool fragments, and exhausted cores, recovered among the 14,010 artifacts collected at the site.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Kathleen Wheeler

City of Manchester

Kathleen Wheeler (d/b/a Independent Archaeological Consulting, 69 Dennett Street, Portsmouth, N.H.) has recently completed a Phase 1A survey for the City of Manchester, N.H., to determine the alignment of a new sewer line. The city is replacing its system of pump houses with a gravity line and a single pump house. Phase 1B subsurface testing is due to begin in the late spring or early summer.

Kathleen Wheeler also presented a paper at the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings in Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled "Natal and Neolocal Estates: Contributions of Female Lineages to the Household." The paper deals with concepts introduced by Martha Pinello's Masters thesis for Deer Street sites and applies them to the Rider-Wood privy at Strawberry Banke Museum. Copies of the paper are available from the author.

Rhode Island

Reported by: D. K. Abbass

The Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project

The Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project uses volunteer teams of SCUBA divers, ocean engineers, marine biologists, and underwater archaeologists to locate, identify, and document the state's submerged cultural resources. Directed by D. K. Abbass, Ph.D., RIMAP is now in its fourth season of field work. The group has studied the 1778 Revolutionary War fleet, a 19th century British brig, a reputed slave ship, and a number of as yet unidentified

ships' remains, located throughout the state. Remote sensing has located a number of other targets awaiting ground truthing. Sponsored by the RI Sea Grant, the RI Historical Preservation Commission, and a Department of Defense Legacy program, RIMAP not only conducts field research, but promotes preservation education in the sport diving community and generates public support for shipwreck protection. In addition to continued fieldwork, RIMAP's 1996 goals include working with the RI Historical Preservation Commission to create the first state underwater preserve and the completion of a management plan for Naval shipwrecks in Rhode Island waters. For further information, please write to RIMAP, Box 1137, Newport, RI 02840.

Vermont

Reported by: Kathleen Wheeler

Melodeon Factory

Kathleen Wheeler (d/b/a Independent Archaeological Consulting, 69 Dennett Street, Portsmouth, N.H.) completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the Melodeon Factory in the historic village green of East Poultney, Vermont. Soil levels have risen against the brick superstructure of the 1850s reed organ factory, and testing was performed to determine how to remove the soil down to the level of the slate foundation. Deposits remain from the building's earlier use as a blacksmith shop, and in May, 1996, Dr. Wheeler will lead a crew of volunteers in hand excavating the sensitive deposits away from the building foundation. Copies of the Phase I report are available at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, 135 State St., Drawer 33, Montpelier, Vt 05633-1201.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Three Mile Harbor Excavations

The Institute for Long Island Archaeology under the direction of Linda Barber, David Bernstein, Michael Lenardi, and Daria Merwin conducted several Stage II evaluations in the past year, including one at a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century site on Three Mile Harbor in the town of East Hampton. Documentary research failed to identify the occupants of the structure found or any mention of the property's past use. Portions of the structure were constructed of recycled prehistoric Native American materials: fire-cracked rocks and large cores used for foundation stones, shell midden contents used for manufacturing mortar. Artifactual evidence suggests the occupants were of modern means and were on the fringes of East Hampton society. Further work is planned. (Write-up based on information furnished by Bernstein for NYAC newsletter).

Archaeological Survey Work at West Point Military Academy

Former State University of New York at Albany professor Dean Snow and the SUNYA archaeological field team conducted Phase I surveys on the grounds of the United States Military Academy at West Point during the summer of 1995. The purpose is to provide West Point with an overall management plan for its cultural resources. Background research on prior architectural and archaeological investigations was conducted, a Geographical Information System containing geophysical and site data was assembled. Field investigations then were carried out to test the predictive model which resulted from the preliminary research. The field investigations concentrated on the documentation of prehistoric cultural resources within the project area. Twenty separate areas were surveyed; historic artifacts and features were encountered at 14 of these and prehistoric materials and features in 17 of the areas. (Write-up based on information provided by Hetty Jo Brumbach for NYAC newsletter).

Testing at Fort William Henry Cemetery

In the fall of 1995, Brenda Baker of the New York State Museum and Maria Liston of Adirondack Community College conducted test excavations in the area of the Fort William Henry cemetery. The project located eight graves from the French and Indian War period; three were excavated. Preliminary analysis suggests one individual was an officer and the other two were of African descent. It was discovered that the graves had been dug into an early multi-component prehistoric site. Baker and Liston discussed their work on a segment of *Archaeology on The Learning Channel* and again for *The New Detectives* to be broadcast on The Discovery Channel in June 1996. (Write-up based on information furnished by State Museum staff for NYAC newsletter).

Archaeological Work at Sackets Harbor, New York

Hartgen Archeological Associates conducted Phase III work at the Pickering-Beach Museum in the village of Sackets Harbor, on Lake Champlain. The structure is located adjacent to the Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site which commemorates the two battles fought here in 1812 and the subsequent development of the property as a Naval station. The structure was built between 1816 and 1821, and the excavations were undertaken in the area of the proposed foundation replacement under the three 19th century additions. The work revealed numerous structural features including the builders trench for the first addition, the remains of an early 19th century outbuilding, gravel fill which may reflect the construction of fortifications during the War of 1812, and a brick and fieldstone entry dating to

the third quarter of the 19th century. The majority of the strata dated to the 1840s when a widow and her daughters occupied the site. The many ceramic sherds, household objects, and personal items reflect the domestic environment created by these women. (Writeup based on information furnished by Hartgen for NYAC newsletter).

New Complications in Lake Champlain Survey Work

An explosion in the zebra mussel population in Lake Champlain has complicated the survey of underwater historic sites in the lake. The invaders already have attached themselves to shallow water shipwrecks such as the steamer *Champlain*, the *General Butler*, and the Diamond Island Stone Boat. In a few years time, divers expect all exposed surfaces of these shipwrecks and others resting in up to 80 feet in depth will be completely encrusted with the mussels. The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum is planning to accelerate their survey in order to identify and study the many unknown historic sites there before the zebra mussel invasion makes the task impossible.

Multi-Year Study of Sailing Schooner Completed

In 1995, the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum completed its study of the sailing-canal schooner, *General Butler*. Built in Essex, New York, in 1862, the *Butler* sank in a storm in 1876. The 1995 project was funded by the City of Burlington, VT, as part of its new wastewater outfall project. The report on the project will be available in spring 1996. Another survey, sponsored by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, took place on the canal schooner O.J. Walker, built the same year as the *Butler* but constructed in Burlington. The ship was carrying bricks and tiles when she sank. The remains will be incorporated into the Vermont Underwater Preserve.

Mahigan Village Site Center of Controversy

The proposed location for a new Wal-Mart store on a flood plain called Leeds Flats at the foot of the Catskill Mountains in New York State has been discovered to contain information about 17th century contact between Indians and colonists. An archaeological survey there has found ceramics, stone tools, brass and copper, possibly kettles. Mahicans from Wisconsin and elsewhere came to the site to protest the building of the discount center on this possible village location. Robert Kuhn of the New York State SHPO Office has called the site "very important." Other professional archaeologists have called for preservation of the site as a research and education center. Wal-Mart spokespersons say they are sensitive to the issue. Archaeological surveys by a new team are being planned.

Dr. William A. Ritchie, 92

Renowned archaeologist William A. Ritchie died in December, 1995. Dr. Ritchie received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Rochester and his Ph.D. in anthropology from Columbia University. He was archaeologist and curator of anthropology at the Rochester Museum and Science Center until his appointment as state archaeologist at the New York State Museum in 1949. He retired from there in 1971. Ritchie conducted excavations in many parts of the Northeast and was a leading authority on the region. One of his four books, *The Pre-Iroquoian Occupations of New York State*, was awarded an A. Cressy Morrison Prize by the New York Academy of Sciences. His *Archaeology of New York State* is the classic in the field. Ritchie also received many honors for his conservation efforts, particularly for the Audubon Society. Contributions can be made to Five Rivers Environmental Education Center, Game Farm Road, Delmar, NY 12054.

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal and Rob Fitts

New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drift Project (Submitted by Lynn Rakos)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (Corps), is presently conducting a cultural resources survey of the Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull, Richmond County, Staten Island, New York, in connection with the New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drift project. A reconnaissance study was conducted for the Corps by Raber Associates in 1995 and consisted of the examination of waterfront structures and marine resources, which included bulkheads, piers, pile fields, and the remains of various types of vessels. This study identified numerous individual vessels and a number of vessel clusters as potentially significant resources. The former Baltimore and Ohio Transfer Bridge No. 2, on the Kill Van Kull, was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Panamerican Consultants, Inc. is currently conducting further research and field investigations on the potentially eligible resources. The goal of this study is to understand vessel construction, function, design variations and history of the individual vessels and to document the firms or individuals responsible for creating the vessel clusters.

Atlantic Terminal Urban Renewal Project (Submitted by Robert Fitts)

In October and November 1995, John Milner Associates (JMA) conducted Phase 2 and Phase 3 excavations at the Atlantic Terminal Site located in Fort Green, Brooklyn. Twelve historic lots were investigated to locate privies and cisterns associated with the middle-class families who

inhabited the site during the 1850s through 1890s. JMA uncovered and tested six shaft features as well as fully excavating three privies and four cisterns. Preliminary analysis suggests that the three privies and three of the cisterns were filled in the mid-to-late-1860s, while the other cistern remained open until the turn-of-the-century. All of the features produced large numbers of ceramics, bottle glass, flower pots, and faunal remains. Significant quantities of textiles, sealed bottles still containing their original contents, dolls, and human hair were also recovered. Most of the tablewares found at the Atlantic Terminal site were from matching sets of white granite or undecorated European porcelain. Interestingly, only a handful of transfer-printed ceramics were found throughout the site. The draft of JMA's Atlantic Terminal report, available later this summer, will focus on middle-class life, the cult of domesticity, and dining etiquette in mid-19th century Brooklyn.

Long Island College Hospital Parking Garage Site (CEQR No. 87-013K) (Submitted by Sara Mascia)

During October and November 1995, field testing at the Long Island College Hospital Parking Garage Site (CEQR No. 87-013K) in Brooklyn, NY, was undertaken. Following the removal of 5-7 feet of overburden, four features were discovered along with the remains of foundations of mid-to-late 19th century buildings constructed along Atlantic Ave. and Hicks St. The Phase IA documentary assessment conducted in 1989 by Historical Perspectives, Inc. outlined changes in land use through the prehistoric and historic periods, identified lots within the project site where there had been little known surface and subsurface disturbance, indicated which lots contained possible archaeological resources and recommended that further research was warranted prior to the construction of the parking garage. The Archaeological Assessment of the site, approved by the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1989, identified a portion of the proposed site as having the potential to contain archaeological resources associated with the Revolutionary War and a farmstead from the early Federal Period.

Four features dating to the 19th century were discovered along with the remains of foundations of 19th century brick buildings. It appears that remains of earlier activities were obliterated during the "brownstone" period of the mid-to-late 19th century. Three brick cisterns were encountered in the location of the backlots affiliated with mid-19th century brick buildings formerly located along Atlantic Ave. and Hicks St. Each of the three cisterns was examined for construction methods and content. One of the cisterns, a single brick, mortar-lined cistern, was found to contain three distinct deposits dating from the late 19th century. A second double brick cistern had four distinct deposit levels containing late 19th to early 20th century artifacts. The third cistern, also of double brick construction, contained only one

discrete deposit of fill with few historical artifacts.

The draft report for this project was completed in December 1995.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Phased Cultural Resources Investigations, Fort Dix Military Installation, Burlington and Ocean Counties (Archaeological Inventory and Historic American Building Survey)

As part of an Army Corps of Engineers contract, a cultural resource survey will be conducted to inventory all National Register eligible properties at the Fort Dix Military Installation. This project entails the development of a ten-year plan which will identify, evaluate, prioritize and manage cultural resources at Fort Dix. This present study will require: 1) HABS/HAER documentation of Fort Dix (1917+) structures which fall within the 50 year eligibility criteria; 2) evaluation of significance of Cold War properties (< 50 years old) under the National Register criterion of exceptional importance; and 3) archaeological study of pre-Fort Dix (historic) and Native American (prehistoric) resources. This work is a requirement under AR 420-40 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This work will be fully coordinated with the NJSHPO, the New Jersey Pinelands Commission and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to ensure compliance with federal laws and regulations. Submitted by Peter Pagoulatos, Ph.D., Historic Preservation Officer, Fort Dix, NJ.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

Anne Arundel County

The Lost Towns Project, a collaborative research and public education effort of Anne Arundel County (Maryland) and the London Town Foundation, entered a new phase this winter. Through the efforts of the Anne Arundel County Executive, the Hon. John Gary, the project moved into its new headquarters in one of the county's office complexes. The Laboratory occupies an office suite on the first floor of the principal building, just inside of the main entrance. Windows and the glass door provide an unobstructed view of the laboratory interior from the building's entrance and foyer. We encourage the public to come in, ask questions, and participate in the search for the "lost" towns of Anne Arundel County. Visitors see photographic exhibits, temporary displays (e.g., pots undergoing reconstruction), and volunteers and staff at work. We exhibit the process of archaeology, as much as its results. Volunteers and staff field questions ranging from what we are doing to what we have learned in our work at the "lost" towns of Providence

(1649) and London (1684). Student interns Wesley Cooper and K. Andrew Fischer, from the University of Maryland—Baltimore County, recently completed analyses of nail and pantile distributions at the Burle's Town Land site (18AN826). Their work, which included all aspects of artifact processing, cataloguing and preparation for permanent curation, confirmed the location of the principal building at Burle and suggested areas for additional sampling. Additional paid internships (\$250-\$1000) are available. Applicants should call Dr. Al Luckenbach (410-222-7441) or Dr. James G. Gibb (410-222-7328).

St. Mary's City

In preparation for the reconstruction of the St. Mary's City Brick Chapel (ca. 1667-1704) excavations are being done around the existing foundation. To stabilize the foundation, a 5 ft. wide corridor around the foundation needs to be cleared of archaeological resources. Previous research between 1988-1992 revealed a multitude of graves and other features within this area. The present research is designed to salvage these features before stabilization. The project includes the removal of 35 graves and a number of construction related features.

Thus far, 25 burials have been removed, and the preservation of skeletal and other materials is excellent. The graves range in age from ca. 1634-1720 and include all ages from infant to over 50 years of age. Evidence for coffins is abundant and is demonstrated by nail patterns and preserved stains. In one case, large sections of wood have been preserved. We have identified four coffin shapes: hexagonal, rectangular, tapering rectangle and an unusual anthropomorphic coffin. There have been two features representing wooden grave markers. Both appear to have been driven posts and were set at the head end of the graves. They were both circular in shape and a half a foot in diameter.

St. Mary's College of Maryland has provided funding for excavations on three portions of its campus. Historic St. Mary's City Research Department is directing this project which consists of Phase 1 survey and limited Phase 2 testing. The survey, initiated in June 1995, assesses the lands comprising the western portion of campus, sections of property owned by Trinity Church, and the land surrounding the Cobb House and Queen Anne dormitory. The purpose of assessing the cultural resources in these areas is to assist the college in their planning of landscaping and building improvements.

Several areas tested show evidence of prehistoric activity, colonial and 19th-20th century occupation. Prehistoric artifacts and various shell middens discovered throughout the areas surveyed have indicated cultural activity persisting from Early Woodland times. Another area of the survey surrounding the Cobb House is on property first patented in 1638 by John Lewgar. Artifact recovery and excavations in this area have revealed that landscape features associated

with the St. John's house, built in 1638 by John Lewgar, still remain intact. Among the evidence of 19th-20th century occupation is the discovery on Trinity Church property of several pieces of printing type. Oral history and newspaper accounts have indicated that the Reverend Clarence Whitmore, Trinity Church Rector 1919-1925, established a small printing shop in 1919. His sons, Paul and John Whitmore, eventually established the Whitmore Printing Co. in Annapolis, Maryland.

The continuous and assorted use of the area from prehistoric times until today provides an interesting framework for analysis. A report on the findings is anticipated in the summer of 1996.

Threatened with the loss of state funding, the Historic St. Mary's City Commission has concluded that it is in the best interest of Maryland's most important National Historic Landmark to explore a collaborative union with St. Mary's College of Maryland. Such a merger would allow more efficient use of resources and could potentially yield significant advantages for both institutions. Under the proposal, the Commission would have expanded land use control over the college property, and the college would expand its offerings in Historical Archaeology and Colonial History. Discussions have been initiated with the college, local community, museum Friends and Foundation board members, and state and county officials.

Baltimore City

Between June and November of 1995, the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (BCUA) was engaged in the excavation of two early nineteenth century cemeteries. The cemeteries were buried beneath a parking lot on the grounds of the Johns Hopkins Hospital campus in east Baltimore. This location has been selected as the site of the new Johns Hopkins Hospital Comprehensive Cancer Center. As state bond monies will be used during the construction of the center, the Maryland Historical Trust required a Phase I archival survey of the property under provisions within the Maryland annotated code. While it was known that the parking lot covered the remains of rowhouses destroyed in 1959, the archival search revealed the presence of two cemeteries which predated the rowhouses.

The two cemeteries served two opposite populations. One cemetery belonged to the City of Baltimore and was utilized as a Potters Field. The other cemetery belonged to Christ Episcopal Church. The Potters Field was founded in 1793 as a result of a campaign by concerned city residents and commissioners. Letters to a local newspaper in the early 1790s indicate that the poorer residents of Baltimore were often unable to pay for a burial space for their deceased relatives and friends. Instead, they had resorted to burying their dead under the public streets and alleys of the city. After considerable public debate the city finally purchased land outside the then city limits for the express use as a

Potters Field. It is probable that this cemetery continued in use until the 1830s. No records were located which gave the names of individuals buried in the cemetery.

Christ Church cemetery was founded in 1800. It was located adjacent to the Potters Field and served the congregants of Christ Church. Unfortunately Church records for the cemetery are incomplete. While researchers were able to locate the names of individuals who purchased lots within the cemetery, no map indicating the location of individual lots was located. The last recorded interment for the cemetery occurred in 1852.

By the mid-nineteenth century both cemeteries were located within the city limits. They were also located in an area undergoing rapid transformation from a sparsely settled semi-rural area to a heavily developed residential neighborhood. Between the late 1840s and early 1850s, both the City of Baltimore and Christ Church decided to sell their cemeteries. Christ Church made provisions to exhume the bodies within their cemetery, the City of Baltimore did not. The land was purchased by several speculators who quickly erected two- and three-story rowhouses with back kitchens fronting on the main streets. These homes were occupied primarily by Jewish families throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. On the back alleys and streets on the interior of the block, smaller houses were built which were occupied by African-American families. In the mid-twentieth century, the Jewish community had begun to relocate in the northwest portion of the city and county. African-American families began to move into the houses on the main streets. By 1950, the neighborhood was occupied primarily by African-Americans, most of whom were tenants of absentee landlords. Housing in the project was in poor condition. In 1959, the city of Baltimore condemned and purchased the project area. The city razed all the structures within the project area. In 1961, Johns Hopkins Hospital purchased the project area in order to utilize it as a parking lot. The area continued to be used as a parking lot until this past July.

Based on the archival data, the Maryland Historical Trust requested a Phase II archaeological study of the project area. This study was to determine the integrity of deposits located beneath the parking lot and to check for possible remains of either cemetery. The BCUA carried out this investigation in July and August of 1995. Six backhoe trenches measuring twelve by twenty feet were excavated across the project area. As expected, privies and trash pits associated with the former rowhouses were uncovered within the trenches. In addition to the domestic features, thirty-eight burial shafts were also uncovered. Twenty-five of the burials were within the Potters Field. The spatial positioning of these burials was ordered rows. Burials were oriented with the head to the west and were placed extremely close to one another. The remaining twelve burials were located within Christ Church cemetery. Two of these burials appeared on the surface as brick vaults. Again all the

burials were oriented with the head to the west. However, there was more space in between the burials. Several of the burials in both the Potters Field and Christ Church cemetery contained human remains. It became obvious during the Phase II that although Christ Church had made an effort to exhume and move their burials to new locations, a certain percentage of these burials had been overlooked. At the conclusion of the Phase II, the project area was designated 18BC111 and given the name Hampstead Hill, the historic name of the hill it is located on.

In early September of 1995, the BCUA returned to the site after the Maryland Historical Trust requested a full Phase III archaeological mitigation of the cemetery. During this phase, very little of the nineteenth century remains were addressed. The main focus of the work was on locating, mapping, and recovering as many individuals as possible from the two cemeteries prior to the onset of construction. Between September and mid-November, four hundred seventeen burial shafts were identified. Of these burials two hundred thirty were located in the Potters Field, and one hundred eighty-seven were located in Christ Church Cemetery. Because of time constraints, the BCUA was unable to excavate every burial. Instead, a sample of the burials was excavated and retained for further study. Those burials not selected for further study were removed by Samuel Redd, Jr. of Redd Funeral Services. Redd Funeral Services is located in East Baltimore. Mr. Redd was charged with the reburial of individuals not selected for study. These individuals were reburied at nearby Oaklawn Cemetery in east Baltimore. A service of recommittal was held in early December at the new grave sites. Pastors of several area churches participated in the service, including Rabbi Angela Graboys of Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, Rev. Michael B. Jemmott, Rev. Stephen L. Mann, Postulate Sarah E. Standiford, and Father Alphonse G. Rose of the Johns Hopkins Hospital chaplain staff, Rev. Marshall F. Prentice of Zion Baptist Church, Rev. Melvin B. Tuggle, II of Garden Prayer Baptist Church, and Rev. Herbert W. Watson, Jr. of Christ United Methodist Church.

Phase III mitigation revealed that of the two hundred thirty identified shafts in the Potters Field, one hundred forty-one (or 61%) of the shafts contained human remains (Table 1). In Christ Church Cemetery, as expected, a much higher percentage of the grave shafts were empty. Of the one hundred eighty-seven grave shafts and brick vaults identified in Christ Church Cemetery, only a quarter of the shafts (n=47) contained human remains. When further divided into adult and children remains, it appears that 85% of the one hundred thirty-seven adult burials were exhumed and reburied elsewhere in the nineteenth century; while only 62% of the children's burials were exhumed. Phase III mitigation of the two cemeteries was able to recover 52% of the individuals present within the Potters Field for further study and 75% of the individuals present within Christ Church Cemetery. Criteria for selection of individuals for further

study was based on the preservation of the remains, unique artifacts located within the graves, and age of individuals. (We tried to recover as many children as possible as preservation of these remains tends to be poor over all.)

Presently, the BCUA is in the lab cleaning the remains for analysis. Dr. Christopher Ruff, a physical anthropologist in the Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, will be conducting the analysis of the remains. As soon as the weather permits, the BCUA will be returning to the field to complete excavation of the remaining portions of the two cemeteries which are located beneath the driveway into the parking garage. Another one hundred burials, at least, are expected to be uncovered during the two week excavation.

Table 1. Burials Recovered from 18 BC 111.

Grave Shafts Containing Individuals:

CEMETERY	ADULTS	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Potters Field	122	19	141
Christ Church	28	19	47
Total	150	38	188

Empty Grave Shafts:

CEMETERY	ADULTS	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Potters Field	56	33	89
Christ Church	109	31	140
Total	165	64	229

Total Grave Shafts Identified:

CEMETERY	ADULTS	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Potters Field	178	52	230
Christ Church	137	50	178
Total	315	102	417

Individuals Retained for Osteological Study:

CEMETERY	ADULTS	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Potters Field	59	14	73
Christ Church	17	18	35
Total	76	32	108

Baltimore City

Archival research and archaeological field evaluation was conducted at 1425-1435 Key Highway in Baltimore, Maryland, to determine the effect on cultural resources of

an ISTEAsupported property acquisition by the Baltimore Museum of Industry. The project entails construction of the southern terminus of the Harborwalk Promenade, including a pavilion, parking areas, and pier. Archival research indicates the property was filled in the early 20th century. Because the proposed construction involves limited subsurface disturbance for pavilion footers and utility trenches, it is considered to have little or no potential to impact significant terrestrial archaeological resources.

Background research identified one of several vessels partially submerged located along the property's waterfront as the *Governor Robert M. McLane*, a 19th century steam-powered vessel that served as the flagship of the Maryland State Fishery Force for almost 50 years. The *McLane* is considered significant under Criterion A as one of the most prominent State vessels in Maryland's history, and an outstanding symbol of our state's early efforts to preserve, protect, and restore the natural resources of the Chesapeake Bay. The vessel is considered important for its public interpretive value. The *McLane's* hull is clearly recognizable, but its condition is fragile. It is recommended that the *McLane* be left in place as a representative of important aspects of Maryland's heritage: the early efforts to preserve the resources of the Chesapeake Bay; the history of the State Fishery Force and the oyster wars; the development of the unique lifestyle practiced by Maryland's watermen; and our general maritime heritage.

While the results of the preliminary evaluation gave no indication that the several other vessels on the property are potentially significant, Phase I underwater archaeological evaluation is required to confirm this. This Phase I evaluation must be carried out prior to any aspect of construction that might impact the vessels, including removal of the existing pier, removal of the vessels themselves, or construction of the proposed new pier.

Baltimore County

The Maryland State Highway Administration archaeology group undertook a limited Phase Ib intensive archaeological survey on the property of the National Register eligible Baltimore Embroidery Company (BA-907), located in Baltimore County, Maryland. The Baltimore Embroidery Company (BA-907) is considered significant as an example of an early 20th century, family-owned business. The archaeological survey was initiated in response to changes in the project's proposed stormwater management system. The survey was conducted to identify any archaeological resources in the Area of Potential Effects of construction, and to evaluate whether any such resources might contribute to the eligibility of BA-907. Archaeological investigations revealed material of middle 20th century age in disturbed contexts. Informant reports suggest that the tested area has been disturbed by filling and grading following demolition of an outbuilding formerly located there. The

Phase I investigation concluded that the material revealed by testing does not contribute to the characteristics that make the Baltimore Embroidery Company eligible for the National Register. No further archaeological work is warranted for the project, and it is recommended that the modified stormwater management system may proceed as planned. It should be noted that testing was confined to the Area of Potential Effects of the proposed stormwater system, and does not address the possibility that significant archaeological deposits are present elsewhere on the Baltimore Embroidery Company property.

Statewide News

Maryland Archaeology Month is scheduled for May 1996. This month-long celebration of the Archaeology of Maryland features special lectures, exhibits, and tours throughout the state. Archaeology Month is a joint project of the Council for Maryland Archaeology, the Maryland Historical Trust, and the Archaeological Society of Maryland Inc. This year the Maryland State Highways Administration is supporting the production of a poster, and the Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, is printing a Calendar of Events. For more information, or to receive a Calendar of Events, please write: Maryland Archaeology Month, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD. An updated electronic version of the Calendar of Events will be available at the Maryland Historical Trust's World Wide Web page at <http://www2.am.net/mdshpo>.

Budget Eliminates Ten M.H.T. Staff Positions

If approved by the Maryland State Assembly, cuts proposed by Maryland Governor Parris Glendening will result in the elimination of ten positions at the Maryland Historical Trust, including three archaeologists. The proposed elimination of two staff positions in the Trust's Office of Archeology represent a 25% reduction in staff. At Patterson Park and Museum, one archaeologist position will be lost. These are not vacant positions. They constitute a total elimination of collection personnel, a one-third reduction in the underwater archaeology program, and the elimination of the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeology Center.

SR 1 Corridor, New Castle County, Delaware

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates is currently conducting Phase III excavations at the Appoquinimink North (7NC-F-13) and Locust Grove (7NC-F-73) sites in New Castle County, Delaware, on behalf of the Delaware Department of Transportation. The Appoquinimink North Site excavations, under the direction of Dr. John Bedell, are focused on the remains of a historic farmstead dating to the 1770 to 1820 period. The entire site

has been plowed, and a five percent plowzone sample has been excavated across the site to obtain artifacts for spatial and chronological analysis. When weather permits, the site will be mechanically stripped and the excavation of features will begin. Features located to date include a possible well and several structures. The excavators hope to acquire information on the layout of the farm, the architecture of the buildings, and the economics of farm life. Locust Grove is a standing house that was constructed in two phases, one in the 1830s and one in the 1870s. Testing in the yard located two areas of rich midden deposits, one sealed by debris derived from the 1870s construction episode and the other dating to the late nineteenth century. Because these deposits are tightly dated and contain large quantities of mendable ceramics and glassware, the excavators, led by Lenore Santone, expect to obtain samples perfectly suited for analysis of the inhabitants' consumer habits.

Prince George's County

The archaeology program of the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) of Prince George's, Maryland, is conducting a Phase I survey at 18PR9 near Upper Marlboro, MD. Site 18PR9, known as Billingsley Point, is located at the confluence of Western Branch and the Patuxent River near the late 17th century structure known as Billingsley. The site was visited by local avocational archaeologists for many years prior to M-NCPPC management of the property and was noted by Richard Stearns in his 1951 survey of Patuxent River archaeological sites.

Phase I investigations will be carried out in two stages. First, a controlled surface collection will be conducted to identify discrete areas of cultural materials. The second stage will involve limited subsurface testing of artifact concentrations. Preliminary surface reconnaissance identified 18PR9 as a multicomponent site with artifacts from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland, and historic material dating from the early 18th century through 20th century associated with the Billingsley Point plantation.

Phase II and III investigations are planned for Riversdale Mansion, the early 19th century neo-classical home of Charles and Rosalie Calvert. The M-NCPPC is in the process of planning the restoration of an extant outbuilding, construction of a new parking area, and development of a comprehensive landscape plan.

Phase II investigations conducted by James G. Gibb and Associates in 1995 located the remains of nine structures and over 110 discrete features. Some of these archaeological resources will be impacted by the restoration of the existing outbuilding. Significant features uncovered by Gibb include the foundations of a watertower, a washhouse, a brick garden wall, and an octagonal structure which may have been a conservatory. An 1853 map of Riversdale showing the locations of many of these landscape features

was recently donated to the Riversdale Historical Society. The M-NCPPC is currently reviewing contract bids to conduct the Phase II and III investigations. Phase II investigations should be completed this coming summer.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Quebec City

Serge Rouleau, archaeologist with the City of Quebec, reports that the City undertook, in October 1995, an archaeological investigation of the Dalhousie Street Fire Station site which is located in the Lower Town sector of Old Quebec. This former waterfront area is closely tied to the late 18th century and 19th century development of the port.

Investigations, conducted within the now unoccupied fire station, revealed the remains of a large stone foundation, probably a portion of the Lymburner's wharf built at the end of the 18th century. That structure no doubt supported the Long Store located on the Bell and Monroe wharf erected later in the first quarter of the 19th century.

Further investigations are presently underway in an adjacent property where more evidence of the commercial use of the area in the early 19th century is expected to be found.

Public Archaeology at Fort Lennox National Historic Site

Gisele Piedalue, archaeologist with Parks Canada, reports that an activity entitled "How to Become an Archaeologist" took place for a third consecutive season on Ile-aux-Noix, from July 5th to the 26th, 1995. Its prime objectives were to make the public aware of the vast archaeological resources present on the island, while performing the necessary research to understand and interpret each succeeding occupation. During the 1995 season, a total of 177 participants from various age groups took part in the collection of data in the field, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist and field crew. As in preceding years, research was conducted on the site of a gun tower, whose foundations were laid in 1821 in the southwest bastion of the fort. The defensive work was never completed, due to the instability of the subsoil, and the area was then used as a refuse dump from 1825 to 1842, with the subsequent addition of latrines and an ash pit after 1843. The excavations yielded valuable information regarding the construction of these works as well as substantial insight into the daily life of the troops and their families who occupied the nearby barracks. An extremely rich deposit of artifacts (over 100,000 fragments) was also recovered from the site. The majority of these artifacts is composed of domestic objects (including tableware, uniform accessories, articles of hygiene, game pieces and tobacco pipes), food remains

(bones and seeds), and construction debris and hardware. The discovery of such a wealth of material served well the educational purposes of the project and facilitated greatly the presentation of information and anecdotes concerning military life on the island. Ile-aux-Noix lends itself well to a public "hands-on" archaeology project. The large number of structural features buried on the island (over 500) and the fact that many of them lie close to the surface and are therefore easily accessible afford a variety of subjects that can be studied under relatively safe working conditions. Add to this a highly motivated team of professionals, good planning and clear research goals, and one has all the essential ingredients to make public archaeology a very effective part of the site's interpretation program.

The Jesuit Mission at Sillery

Michel Brassard and Richard Fiset report that in May 1995 the City of Sillery gave the firm Arkeos a mandate to conduct an investigation on the site of a former Jesuit mission (CeEt27). Research conducted during this salvage operation focussed on sections of two present-day roadways built over the former mission site (chemin du Foulon and cote Gignac). Even though research was limited to a relatively narrow area, much data was recovered which, when put in relation with other excavations conducted since the early 1960s, provides significant new information on the occupation of the site.

The Jesuit mission at Sillery was established in 1637, some 30 years following the foundation of Quebec, a few kilometers down river. It was to be in continuous occupation until the end of the 17th century, at which time the Hurons moved on to l' Ancienne Lorette a few kilometers to the north. From a simple mission established for the conversion of native people, it developed into a rather large fortified settlement. On the evidence of the fortification segments uncovered, whose foundation stones were laid in 1652, the compound measured some 4,900 s.m. It housed at least ten stone buildings, including an 11 m. by 12 m. chapel, another building measuring some 8 m. by 26 m., and several other smaller structures. A cemetery was also located in the western sector of the site.

Relatively few artifacts were recovered in 1995. Several of these, however, are characteristic of the 17th century. They include barrel taps and saintonge type ceramics, as well as other less well known ceramic types. These artifacts and several partially excavated stone foundations reminded us that much is still to be learned in regards to the site's occupation, and its environmental and social contexts.

For further information, contact: Michel Brassard, Arkeos, 8232 rue St-Denis, Monreal, Quebec H2P 2G6 (514-387-7757).

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Historic St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is pleased to announce its 1996 field school in historical archaeology which will run from June through August 1996. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital. This summer we will be continuing a program of site testing and evaluation in the center of the 17th-century town. Students will have the opportunity to work on the Governor's 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 \$810, 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.

Annapolis

The Department of Anthropology and the University of Maryland continuing Education, Summer and Special Programs are pleased to announce the fifteenth season of excavations in the historic, urban capital of Annapolis, Maryland. Co-sponsored by the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland, College Park, the project trains students in several areas of archaeology.

The 1996 Archaeology in Annapolis Field School will return for a fourth season to the Bordley-Randall house lot and for the second season to the Slayton House Site. The first site is located adjacent to State Circle, in the heart of downtown Annapolis. First occupied by the Bordley family in the early eighteenth century, the lot was home to members of colonial Annapolis' upper social stratum. The male Bordleys were prominent members of the colonial government and headed households which included their wives, children, servants, and African-American slaves. The landscape alteration performed by the second significant owner of the property, Alexander Randall, will also be considered. The transformation of the landscape from a formal to a wilderness or picturesque garden in the mid-nineteenth century will be tested through excavation.

Slayton House, built after the Revolution, is a rare town house. Test units will be placed within its garden. Within the structure, the ground floor is being tested, which was once a work space for African-Americans.

Any students interested in enrolling in the class should contact: Professor Mark P. Leone, Anthropology Department, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742. Tel: 301-405-1423/4.

Canterbury Shaker Village

Plymouth State College will be offering an archaeological field school from June 18 to July 27, 1996, at Canterbury Shaker Village, one of the most intact Shaker villages in America. Archaeological field work has been conducted at Shaker Village by Dr. David Starbuck since 1978, but the 1996 field school represents the first systematic effort to study the remains of the outlying Second and North families which were closed and dismantled by the Shakers a century ago. Canterbury Shaker Village is located in one of the most idyllic parts of rural New Hampshire, and it is a peaceful yet stimulating setting in which to do archaeological research. A full-time laboratory will be run in conjunction with the field work.

Both 3 and 6 credits are available from Plymouth State College (for 3 and 6 weeks, respectively), as is housing in the vicinity of the site. For registration materials, please contact: Office of Continuing Education, Plymouth State College, 17 High Street, Plymouth, NH 03264-1595. Tel: 603-535-2428. Or call Dr. David Starbuck at 518-747-2926.

Fort Edward, New York

Adirondack Community College will hold an historical archaeology field school from July 29 to August 23, 1996, at the site of Fort Edward. Fort Edward, with its companion, Fort William Henry, were renowned as the setting for the great American novel, *The Last of the Mohicans*. The remains of this 1750s' French and Indian War fort are buried in the lawns and yards of modern-day residents of the Town of Fort Edward, who have not let the fort be dug until now. In the summer of 1995, artifacts and charred timbers from the fort were uncovered in three of the yards that were tested, and in one case these extended down to a depth of over seven feet. In the summer of 1996, a team under Dr. David Starbuck will excavate additional locations inside the fort, and they hope to find the fort's hospital. A full-time laboratory will be run in conjunction with the field work.

Both 3 and 6 credits are available from Adirondack Community College (for 2 and 4 weeks, respectively), as is housing in the vicinity of the site. For additional information, please contact: Archaeology Field School, Adirondack Community College, c/o Dr. William Gehring, Bay Road, Queensbury, NY 12804. Tel: 518-743-2235. Or call Dr. David Starbuck at 518-747-2926.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Geophysical Exploration for Archaeology, by Bruce Bevan. 1996. An introduction for archaeologists and cultural resource managers. The first volume describes how to specify that a geophysical survey be done, and gives suggestions about how to excavate after a geophysical survey. The second volume is a tutorial on the procedures of doing geophysical surveys. The third volume is a discussion of technical aspects of geophysical exploration. This publication is illustrated with a geophysical survey done with six different instruments at the Civil War battlefield at Petersburg, Virginia. 729 pp. Available for no cost as a microfiche from: Bruce Bevan, Geosight, P.O. Box 135, Pitman, New Jersey 08071.

Bibliography on New Netherland 1609-1664

The Library of Congress has published *New Netherland 1609-1664, A Selective Bibliography*, compiled by Margrit Krewson, German-Dutch specialist. The bibliography includes essential reference works as well as more obscure titles for researchers investigating the political, economic, social, and military history of New Netherland. Four hundred entries are arranged alphabetically within thematic sections. Contact: The Library of Congress, Washington DC 20540; tel: 202-707-5414.

Archaeology in the Classroom

The Archaeological Institute of America presents *Archaeology in the Classroom: A Resource Guide for Teachers and Parents*. *Archaeology in the Classroom* is an extensive resource guide to archaeological curriculum materials, books, films, museum programs, educator training and archaeological excavations for grades 1-12. The guide is fully indexed by grade level, local state resources, and the thematic focus of the individual material. Also included in the guide are supplemental bibliographies and resource lists of related archaeological organizations.

Price: \$9.00 for Members, \$10.50 for Non-Members (\$4.00 shipping and handling for the first copy, \$0.50 for each additional copy). To order, please call: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Order Department, 4050 Westmark Drive, Dubuque, IA 52002. Tel: 800-228-0810 or 319-589-1000.

Also available is *Archaeology on Film*, an indispensable guide for schools, colleges, museums, libraries, and anyone interested in films about archaeology. This publication lists over 750 films and covers all geographical areas and time periods. Each listing includes film synopsis, distributors, and purchase and rental price. To order, please contact Kendall/Hunt at the above address.

Land Tortoise Radeau Shipwreck Photomosaic

The *Land Tortoise* has been called "North America's oldest intact warship" by noted military historian and author Dr. Russell P. Bellico. Constructed during the summer and autumn of 1758, this British and provincial floating gun battery was deliberately sunk by British forces on October 22, 1758, to keep it out of the hands of their enemy, the French. The 52 ft long by 18 ft wide wooden warship was pierced

for seven cannon, but no cannon or other colonial artifacts were found on the site. The rare warship was discovered on June 26, 1990, during a Klein side-scan sonar survey conducted by principals of Bateaux Below, Inc. The French and Indian War vessel sits in 107 feet of water. From 1991 to 1994, the radeau was studied by Bateaux Below, Inc. and other archaeological divers under the direction of D.K. Abbass, Ph.D., project archaeologist. In 1994, the radeau became a member of Lake George's New York State "Submerged Heritage Preserves," a shipwreck park for divers administered by the New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation. In 1995, the *Land Tortoise* was listed on the State of New York and National Registers of Historic Places.

Your print of this seamless photomosaic is the end result of over 1,000 hours of planning, underwater photography, and computer assemblage. The photomosaic was completed by Bateaux Below, Inc. with partial funding from the Lake Champlain Basin Program. The color photomosaic print shows an overhead view of the radeau warship. Now available in a limited edition of 500, 22" x 32", signed & numbered prints from Bateaux Below, Inc. Each photomosaic print comes with a certificate of authenticity.

Proceeds from this sale go to the preservation of the *Land Tortoise*, to aid further underwater archaeology projects at Lake George, and to aid Lake George's "Submerged Heritage Preserves," monitored by Bateaux Below, Inc. Please allow 3 to 4 weeks for delivery. Order now as this is a limited offer.

For each print you would like to order, please send \$40.00 + \$6.00 postage & handling. (New York State residents please add \$2.80 per print for state sales tax). Enclose check or money order made out to "Bateaux Below, Inc." and send to: Bateaux Below, Inc., Photomosaic Department, P.O. Box 2134, Wilton, NY 12831.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____
Address/Adresse _____

Rates

	U.S.	CON
... Individual/ordinaire	\$20.00	\$23.00
... Student/étudiant	\$12.00	\$13.00
... Joint*/conjoint*	\$25.00	\$28.75
... Fellow**/Associé**	\$35.00	\$40.00
... Life/à vie	\$500.00	\$575.00
... Business/entreprise	\$40.00	\$46.00
... Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif	\$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:

Lysbeth B. Acuff
Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

July 1996

NUMBER 34

1996 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING

Albany, New York

October 18-20, 1996

CONTENTS

1996 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING	1
RESULTS: A LOGO FOR THE COUNCIL	1
UPDATE—Northeast Historical Archaeology	2
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	2
MINUTES FROM 1995 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING	2
CURRENT RESEARCH	
Connecticut	4
Maine	5
Massachusetts	5
Rhode Island	6
New York State	6
New York City	7
New Jersey	8
Maryland	9
Quebec	9
NEW PUBLICATIONS	10
CNEHA INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS 1996	11
CNEHA INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS 1996	19
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION	20

Preparations for our 30th Anniversary Meeting are well underway, and at least thirty paper titles and abstracts have been received already. (About half of these deal with Dutch topics.) The paper sessions as well as the Friday evening reception will be held in the Ramada Inn in downtown Albany, and the Saturday evening banquet will be held on board a cruise ship on the Hudson River. The cost of the Friday reception has been underwritten by a generous contribution from Hartgen Archeological Associates of Troy, New York.

There will be four hands-on workshops on Friday, featuring Dutch Architecture, Historical Metallurgy, Beads, and Dutch Material Culture. These will all be on a first-come, first-served basis, so you will want to pre-register early. Registration information will be mailed out in about one month, and if you would like further information, please contact David Starbuck at P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828-0147 (518 747-2926).

RESULTS: A LOGO FOR THE COUNCIL

Reported by: Lorinda Goodwin

We got a good number of votes for the different logo choices posted in the last newsletter, and I am pleased to announce that there was a marked consensus. More than half of the returned ballots were for the seal design with the Council's initials and the date of the first meetings (pictured below). It was also gratifying to read the comments accompanying the votes, expressing appreciation for all of Michelle Terrell's wonderful designs. Thanks to everyone who took part in making this decision and keep your eyes open for the new Council logo in the months to come.

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.



The
Council
for
Northeast
Historical
Archaeology

Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions

It is with great pleasure that the Council acknowledges the receipt from Baywood Publishing Co. of an 18th royalty check for the sum of \$77.46 from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*. Edited by Robert L. Schuyler, this excellent volume can be purchased directly from Baywood Publishing Co., 26 Austin Ave, Amityville, New York 11701 (\$28.95 + \$3.00 postage).

UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

The table of contents of Volume 24 was published in the last CNEHA Newsletter, and the journal is now on its way to the printer. Members will receive it this summer. We are also pleased to note that some manuscripts are already in hand for Volume 25 (the 1996 issue), so we are very close to having the journal fully caught up.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by September 30 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. Also, if you would like to contribute an article to our "Curation Column," please contact Lysbeth Acuff. We can maintain this column only if interested members contribute articles!

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

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

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakes, 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, Pebbles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

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

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

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

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddios, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

MINUTES

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING SEPTEMBER 30, 1995 LOUISBOURG, NOVA SCOTIA

Chairman Pierre Beaudet called the business meeting to order at 4:05 p.m. and welcomed the assembled group to Louisbourg.

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

1994 ABM minutes.

Moved by: Diana Wall

Seconded by: Sara Mascia

Carried

OLD BUSINESS:

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS:

2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Individual membership report delivered by Board member Sara Mascia. Membership stands at 350 individuals. Anticipate ten to twenty more by the end of the conference. Mascia encouraged

members to respond to their Renewal notices at the Fellow membership level.

Institutional membership report delivered by Board member Rebecca Yamin. Last year at this time, there were 13 institutional members. A membership campaign whereby 100 letters to named individuals of institutions and/or organizations was undertaken. There has been a 10% return, and the number of institutional members now stands at 36.

Acceptance of Membership Report Moved by: Lorinda Goodwin
Seconded by: Lysbeth Acuff
Carried

3. TREASURER'S REPORT:

Reported by Pierre Beaudet, Susan Henry sent her regrets. As of September 1, 1995, the bank balance in U.S. dollars stood at \$7,775.00, and the Canadian bank balance at approximately \$500.00. Finances are in a fairly healthy situation taking into account the production of two volumes of the Journal this past year. Due to strong renewals and the Board's efforts to reduce costs, it may be possible to produce another two volumes of the Journal next year in order to be up to date.

Acceptance of Treasurer's report Moved by: Rebecca Yamin
Seconded by: Monique Elie
Carried

4. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT:

Reported by David Starbuck. Next issue on target and will be printed soon. Starbuck noted that the Membership List is in transition and will not be published for a while.

Acceptance of Newsletter Editor's report
Moved by: Rebecca Yamin
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

5. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT:

Reported by Ann-Eliza Lewis. 1) Volume 23 was mailed at the end of August 1995. 2) Volume 24 is anticipated to be ready by late 1995 to early 1996. 3) Ann-Eliza Lewis made a call for manuscripts, in particular those presented at this year's conference. 4) At the Board meeting last night, the Board approved to undertake a Monograph Series for CNEHA. Lorinda Goodwin will head this initiative. 5) Back issues are available at a 20% discount. 6) Mary Beaudry was welcomed back. 7) Ann-Eliza thanked Karen Finney for her volunteer efforts.

Acceptance of Journal Editor's report Moved by: Terry Klein
Seconded by: Sara Mascia
Carried

6. LOGO:

Reported by Lorinda Goodwin. Response to the competition was disappointing. Lorinda will continue to receive submissions and later will determine the winner.

7. CONFERENCE REPORTS:

1995 Conference: Fortress of Louisbourg (Reported by Charles Burke) Charles Burke thanked all attendees and volunteers. Registration as of Saturday morning stood at 170.

1996 Conference Location: Albany, New York David Starbuck reported on the plans for the conference. The Thirtieth Anniversary of CNEHA falls in 1996. The conference will occur October 18-20, 1996, at the Ramada Inn on Broadway. There will be a Dutch theme to the conference. Paul Huey will chair sessions on Dutch archaeology. The Banquet will take place during a cruise on the Hudson River. Starbuck announced that he was looking for suggestions for special events in honor of CNEHA's 30th Anniversary.

1997 Conference Location: Central Pennsylvania Board member Paul Zitzler will coordinate the 1997 conference in the Altoona/Johnstown area.

8. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS REPORT:

Reported by Lysbeth Acuff Five Board of Director positions to be filled.

Slate of officers: 8 Nominees

Result of Election: 5 Elected

A total of 83 ballots were returned by September 1, 1995.

The new Board members are:

Pierre Beaudet
Mary Beaudry
Diana Wall
Rebecca Yamin
Susan Henry

Election of Executive Officers reported by Pierre Beaudet:

Chair: Pierre Beaudet
Secretary: Dea Doroszenko (1 year)
Executive Vice-Chair: Sara Mascia
Vice-Chair: Rebecca Yamin
Treasurer: Lysbeth Acuff

Note: Ann-Eliza Lewis will assist in maintaining the Membership List.

9. RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS:

Whereas Barbara Heath has completed her term as a Board Member for the CNEHA board and has served as the Coordinator for the Society's Nominations and Elections,

Whereas Lois Feister has been the keeper of CNEHA's membership list for many years,

Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to both of them for their dedication and enthusiasm.

Motion presented by: Diana Wall
Moved by: Rebecca Yamin
Seconded by: Karen Beschere-Moetheny
Carried

10. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CNEHA ORGANIZERS:

Whereas the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site and Canadian Heritage, Parks Canada (L.H.N de la Fortress-de-Louisbourg et Patrimoine canadien, Parcs Canada), with assistance from The Louisbourg Institute of University College of Cape Breton, The Fortress of Louisbourg Volunteer Association, and The Louisbourg 1995 Commemoration Society, have graciously hosted the 1995 Annual Meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and,

Whereas, conference co-chairs Andree Crepeau and Charles A. Burke, along with William O'Shea, Jim Campbell, Heidi Moses, Theresa Boone, Douglas Ross Shafir, David Christianson, Bent Santin, Carol Lynn Landry, Eric Krause, Olive Jones, Virginia Myles, Phil Dunning, John Light, Ann Coleman, Brian Harpell, Alex Storm, Ernie Lahey, Rosette Henn, Diana Wall, The Geological Survey of Canada, Convention Cape Breton, EcoNova Marketing, volunteers, and the Operations and Maintenance Staff of Fortress of Louisbourg have worked devotedly to make this meeting a great success, and

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

Whereas, receptions at the Delta Sydney and Fortress Louisbourg and the period banquet at the Fortress 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: Mary Beaudry

Moved by: Diana Wall

Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin

Carried

11. NEW BUSINESS:

None

Motion to adjourn moved by Lorinda Goodwin and seconded by Sherene Baugher-Perlin. The meeting was adjourned at 4:37 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Mohegan Homeland

In an cooperative research effort between the Mohegan Nation and Eastern Connecticut State University, Jeffery Bendremer is initiating the second season of field excavations at the Mohegan Homeland. During the 1995 season students from 10 colleges investigated a variety of sites, including three Colonial-era Mohegan farmsteads, one of which may date to the late 17th century. The sites yielded European-style ceramics made locally as well as in England, Holland and China, glass, seashell and animal bone. Metal objects recovered included hand wrought nails, buttons, and a shoe buckle. Using ground-penetrating radar, a lost

19th-century Mohegan cemetery was identified. All of the 1995 sites were shown to the archaeologists by Mohegan Tribal members, and the tribe's oral tradition has been invaluable for interpreting archaeological material.

Dr. Bendremer has stated that this collaborative effort "represents a blue print for future research efforts where archaeologists in conjunction with Native People and their governments probe the past for the benefit of future generations." [For additional information, contact J. Bendremer, (860) 486-2137 or BENDR@UCONNV.M.UCONN.ED

The Alden Tavern Project, Lebanon

Archaeological Research Specialists of Meriden, CT, is conducting a Phase 1 archaeological assessment and reconnaissance survey of three parcels of property owned by the Town of Lebanon and the Lebanon Historical Society, who are planning to construct a museum on the property. The front portions of the parcels are located within the Lebanon Green Historic District, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. French troops camped upon the Green during the Revolution. Additionally, the site was the location of the Alden Tavern, an 18th century complex of dwellings and businesses owned and operated by Elizabeth Alden, one of the earliest known women entrepreneurs in southern New England. The project is an exciting one, as it should not only make an important contribution to gender studies, but also to tavern archaeology. A number of interesting hypotheses have been proposed by researchers on the possible diagnostic attributes of tavern remains, or alternatively, on the nondiagnostic remains when compared to contemporary residential remains. Rockman and Rothschild's (1984) classic article on city versus country taverns also provides some tantalizing theories on tavern function which we also hope to test with information gathered from the Alden project. (Submitted by Lucianne Lavin.)

More Than Meets the Eye: Historical Archaeology at The Prudence Crandall House

A new exhibit at the Prudence Crandall Museum in Canterbury provides evidence of the intrepid Ms. Crandall's struggle in the early nineteenth century to establish New England's first academy for black females. After violent and unrelenting opposition to the school, Ms. Crandall — fearing for the safety of her students — closed the school in 1834.

Mounted with the assistance of Dr. Harold Juli and the archaeology students of Connecticut College, "More Than Meets the Eye: Historical Archaeology at The Prudence Crandall House" provides information on the overall process of archaeological research: site selection, excavation, and artifact analysis. The exhibit also displays artifacts recovered through fieldwork on the Museum grounds. Included in the exhibit, open through December 14, 1996, is a snuff box and an ivory sweetmeats cup used to serve pudding, two of the few items recovered intact. The exhibit also notes the large quantity of shattered glass in the archaeological record. The glass is a telltale reminder of the night a mob of local residents attacked the academy, breaking some 90 windowpanes.

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Winslow

Fort Halifax was built in 1754 in present-day Winslow, Maine, at the confluence of the Kennebec and Sebasticook Rivers to thwart a French and Indian invasion of New England from the east. Archaeological excavations were begun on the site in 1987 and have taken place in all but two of the years since then, under the direction of Leon Cranmer, of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. The main goal of a two-week excavation at the site in 1995 was to investigate evidence of a seventeenth-century structure located at the northern edge of the later fort. The structure was probably the ca. 1650 Taconic trading post built by the partnership of Boston merchants, Thomas Clarke and Thomas Lake. The two other Clarke & Lake trading posts, located lower down the Kennebec at Nehumkeag and Arrowsic, have already seen considerable excavation.

Taconic was built at or near the site of a major Kennebec Abenaki village, and may have been taken over and used by the Indians during the outbreak of King Philip's War in Maine in 1676, and burned by Massachusetts forces in 1692, during King William's War. Structural evidence consists of two parallel narrow (8" wide) trenches 12'-13' apart, and at least 35' long. Corners have yet to be found, but the 1995 excavations did find a post associated with one of the trenches and determined that vertical wooden boards had been set in the trenches. Artifacts consisted of mixed seventeenth-century European ceramics, a sword blade fragment, glass beads, two Jesuit rings, bone and copper points, and carbonized corn and beans.

The most surprising discovery during the 1995 field season which related to Fort Halifax was a wood-lined 3.5' by over 4' privy. This feature was located just outside the northern palisade of the fort. The privy was excavated and found to contain a total of 4,217 individual artifacts. Reconstruction of the artifacts produced several almost complete case bottles, wine bottles, pharmaceutical bottles, several "hour"-glass halves, various porcelains, delFTWARE, stoneware, and a Jackfield teapot. Metal artifacts included canister shot, a gunlock, brass trigger guard, and two pair of scissors. The privy contained more material than all previous excavations combined and has already provided answers to some long-sought after questions.

Dresden

James S. Leamon and Norman L. Buttrick will be running a field school in historical archaeology on the site of Fort Shirley and Pownalborough Court House from July 22-26 and July 29-August 2. Fort Shirley was constructed in 1752, as one of three forts to protect the growing settlements of the Kennebec River valley against French and Indian raids. In 1761 Pownalborough Courthouse was built inside the fort, to administer newly-created Lincoln County. Although the fort was soon taken down, the large, three-story hipped-roof courthouse survives on the banks of the Kennebec River. In the 1770s, John Adams, later to become the second president of the United States, practiced law here. The building also served as a tavern and inn for travelers.

Fieldwork in 1996 will continue efforts in 1995 to delineate the palisade and other features of Fort Shirley. Cost per session of the field school is \$200 with a \$50 family discount. For more information, contact James S. Leamon, Dept. of History, Bates College,

Lewiston, ME 04240, (207) 786-6074 (e-mail: jleamon@abacus.bates.edu) or Norman L. Buttrick, 1 Freeport Farm, West Street, Freeport, ME 04032, (207) 865-6727 (e-mail: nbuttrick@aol.com).

Massachusetts

Reported by: James Garman & Mary C. Beaudry

Isaac Chenery Homestead, Walpole

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL Inc.) has recently completed a site examination of the Isaac Chenery Homestead in Walpole, Massachusetts. The site was identified in an intensive survey of the proposed Adams Farm residential subdivision. Ann Davin directed the project, with fieldwork and background research supervised by Patricia Fragola. Records suggest that Isaac Chenery and his wife, Elizabeth Gamil, built the house around 1670 along the western edge of a wetland, just east of the road that once connected Medfield and Walpole. The homestead remained in the Chenery family, passing on to Ephraim Chenery (grandson) in 1734 and then to Simon Chenery, who occupied the house just prior to its abandonment in 1780.

The archaeological assemblage recovered from the site indicates an early occupation of the home. Numerous slip-decorated redware, buff-bodied tin glaze, Metropolitan, and Scratch Blue white saltglazed fragments have been recovered along with one fragment of Sgraffito redware and a rim fragment of a molded creamware vessel, all dating from 1600-1805. Archaeological evidence suggests the house burnt down either during the Chenery occupation or shortly afterwards. Research is continuing to investigate the reason for the abandonment of the homestead. Maps and land evidence examined thus far suggest that the road along which the Chenery Homestead was built was by-passed by the construction of a new road connecting Walpole and neighboring Medfield. A project report is in preparation.

Coffin Farm Complex 1, Nantucket

During March and April 1996, the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL Inc.) completed site examination fieldwork at four prehistoric and four historical archaeological sites located within the proposed Nantucket Golf Club, Inc. project area. The 250-acre parcel is located just west of Siasconset village in the southeast quarter of the island. Duacan Ritchie and Mary Lynne Rainey have directed several phases of archaeological fieldwork for the project.

The most intriguing of the historic sites is the Coffin Farm Complex 1 Site, interpreted as a seventeenth to early-eighteenth-century Native American domestic site. The archaeological assemblage includes a range of ceramics, clay pipes, metal, personal items, glass, bone, shell, and architectural debris. The faunal assemblage is well-preserved and contains elements from domesticated animals, birds, a cat, deer, and fish (Cod, Bluefish, Sturgeon, and Shark). Several pieces of charred maize were also found. A continuous linear feature filled with domestic refuse is suspected to be a builder's trench for a simple wood-framed structure.

The site is particularly important for the information it contains regarding lifeways and architectural styles of the inhabitants of Occawa, a former Native American settlement area that encompasses the 250-acre project area. Although deeds have been used

to trace the names of the Indians who lived in Oecawa, exact house locations are for the most part unknown. Moreover, details on Native American lifeways during this period of rapid colonial expansion are speculative, especially for Indians living in the then-undeveloped interior regions of the island. The Coffin Farm Complex I Site has been recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

African Meeting House on Nantucket

Second phase archaeological testing was conducted in May 1996. Artifacts are still being processed at Boston University. The cumulative evidence leads to the conclusion that there was no pre-historic occupation of this land and no significant historic period use of the lot prior to construction of the Meeting House ca. 1820. Rather, a glacial ravine cutting through the parcel was filled to level the land so that this building could be erected. Fill layers contain

many badly worn and highly fragmented sherds of ceramics produced in the late

1700s and early 1800s. Indications of the appearance of the landscape include the grade level of the lot prior to the twentieth century as well as unmistakable evidence that the yard of the Meeting House was a well-maintained, perhaps clean-swept, sand surface, not a grassy lawn as it is today. Architectural evidence includes a hard-packed sand walkway with associated drainage features leading from the street to the building. The project was directed by Mary C. Beaudry, and Ellen Berkland was the Project Archaeologist.

Rhode Island

Reported by: James Garman

Meadowbrook Residences, South Kingstown

PAL Inc. recently completed site examinations of two nineteenth-century domestic sites in South Kingstown, Rhode Island. The sites were identified during an intensive survey of the proposed Meadowbrook Residences, a 23-acre apartment complex funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Jim Garman and Paul Russo directed the Phase II investigations.

The Samuel Rodman Site was expected to contain evidence of elite nineteenth-century lives, including trash pits, earlier structures and other archaeological features associated with the Rodman family. Samuel Rodman, scion of a prosperous South County family, was an industrialist who developed a cloth market spanning from Rhode Island to the Carolinas. His former house, built ca. 1838, will be demolished prior to construction.

Stripping of the yard north of the house revealed two small trash pits. The first was a deposit that lay in the interstice between four natural boulders in the subsoil and contained a large amount of butchered animal bone. A single large sherd of a transfer-printed ironstone soup plate fixes the date of deposit as after 1860. Analysis of the faunal material may address questions of changing consumption patterns in the Rodman family. The second pit, which appears to date from the 1880s to 1890s, had less animal bone than the first; it did, however, contain a large assemblage of glass bottles that had contained alcoholic beverages. Cataloguing and analysis of the material is ongoing at PAL Inc.'s laboratory.

Located in the southeastern portion of the proposed develop-

ment, the BFR Site contains several surface features: a stone-lined cellar hole, with evidence of an addition supported by footings; a stone-lined well; and stone fences and gateways along the boundaries of the lot. The site was thought to be a likely candidate for an earlier eighteenth-century occupation of the property.

Detailed mapping of the site revealed that the foundation probably supported a 30 foot (ft) x 27.5 ft house with a half cellar under the easterly portion of the house. A stack of buried chimney rubble suggests that the chimney may have been located toward the center of the structure. The house had a porch or breezeway entrance on its westerly side and a bulkhead entrance on its southeasterly corner. Artifacts ranged in a tight cluster from ca. 1840 through 1880 and included a variety of ironstones, transfer-printed whitewares and yellow wares. There also appears to be a relationship between a nearby surface dump identified during the Phase I survey and the occupants of the BFR Site. The lack of a barn foundation on the site, while by no means conclusive, at least suggests that the structure may have housed mill operatives or other employees of Samuel Rodman. Additional work with United States Federal Census records is ongoing in an effort to identify the occupants of the house.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Underwater Archaeology in an Iron Mine, Port Henry

Staff members of the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, led by underwater archaeologist Art Cohn, conducted an exploratory dive into a flooded iron mine near Port Henry, New York. The water in the mine, established ca. 1820 by James Dalliba, was clear enough that observers thought they could see the outline of an ore cart inside. Cohn descended from a floating dock into about ten feet of water using safety lines. He found not only a perfectly preserved ore cart sitting on a narrow-gauge wooden track covered by a strip of metal but also remnants of horse-drawn equipment, bottles, a wooden cask, an oil lamp, and other archaeological remains from the last time the mine was in operation. Also found were dozens of cow heads from a slaughter house once operating in the vicinity. Mapping the cavern and its contents is scheduled for this spring along with photographic and video documentation. A series of recommendations on how to manage the flooded mine and utilize its information for an exhibit for a new museum will be developed.

Drain Tile Exhibit at Historical Museum

The Mike Weaver Drain Tile Museum is located in Geneva, New York, on Seneca Lake in the Finger Lakes District of New York State. The museum is owned and administered by the Geneva Historical Society, along with a Greek Revival mansion, Rose Hill, located nearby. The drain museum is located in the ca. 1820 Johnston House, built by John Johnston, one of the first to promote the extensive use of agricultural drain tile in America. The exhibit displays a collection of more than 350 different styles of drain tiles dating from 100 B.C. to today. Also at the site is a research room containing many original documents and written materials on tiling. Included in the house is the living room of the Johnstons with original furnishings. The museum is open by appointment for a fee of \$1. For information call 315-789-5915.

Nineteenth Century Biscuits Found in Archaeology Project

A test excavation into the dirt floor of a blacksmith shop located in Buffalo, New York, unearthed four blackened biscuits near a teacup dating between 1790 and 1820. Archaeologist Mike Gramly suggests that the biscuits survived because later industries located at the same spot, including a brass foundry dating to the mid-19th century, poisoned the ground enough to kill or deter soil organisms that would have consumed the food. Also found were old leather shoes, a Civil War brass sword buckle, and a brass jeweler's anvil. The biscuits may have been hardtack, a dry, long-lasting bread baked for long voyages or military rations. Three of the biscuits are about three inches in diameter, but there are fragments of a larger variety similar to ones used in the War of 1812. They appear to have been burned while being baked and may have been discarded because of that. Preservation of other food items, Gramly feels, was helped by the copper and arsenic salts from the brass foundry slag. These food items included unblackened peach and cherry pits, nut hulls, and sunflower seeds. The biscuits, cup, and other early artifacts were found among the beams that formed the earlier building's floor.

Rochester Museum and Science Center Chooses New Director

The Rochester Museum and Science Center has chosen Kate Bennett, executive director of the Staten Island Children's Museum, as its new director, commencing August 1, 1996. About twenty-five years ago, Bennett was an intern at the museum in the archaeology department. Bennett was an anthropology major at Smith College in Massachusetts; she worked at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City as an anthropology teacher and then as development manager. The Rochester Museum has an extensive collection of New York State archaeological artifacts.

Governor Pataki Appoints Inventory Team for State's Civil War Collections

Artifacts reflecting New York State's role in the American Civil War are preserved by the Military Heritage Museum in Albany and in various armories around the state. A recent survey has shown neglect in the care of these collections, a situation soon to be remedied by the actions of an inventory team appointed by the governor. The collection, one of the largest in the country, includes flags, uniforms, cannon, sabers, furniture, clocks, etc. Many of the items have disappeared; others were loaned to other institutions and private individuals and were returned in poor condition. The curator at the Smithsonian, Harold Langley, reports that this is common around the nation. Collections have been damaged and pilfered as the population of veterans has thinned and the value of the items has skyrocketed. A management plan will be developed once the inventory is completed.

Greenhouse Consultants Completes Archaeological Survey in Suffolk County

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed Stage 1B and Stage 2 surveys at two locations in Suffolk County, New York. A Stage 1B survey of the Arabo Plat near Crab Meadow, Northport, Town of Huntington, was completed during January and February

1996. Refuse deposited by former occupants of the E. G. Lewis House during the 19th century was found, as well as a possible prehistoric site. The Lewis House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The refuse was found in a gully just south of the house. Stage 2 investigations of the prehistoric site proved that the artifacts were found in 20th century fill. This project was directed by William I. Roberts IV.

A Stage 1B/2 survey of the proposed Southampton Hills development in Rose Grove, Town of Southampton, was undertaken during November and December 1995. Shovel tests revealed one location with a spread of charcoal. Because this might have been a charcoal manufacturing kiln location, a Stage 2 survey was completed. No other substantial amounts of charcoal were found. Field direction was by William Sandy.

Hartgen Archeological Associates Find Historic Cemetery

Staff members of Hartgen Archeological Associates found a historic cemetery on the Lehman/Parsons farm near Sharon Springs in Schoharie County, New York. The cemetery was known to exist, but no surface evidence for it had survived. It was located through information provided by the landowner, a remote sensing study, and power equipment stripping.

The cemetery needed to be removed since it was within the project impact area. The archaeology firm, with the assistance of a physical anthropologist, undertook the task. Fifteen graves were found, eight adults and seven children. Five of the adult graves were empty. County probate records revealed that family rancor had resulted in the relocation of some of these bodies at an earlier date.

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area (SSQURA)

The fourth in a series of reports concerning the archaeology of the Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn (CBQR No. 89-232K) has just been completed, ending archaeological investigation of this large redevelopment site for the New York Department of Housing, Preservation, and Development (HPD). Documentary research undertaken by the writer and project director, assisted by Barbara Davis and Shelly Spritzer, in 1993, had identified 15 lots associated with the mid-19th century village of New Brooklyn, an enclave populated mainly by Bavarian and Prussian immigrants who were mostly tailors in their new home.

Testing in 1993 and 1994 identified four lots where data recovered from two privies was warranted. As it turned out, recent excavation (carried out under the direction of the writer assisted by John Killeen, George Moore, Gerry Scharfenberger, Shelly Spritzer, Nancy Stehling, and Linda Stone) determined that the one "privy" was instead a stone property wall only minimally uncovered during the testing to avoid looting in an active auto repair yard; the other had been emptied and refilled prior to archaeological testing as suspected and reported in the 1993 field report.

Analysis of the 1,890 artifacts recovered during this final phase of field work provided Terminus Post Quem fill dates of the investigated features (based only on a grab sample, the TPQ suggested for the property wall is 1850). These dates were based mainly on

a ceramic analysis by Nancy A. Stehling augmented by dates from other artifacts. What became more important than the artifacts, however, was the finding yet again that "nothing is something" in archaeology: the noteworthy absence of privies and cisterns on these 15 lots suggests that the immigrant population that settled in this part of Brooklyn in the early 1850s may have perpetuated the primitive sanitary practices used in the towns, villages, and even the cities they had left behind. This is validated by literature that documents latrines rather than stone-lined privy pits as the norm in Prussia well into the 20th century. It seems that the mid-19th century German immigrants who settled New Brooklyn not only resisted social assimilation (as reported by Landesman and cited in Geismar 1993), they also may have resisted adopting the sanitary standard found elsewhere in Brooklyn where the ubiquitous water cistern stone privy pit has repeatedly been documented archaeologically. [Submitted by Joan Geismar]

United States Coast Guard/Support Center New York, Governors Island

Located off the south tip of Manhattan, Governors Island houses Support Center New York, the largest coast guard base in the world. The base is scheduled for closure in August 1996. Under the direction of Jim Garman and Holly Herbster, PAL, Inc. recently completed a Phase IA archaeological assessment of the Governors Island National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) for the United States Coast Guard (USCG). Artifacts found previously on the island indicate that Native Americans occupied it throughout history. The island has been used as a Dutch trading post, a British fortification and quarantine station, and the headquarters of the United States First Army. Its importance to the defense of New York City for over three centuries is a major factor underlying its historical significance.

The NHLD, located at the northern tip of the island, contains a variety of structures dating to the earliest American military presence on the island (ca. 1900). Among these are some of the best-preserved examples of fortifications constructed as part of the Second American System, under the first-generation of American-born and American-trained military engineers. Properties listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places include Fort Jay (ca. 1806); Castle Williams, a circular battery and fortification (ca. 1807-1811); Quarters 1, built before the War of 1812 as a guard house; Building 2, the Commanding Officer's House, constructed in the 1820s; and Building 9, the first Post Hospital. The archaeological assessment, intended to assist the USCG in complying with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, identified areas of low and moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources and included a Work Plan for Phase IB archaeological survey.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DWGNRA), Montague Township, Sussex County

In December of 1995 Greiner, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey along New Jersey Route 206 within the DWGNRA for the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the

Federal Highway Administration. Four historic sites were identified between Clovis Road and Old Mine Road. Phase II investigations were conducted at these sites during February and March of 1996.

Two of the sites are located on property first bought in 1816 by George Nelden. The Nelden Stone House Site (28Sx374) is an early to late nineteenth century scatter of historic artifacts encountered in a fallow field north of the extant Nelden Stone House. Local lore holds that the structure was variously used as a school house, forge, blacksmith shop, and a gun factory. These artifacts are most likely associated with the potentially National Register eligible "Small Stone House" which is shown on the 1860 map of Sussex County. The potential exists for intact yard deposits associated with this structure. The Nelden Tenant House Site (28Sx372) is defined by a moderate scatter of bricks, nails, glass and ceramics dating to the middle to late nineteenth century. These artifacts were from an area disturbed by logging and land modification. The tenant house is associated with the Nelden-Hornbeck Farmstead which is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The other two sites are most likely part of the historic hamlet of Brick House. This hamlet was located opposite Milford, Pennsylvania. The exact date of the settlement cannot be fixed, but its name is derived from a brick hotel erected about 1780 by Rodger Clark, who prior to the Revolution, settled at the point where Old Mine Road (1771) passed near Well's Ferry (1770s-1836). The ferry provided transport across the Delaware River. Soon after 1780, two churches, a school, a store, kept by Martin Cole & Sons, two blacksmith shops, by Gottfried Wieland, and a wheelwright shop, managed by Amos Townsend, were added to the hamlet. The Amos Townsend site (28Sx371) is defined by an observable foundation constructed of cut stone and possible brick chimney. Twelve feet west of the foundation is a covered cut stone well. White Brook stream courses its way to the Delaware River directly to the south. No house foundations were identified at the Massaker Site (28Sx370), but a heavy concentration of cultural material was recovered from the topsoil. Both sites are shown adjacent to each other on the 1860 Hopkins map of Sussex County, and material recovered dates to the mid-nineteenth century. [Submitted by Greiner, Inc., Florence, N.J.]

Fort Dix Military Installation, Burlington County

During the spring of 1996, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the Philadelphia District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, conducted an historical architectural investigation of a group of twelve temporary wooden warehouse buildings located within the 3100 Building Series of the Fort Dix Military Installation in Burlington County, New Jersey. These twelve buildings, erected in 1917 and during WWII, were found to be heavily modified, and key architectural features were removed after the buildings' "period of significance." Their significance was further compromised by the demolition of a large number of other warehouse buildings within the rail freight terminating facility and the removal of the complex pattern of railroad spur lines with which each of these buildings was historically associated. It was the conclusion of this study that none of the twelve buildings studied retained sufficient historical or architectural integrity to justify their inclusion on the National or State Registers of Historic Places or for Pinelands Designation. The study is likely to be one of many of this type of resource. [Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, N.J.]

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

The Maryland Coordinator for the CNEHA Newsletter requests that if anyone is working in the State of Maryland please send their submissions directly to him at the following address: Silas D. Hurry, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686 or via e-mail to Silas@CBL.CEES.EDU.

State Wide

In response to an organized lobbying campaign by professional and avocational archaeologists throughout the state, Maryland's Governor Parris Glendening restored funding for several archaeological positions slated for elimination under the governor's initial budget. These include all the archaeological positions mentioned in the last issue of the CNEHA Newsletter. In letters to the Council for Maryland Archeology and the Archeological Society of Maryland Inc. Governor Glendening stated "I received a remarkable number of letters from concerned citizens questioning ... the reduction in our State archaeology programs. As a result, I personally looked into these issues and the effects of the proposed cuts ... Upon closer examination it became clear that these program functions are more valuable and less discretionary than previously perceived. Accordingly, in March I submitted a Supplemental Budget to the General Assembly which reinstated six positions associated with cultural conservation and archaeology."

St. Mary's City

In mid-May, Historic St. Mary's City hosted a research expedition by a popular British television archaeology series known as the Time Team. This first project outside of the United Kingdom conducted by the group involved exploration of a number of sites in the Historic Landmark. The Time Team, now in its fourth season in the U.K., brings advanced technology to bear on archaeological problems. Using geophysical testing (magnetometer and resistivity survey tied in via a Geographic Positioning System), they surveyed four areas within St. Mary's City to examine specific research questions defined by the HSMC Research staff. The most intriguing of these was the rediscovery of the site of St. Peter's, the home of Chancellor Philip Calvert. Located on private property adjacent to the Museum's grounds, St. Peter's was the largest private brick residence in the colony in the 17th century. St. Peter's was built 1678-9 and destroyed by an explosion in 1695. Dr. H. C. Forman had undertaken exploratory excavations there in the 1940s. The geophysical testing clearly demarcated the location of the filled cellar of the building and allowed test excavations to be placed directly over the foundations. The excavations and associated test probing identified a structure 54-foot-square with brick walls defining a yard and a forecourt. Evidence was revealed suggesting the use of Flemish bonding in the brickwork.

Additional areas investigated by the Time Team included work at the Chapel site and geophysical surveying of two possible fort sites, one of which was suggested by the analysis of aerial photographs by the Team's Earthworks specialists. Data analysis of the geophysical testing is continuing, but one excavation in the Governor's Field area, based on the geophysical work, did identify the remains of a chimney base from a building dating to the last

quarter of the 17th century. The film will be edited into a Time Team episode scheduled to air in England in early 1997. The episode will also be shown on the Discovery Channel sometime later that year.

Calvert County

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has renewed its public Archaeology program under the direction of Kirsti Uunila. Through mid-July, volunteers will assist in the surface collection, shovel test pitting, and limited excavations on a late 17th-century site and possible Native American sites. The project area is adjacent to the King's Reach site, a late 17th-early 18th-century domestic site investigated by Dennis Pogue beginning in 1984. The area also includes traces of Native American occupation. The purpose of the program is to teach archaeological techniques to the volunteers, compare the effectiveness of the different survey and testing methods, and to determine the extent of the 17th-century site and the location of possible Native American sites. Elsewhere in Calvert County, Kirsti Uunila and Kate Dinnel look forward to their second year of a volunteer archaeology program in the Battle Creek watershed, with a focus on properties near the Battle Creek Cyprus Swamp Nature Center. The project began late last fall and will gear-up again at the end of the summer. Work to date has included documentation of a 20th-century still, a late 19th-century African-American log cabin site, and assessment of Native American sites. This cooperative effort among the Nature Center, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, and the Southern Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland seeks to identify cultural resources on the property and assist in their preservation and interpretation. Both projects focus on the interaction of human activity and the environment. The programs have been actively linked to Calvert County's concern to promote cultural documentation and community heritage projects as a means of providing a coherent sense of place which is regarded as central to successful planning and growth management.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Hot Hunt Site Excavations in Basse-Ville, Quebec (CeEt-110)

Allison Bain and Pierre Bouchard of Laval University report that in May and June of 1995, the Hot Hunt Site (CeEt-110) in Basse-Ville, Quebec, was excavated for the fifth season by the Université Laval Field School. The site, located on land reclaimed from the St. Lawrence River, has been the site of human activity since the 17th century. It represents the multiple histories of Quebec, being the place of military, naval, commercial and domestic activities.

The excavation of two 19th century houses began where the 1994 team had ended their field work. A circular structure, thought perhaps to be a well, was dug to better understand its construction and its contents. The base was reached at 2.29 m, which was judged to be insufficient to provide a constant water flow from the water table, though some did seep in during the excavation. This particular aspect of our research remains unresolved and will be analysed further. Other aspects of the project were oriented around careful examination of 19th century structures. Stone columns associated with a building, perhaps a stable dating to 1875, were excavated. Three layers of wooden

planks associated with this structure were found which confirmed the structure's presence from 1875-1960. Under this building lay a large latrine (3.25 X 2.40 m) and an associated drain for potential overflow. The latrine was perhaps enlarged by an addition of 2.70 by 1.55 m, but the nature of the fill did not indicate any chronological difference between the two. The contents of the latrine, rich in domestic ceramics and faunal remains, date primarily to the second half of the 19th century.

The 1995 excavations of the latrine will be the subject of two graduate theses. Pierre Bouchard, a Masters student in Historical Archaeology at Laval, will study the socioeconomic development of the site, via the material culture. The second study, by Allison Bain, a Doctoral candidate at Laval, will focus on the history of sanitation and hygiene at the site using archaeoentomological and archaeoparasitological remains as well as documentary and artifactual evidence for her reconstructions.

The 1995 field work at the Hot Hunt site aided in the better understanding of the 19th century occupation of the area, as well as clarifying structural and functional aspects of the project. Further work by the two graduate candidates mentioned here as well as other theses in progress will bring a better comprehension of the urban development of Basse-Ville, the commercial heart of Quebec City since its founding in 1608.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Guimont, Jacques. 1996. *La Petite-Ferme du Cap Tourmente: De la ferme de Champlain aux grandes volées d'oies*. Sillery, Éditions du Septentrion. Available for \$20.00 Canadian from Edition du Septentrion, 1300 Maguire, Sillery, Quebec G1T 1Z3. In French with an English summary.

In 1992, major stabilization and drainage work was undertaken at the Petite-Ferme du Cap Tourmente which forms part of a Canadian Wildlife Preserve located some 50 kilometers east of Quebec City. As a result, archaeological research was conducted around the old farmhouse, which now serves as the administrative center for the Preserve.

Research, carried out by Parks Canada, brought to light a number of architectural remains and thousands of artifacts bearing witness to activities on the farm from its origins to the present. At least three major periods of occupation were found to have marked the history of the site. The first relates to St. Lawrence Iroquois, likely beginning in the 11th century. The second concerns Samuel de Champlain's use of the site for agricultural purposes from 1626 to 1628, and finally the establishment by Mgr de Laval and the Quebec Seminary of an important agricultural complex which would be in operation for nearly 300 years, from 1664 until 1969.

The well illustrated publication presents, in sequence, the major results of the excavation and analysis of data related to this most important agricultural site.

Last Minute News Massachusetts Research Reported by Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Associate at the Peabody Museum, is conducting a survey of the development and spread of Jewish-American communities across the landscape of Greater Boston. She is concerned with the material formation of diverse Jewish-American identities as immigrants from different European countries and religious sects interacted with non-Jewish immigrants who had preceded them. A feminist perspective is used to view the Jewish immigrants as active social agents who chose what aspects of American culture to adopt. Further, acculturation is viewed as an exchange in which American culture also adopted some aspects of Jewish culture, especially language. Suzanne would appreciate hearing from other archaeologists who have researched Jewish-American sites (ph: 617-643-4371, email ssmwood@fas.harvard.edu).

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

November 1996

NUMBER 35

CNEHA '97

Make Tracks to Altoona, PA!

CONTENTS

CNEHA '97	1
MEMBERSHIP REPORT	2
UPDATE— <i>Northeast Historical Archaeology</i>	2
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	2
CALL FOR PAPERS	3
CURRENT RESEARCH	
Connecticut	3
Massachusetts	4
New York State	7
New Jersey	8
Maryland	9
Virginia	9
JOB ANNOUNCEMENT	10
NEW PUBLICATIONS	11
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION	11

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
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 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.

The 1997 CNEHA Annual Meeting will be held in Altoona, Pennsylvania, from October 17 through 19. The region is the site of the first national heritage tour route, the *Path of Progress*, a 500-mile-long driving route that delivers visitors to museums, state and national parks, and natural recreation areas that tell the story of 1,000 generations of American Indians, frontier settlers, Irish railroaders, Polish coal miners, German steelworkers, and many more. The dual conference themes of industrial archaeology and the role of archaeologists in heritage tourism programs are especially appropriate for this central Pennsylvania location where the impact of the American Industrial Revolution is so visible that it is now the focus of an extensive heritage tourism effort.

Some very special Friday workshops are being planned. George Miller will present his ever-popular ceramics workshop. Prepare to spend a glorious fall afternoon (hopefully!) exploring the industrial archaeology along the Lower (rhymes with flower) Trail, a Rails-to-Trails project along the banks of the Juniata River that features remnants of the Pennsylvania Canal (locks, dams, locktender sites, aqueduct piers), an early 19th-century ironmaking community (furnace, ironmaster's house, forgers' log houses, store, tenant house, charcoal house), ganister quarries, railroad structures (bridges, water stations, sidings), and even a few all-concrete houses that have to be seen! A "rolling" workshop of railroad-related sites is also being considered which could include the Allegheny Portage Railroad (canal boats hoisted on inclined planes over the eastern continental divide), the shops and yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Altoona, now home to the Railroaders Memorial Museum (the 300-acre PRR complex in Altoona was the largest railroad complex in the world), and the Horseshoe Curve National Historic Landmark (an incredible engineering feat). "How-to" workshops are being organized on the topics of oral history, heritage tourism, and interpretive skills for archaeologists (or, how to effectively present archaeological information to the public).

On Saturday, we'll travel across the Allegheny Front (the eastern continental divide) to Johnstown for a special banquet and the opportunity to explore the powerful and moving story of the 1889 Johnstown Flood. One-tenth of the people of Johnstown, 2,209, perished as the direct result of the gross neglect of the South Fork Dam. This is a compelling story of flood and fire, power and responsibility, survival and perseverance. Arrangements for a "progressive" dinner in Cambria City, a working class neighborhood that was home to thousands of German, Polish, Slovak, Irish, coal miners, steelworkers and their families are underway. Cambria City retains much of its 19th-century immigrant charac-

ter, including at least nine ethnic churches with great cooks who will hopefully be convinced to open their doors and kitchens to us.

Suggestions for paper sessions and other workshops are welcomed and encouraged. Please contact:

Paula Zitzler

RD 2, Box 325

Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736 (Yes, there's a Williamsburg in Pennsylvania — we like to think of ourselves as the OTHER Williamsburg!)

Phone: 814-832-9224

E-mail: paulaz1072@aol.com

For more information on the region, visit the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission on the World Wide Web at <http://www.sphpc.org>.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Reported by: Sara F. Mascia, Executive Vice Chair

At this time it is my pleasure to report that the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology now has over 400 members. This is the largest number of active members in CNEHA's thirty-year history. I reported at the Business Meeting in Albany that as of October 1, 1996, our membership numbered 405. Currently we have approximately 100 individuals that have not yet renewed, and I would like to encourage all of our members, past and present, to join us once again for 1997. We have been able to retain our low membership fees and still offer to you the same advantages that we have in the past. CNEHA has a number of exciting things planned for next year, including the publication of our regular journal, holding our Annual Meeting in central Pennsylvania, and publication of our new monograph series. In addition, we hope to soon be on-line, enabling anyone to find out current CNEHA information.

Our 1996 publications and the outstanding Annual Meeting in Albany were extremely successful toward our purpose of encouraging and advancing the collection and dissemination of information about the practice of archaeology on historic sites. If you know of someone who hasn't joined yet, please encourage friends, colleagues, and students to take advantage of all CNEHA has to offer.

UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beauxtry, Editor

Volume 24 (1995) has been mailed to the membership, and we are working on production of Volume 25. As of November 1, however, we had in hand only two revised article-length manuscripts and one research note. We're hoping that this situation improves rapidly so we have enough material to be able to put the 1996 volume together before the end of the year. Hope springs eternal!

Recent floods in Boston inundated the basement storage areas in the building housing the Department of Archaeology, damaging files, collections, and journal back issues stored there. The flood waters originated in the sewer system, and none of the paper goods subjected to the flood could be salvaged. The cost of reprinting back issues lost in the flood will be covered by Boston University,

but for a time our stocks will be far lower than they should be. Some back-issue orders, therefore, may experience delays in fulfillment, but we hope that everyone will be understanding and bear with us.

It is clear that without a backlog of manuscripts we will always be behind schedule with the journal. So much good work is being done, and so many good and interesting papers are given at conferences, including CNEHA, that we know there is a great deal of worthy material going unpublished. Don't let your work go unheralded: submit those manuscripts so we can publish them! You can call or write, or even e-mail us at nha@bu.edu with questions or to request a copy of the editorial guidelines.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the *CNEHA Newsletter* to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

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

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzio, 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: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 44 Stedman St., Brookline, MA 02146

NEW HAMPSHIRE: David R. Starbuck, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828.

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, Peables 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: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Race and Ethnicity in American Material Life

The organizers of the 1997 Winterthur Conference invite proposals for papers that will assess the influence of race and ethnicity as formative factors in American material life from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. Potential themes include: objects as means of cultural accommodation and assimilation; objects as indicators of racial and ethnic distinctiveness; literary and artistic representatives of race and ethnicity; American pluralism: a re-evaluation; slavery, segregation and material life; Native-Americans and expansionism. We seek proposals from both museum professionals and academics and from a wide range of disciplines: American Studies (including African-American and Native-American Studies), Archaeology, Art History, English, Folklore, History, Museum Studies and Women's Studies. Interdisciplinary, theoretical and comparative approaches are encouraged. Event dates: October 3 and 4, 1997. Submit 250-word proposal to James C. Curtis/Gary Kuhk, Office of Advanced Studies, Winterthur, Delaware 19735. Proposal deadline: January 15, 1997.

Society for Industrial Archeology: Call for Papers

Michigan Technological University is hosting the 1997 SIA conference in Houghton, Michigan, from May 29 - June 1, 1997. Situated in the heart of one of the nation's preeminent copper and iron mining regions, the conference will offer opportunities to attend paper sessions and to tour mining and industrial sites.

Proposals may include individual papers (20 min.), organized panel discussions (90 min.), reports on work in progress (10 min.), or symposia of related papers. Of particular interest will be presentations on: mining and metallurgy, industrial landscapes, historic bridges, industrial heritage preservation, and/or future directions for industrial archaeology.

An abstract of not more than 250 words is required for all formats. Please include the title of the presentation, the names of participants, brief curriculum vitae, addresses, telephone/fax numbers, and audio-visual requirements. Symposia organizers should submit all of the paper abstracts as a group. Abstracts are due by January 15, 1997 for review by the program committee.

Send proposals to: David Landon, SIA Headquarters, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931; tel. (906) 487-2366; fax (906) 487-2468; email DBLand@mtu.edu

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Hale Homestead, Coventry

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. has completed a program of archaeological investigations at the Hale Homestead in Coventry, Tolland County. Undertaken for the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society (ALS), the program had a specific applied goal of investigating the date of construction of the kitchen ell, and its relationship to the existing Hale House, built circa 1776. Architectural historians had theorized that the kitchen ell had been the original Richard Hale House, in which the patriot-spy Nathan Hale had been born in 1755.

Field crew, directed by Paul A. Russo and Jim Garman, excavated a total of eight excavation units and 12 test pits in the three areas across the site. Investigations under the kitchen ell demonstrated conclusively that the space occupied by the ell was originally a garden or agricultural field, and that the ell was attached to the existing house in 1776, when the house was constructed. Reversed stratigraphy suggests that the Hales threw spoil from their cellar onto this field when they constructed the existing house in 1776. The redeposited earth sealed a low-density scatter of artifacts in an eighteenth-century land surface. Although the ell may indeed be the original Hale House, it could not have been standing in its present location prior to 1776.

In the yard adjacent to the ell, excavation revealed severe disturbance attributed to demolition of support structures, grading, and leveling presumed to have occurred after George Dudley Seymour acquired the property in 1914. Although the yard has some interpretive value as an idealized Colonial Revival landscape, no further archaeological investigations were recommended prior to construction.

Connecticut Gravestone Network

A new organization, the Connecticut Gravestone Network's basic purposes are to enhance communication among individuals interested in any of the diverse facets of gravestone studies, to educate the general public on the history and importance of old cemeteries, and to promote the preservation of the state's gravestones and cemeteries. It is envisioned as a resource that will assist with information sharing about Connecticut gravestones as well as providing practical guidance for those individuals and communities desiring to protect and preserve historic gravestones. A database program for organizing and updating information on town-by-town inventories of gravestones and cemeteries is currently being developed. For more information contact Ruth Shapleigh-Brown, 135 Wells Street, Manchester, CT 06040-6127.

Huntington Farm Excavations, Summer 1996

During our second season at the Huntington Farm, attention was focused on three areas. First we continued our excavation of the garden in the front yard along the house's eastern end. We continued to uncover remains of a pattern of stone chambers which probably served as planting areas for flowers and herbs. This summer we collected soil samples for flotation analysis. In this way we hope to determine the plants grown in this area.

At the back of the house we opened a new area of large excavation units each measuring 12.5 feet square. About one dozen such units were put in place to recover information about the historic activities in the area immediately in back of the house. I expect to find remains of fences, animal pens, and perhaps gardens and structures not visible on the surface, which relate to the 18th and 19th centuries. We spent the summer troweling through the upper levels in this area which contained 20th century artifacts and farm tools. This area should be exciting to work in during future seasons.

The third activity was mapping the barn and outbuilding complex on the site's northwest quadrant. We were able to define the surviving walls and produce a map of this area including the location of a barn not known to have existed before a new photograph came to my attention in May. The photography provided by Burton Kimball shows a flat roofed barn in a position perpendicular to the main barn complex. The mapping will help us to understand the outbuildings and their functions which are important for future interpretation. [Submitted by Harold Juli, Connecticut College]

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Massachusetts Archaeology Week

The Fifth Annual Massachusetts Archaeology Week, beginning Saturday, October 5 and continuing through Monday, October 14, will highlight recent and not-so-recent excavations at a number of historical sites throughout the state, and will offer the public an introduction to archaeological field techniques and laboratory procedures through lectures, on-site excavations and mock digs, and a variety of hands-on projects and demonstrations. Recent excavation sites are featured in tours at Deerfield Village, the Spencer-Pierce-Little House in Newbury (visitors can participate in the dig or help to process artifacts), the Hancock Shaker Village in Pittsfield, and Old Sturbridge Village. Timelines, Inc., will present a slide lecture on the Central Artery/Tunnel project in Boston. In Marshfield, at the Isaac Winslow house, artifacts from two 17th-century sites from Plymouth Colony, excavated by Henry Hornblower (1941-42) and James Deetz (1973), will be displayed and tours of the sites offered by guides from Plimoth Plantation. Tours offered by UMass Archaeological Services in Amherst and the City Archaeology Lab in Boston will introduce visitors to lab techniques and a variety of archaeological collections using slides, exhibits, and hands-on projects. Collections from Fort Independence (Boston Harbor) and Colonial Charlestown will also be open to viewers this week, offering visitors glimpses of several aspects of 18th and 19th-century life through the remains of a military site, a redware pottery, and a colonial tavern. For further

information, contact the Massachusetts Historical Commission at (617) 727-8470.

Old Sturbridge Village

During the summer and fall of 1996, Old Sturbridge Village is conducting an archaeological investigation of the David Wight farm site, which is located on the grounds of the Museum. One goal of this project is to provide information about the landscape of the farm that became the core property of OSV. The Museum is also interested in learning more about the material culture and house lot organization of a wealthy farmer-miller family in Sturbridge. The site is interesting, too, because at least two houses have been located here: a medium-sized vernacular house from 1783, still extant, and a mansion house built in 1799 but destroyed by fire in 1929. The mansion house was built by the same housewright that constructed the Salem Towne house in Chariton, MA, now located within the historic area of OSV. The rear yard and some of the surrounding landscape of these houses and their outbuildings still survive and are partially intact.

In July, 1996, a 1-meter-wide trench, 11 meters long, was opened. To date, artifacts from all phases of house construction and the 1929 fire predominate, along with what seems to be late 19th-early 20th-century garden or path edging, made of hand-pressed bricks re-used from an older hearth or chimney. Staff and volunteers have been excavating as part of Village programming. One of the Museum's long-term goals is to develop ways to incorporate excavation as a standard part of Village programs. Tours of the dig site are planned for October 5th and 12th from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. as part of Massachusetts Archaeology Week. [Submitted by J. Edward Hood]

Moors Homelot, Deerfield Village

The University of Massachusetts-Amherst Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology continued investigations at the Moors Homelot in Deerfield Village during June and July in conjunction with the staff of Historic Deerfield, Inc. The general goal of this project is to investigate the historical landscapes of the homelot to better understand spatial and material features that reflect changing organizations of rural work associated with the growth of the middle class in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

An immediate research goal was to look at women and women's work in the household by examining the spatial organization of work areas. Students excavated areas in and around the house that were associated with women's work: dooryards, sideyards, and the cellar. Several features identified during the field school excavations helped to clarify the nature of initial construction of house and homelot, and to date a later addition to the house. The features also yielded information about women's work on this late 19th-century farm.

Domestic servants and farm laborers lived at the Moors Homelot throughout its history. An ell was added to the house in the late 19th century to provide additional living space. The site at that time was a working farm owned by the Ball family. Oral history asserts that these rooms were added for the working-class members of the household. Archaeology has dated the expansion to the early 1870s, based on the maker's mark from a whiteware plate sherd that was found in the builder's trench for the ell foundation. This information will be used to tie changes in the physical struc-

ture of the house to changes in household composition.

Additional features were found that relate directly to women's work. Two wooden box drains that were part of the original (1848) house construction were uncovered. One most likely drained the kitchen sink; the other ran out of the back room of the house, possibly draining a workroom sink or laundry tubs. Drains relieved household members of the arduous task of carrying waste water out of the house. The presence of the drains also implies that the house had running water. Systems for piping water from a nearby ridge were fairly common in Deerfield Village. Cooking, cleaning, and laundry would have been much easier without having to carry buckets of water from an outdoor well. The two drains, as well as the Gothic architecture of the house, suggest that the Moors (who built the house) were familiar with popular domestic manuals such as Catherine Beecher's *A Treatise on Domestic Economy* and may have adopted other aspects of new ideologies concerning class, gender, and ethnicity.

Visitors to the Moors Homelot toured the site with student guides, received an architectural overview of the house, saw field school students excavating areas of the homelot (the back room, pantry, and cellar), learned about aspects of the material world of a 19th-century New England village, and gained insight into the material dimensions of class, gender, and ethnicity in historical New England. Over 600 visitors came to the site during the eight-week field school, including school groups, community members, children, and tourists from the United States, Australia, Canada, and other countries.

Artifact and stratigraphic analyses will continue this fall, and excavation of the second box drain will be completed. Several field school students are pursuing independent studies of materials from the site. The field school is under the direction of Dr. Robert Paynter. Other staff members include Susan Hautaniemi, field director at the Moors site; Marlys Pearson, field laboratory director; and Claire C. Carlson, director of the public interpretation program. [Submitted by Claire Carlson and Susan Hautaniemi]

The Moors Homelot will be included on a walking tour of archaeological sites in Deerfield Village on Saturday, October 12, from 1-2 p.m. as part of Massachusetts Archaeology Week.

BLC and MHC Grants Awarded

The Boston Landmarks Commission and the Massachusetts Historical Commission recently awarded matching grants to fund three major surveys within the city. Under the Citywide Comprehensive Industrial Survey, 11 identified areas around the city will be surveyed and inventoried for architectural and archaeological remains of industrial sites. The survey will be conducted over the next year by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL Inc.). The Eagle's Hill Comprehensive Survey project, in East Boston, has been awarded to Claire Dempsey and will incorporate areas along Boston's historic waterfront. The Chinatown/South Cove Comprehensive Survey Project, awarded to Arthur Krim, will examine areas of historical significance to the Chinese community and sites associated with the influx of Chinese immigrants into the city. The surveys, which will include historical and deed research and social histories, will be used as planning tools by city agencies; protective statements will be written for all sites, including archaeological statements determining the significance and integrity of identified sites.

City Archaeology Program, Boston

The revitalized City Archaeology Program had a successful summer. Students from Boston community centers participated in Mayor Menino's Summer Urban Naturalist Program, which included an archaeological component. Students, ages 8-16, visited the City Archaeology laboratory in Boston's North End for two four-hour sessions. The students toured the lab, viewed a type collection, and actively participated in a discussion on Boston's prehistoric and historical archaeological legacy. The students also processed artifacts from the Abiel Smith School site, which was excavated this summer at the Museum of Afro American History, Beacon Hill, by the National Park Service. The students then proceeded to the Abiel Smith School site where they had the opportunity to excavate with and screen for the NPS archaeologists. There are still artifacts in the lab to be washed and catalogued. If you are interested in volunteering for the City Archaeology Program, please contact Ellen Berkland at (617) 635-3850. The City Archaeology Lab will be open to the public to celebrate Massachusetts Archaeology Week on Saturday, October 5, from 10-5. The lab is located at 152 North Street, Boston. The phone number is 635-3097. [Submitted by Ellen Berkland]

Archaeological Reports Collection Management at the Massachusetts Historical Commission

The MHC is undertaking a long-term preservation project of its Massachusetts archaeological reports collection. This unique collection consists of CRM surveys and excavation reports dating from the late 1960s to the present. Used almost daily by MHC staff and researchers, the collection of over 5,000 reports is indexed by town and author, and abstracts are published in yearly supplements to MHC's *Bibliography of Archaeological Survey and Excavation Reports: Massachusetts*. Inventories, preliminary sorting, and organization of the files were undertaken by interns with interests in archives management and preservation, including William A. Casari, Simmons College, and Heather K. Lashbrook and Erin Davis, both of UMass-Boston. Preservation and access needs are being evaluated, and a plan will be developed. For further information, contact Edward L. Bell at the MHC. [Submitted by Edward Bell]

Historic Burying Ground Initiative, Boston

The Historic Burying Ground Initiative of Boston's Parks and Recreation Department recently began restoration work at three of Boston's historic burying grounds: North Dorchester, Granary, and King's Chapel. Under the direction of Structural Technology, a structural engineering firm, and project archaeologist Nancy Seasholes, the project involves the reconstruction of tombs and, at the Granary Burying Ground, resetting headstones. The most interesting find to date is an underground vault at King's Chapel Burying Ground that was roofed with 17th- and 18th-century headstones. [Submitted by Nancy Seasholes]

Central Artery Project, Boston

Reports of Phase III investigations conducted by Timelines, Inc., for the Central Artery project in Boston are under review at the MHC and final reports should be available for distribution by January 1997. Two separate data recovery reports will describe the work undertaken at the Mill Pond Site (MAS# BOS-HA-14)

and at Paddy's Alley/Cross Street Backlot (MAS# BOS-HA-12/13). Dr. Robert Hasentab, of Bechtel, Parsons, and Brinckerhoff, notes that most archaeological work under the Central Artery contract is complete and archaeologists are at present monitoring construction and preparing the collections for curation. Recent work has focused on the documentation of high seawalls along the Fort Point Channel that are being destroyed by Central Artery construction. Archaeologists are monitoring demolition and recording details of the seawalls' construction for the HABS/HAER survey using photographs and profiles. A report is forthcoming.

Mike Roberts of Timelines, Inc., reports that a collection of research papers by staff members on the Central Artery Project is being compiled for publication as a special issue of *Historical Archaeology*. Martin Dudek, lab director at Timelines and a Ph.D. student at Brandeis University, is also researching a privy discovered during the Central Artery Project. The privy, located outside of the research area, has been studied separately from the Central Artery contract as part of Dudek's doctoral dissertation.

The privy is located on a site owned in the 19th century by a doctor who studied alternative medicine.

Massachusetts Archaeology Society, Boston Chapter

Guest speaker for the recent September 18 meeting of the MAS, Boston Chapter, was Dr. Robert J. Hasentab, Staff Archaeologist for the Central Artery/Tunnel Project. Dr. Hasentab presented an overview of the CA/T Project and a slide show and talk on the excavations at Spectacle Island. Dr. Hasentab will be presenting this talk again on October 10 at 6 p.m. at the Boston Public Library. Artifacts from the Spectacle Island site can be viewed at the "Big Dig" Exhibit, now open at the Museum of Science. The MAS October meeting is tentatively set for October 9 at 7 p.m. at the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill. New members are always welcome. Dr. Steven Pendery will be giving a tour of the Abiel Smith School site. Volunteer opportunities include washing and cataloguing artifacts from the Smith School site (call Ellen Berkland at 635-3850) and excavating at the Bradford Pottery site in Kingston, MA (Saturdays only; contact Steven Pendery at 508-970-5150). [Submitted by Ellen Berkland]

High-Tech Fingerprinting of 17th-Century Iron from Saugus

A non-destructive analysis of 17th-century iron samples from the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site identified a diagnostic, metallurgical "finger print" for cast iron items manufactured at the site. Based on this study, archaeologists may be able to determine whether cast-iron objects from other 17th-century sites are from Saugus or from some other source. The use of gabbro (an igneous rock with a source in Nahant) as a fluxing agent at the Saugus Iron Works resulted in a characteristic chemical composition of cast iron made at the site, detectable using an external beam, proton-induced, x-ray emission (PIXE) device. The results of the study by Chandrika Narayan et al., "PIXE studies on artifacts from Saugus Iron Works," will be published in *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physical Research*. For further information, contact Chandrika Narayan, Radiation Laboratory, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, 1 University Avenue, Lowell, MA, 01854. [Submitted by Edward Bell]

Resource Management Plan, Carlisle State Forest

Timelines, Inc., recently completed a resource management plan for the Carlisle State Forest, based on a survey of prehistoric and historical resources in the project area. Archaeologists addressed a number of complex issues associated with the location of sacred Native American sites, both modern and prehistoric, in the forest. Native Americans were involved in the study and interpretation of sites identified in the survey area, as well as in the formulation of a management plan for those sites.

Archaeology at the Abiel Smith School House

The Archeology Branch of the Cultural Resources Center of the National Park Service, The Museum of African American History, and the City of Boston Environmental Department have jointly undertaken excavations at the Abiel Smith School House, the first school house in Boston built exclusively for African Americans. These investigations began in response to plans to renovate the Abiel Smith School House as office and exhibit space and to provide handicapped access to the historic structure. The fieldwork has been ongoing since early July and is under the direction of Dr. Steven R. Pendery, the principal investigator. The project is slated to take between two and three months to complete. Student interns/research assistants, volunteers, and Archeology Branch and City of Boston staff members have provided valuable assistance during this project.

Constructed in 1834/35, the Smith School House was the first school in Boston constructed specifically to educate freed African Americans. Although not without controversy within the African-American community, the School House operated as a segregated facility until 1855, when Boston's schools were integrated by order of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. After integration, the Smith School House continued to operate as a primary school and served as an annex to the Phillips Grammar School between 1859 and 1860. The exact date when the Smith School House ceased to function as a school is not known, but by 1862 the City of Boston was using the structure as a storage facility. Documents also show that in 1887 the city began leasing the building to a series of veterans' organizations.

Thus far the archaeological excavations have exposed portions of the original backlot's brick pavement, a large 19th-century brick privy, and numerous drains, catchment basins, and other drainage-related features. Additional excavations are planned in the area of the side lot of the adjacent Boston African Meeting House and in Smith Court, the street running alongside both properties. Artifacts and other materials recovered from the excavation are being processed at the City of Boston Archaeology Laboratory. Analysis of the recovered data and report preparation will be completed at the Archeology Branch Laboratory in Lowell. For further information, contact Dr. Steven Pendery, Archeology Branch, Cultural Resources Center, Boot Cotton Mill, 400 Foot of John St., Lowell, MA 01852-1195. [Submitted by Leslie Mead, NPS]

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

New York State Bureau of Historic Sites' 1996 Field Season

Staff members Chuck Florance, Joe McEvoy, and Lois Feister, assisted by three seasonal staff, worked at four military sites, (Crown Point, Sackets Harbor Battlefield, New Windsor Cantonment, and Stony Point), a canal site (Schoharie Crossing), three historic homes (Senate House, Lorenzo, and Clermont) and at Steuben Memorial, a historic park. In addition, a project to uncover and map sections of the walls of a greenhouse complex at Mills Mansion State Historic Site was undertaken by a contractor, Chris Lindner.

The most extensive project was at Sackets Harbor State Historic Site where a 300-foot-long handicapped access ramp is to be installed. The archaeological work revealed the probable location of a gunshed built in the 19th century as well as numerous artifacts relating to the battle fought here in 1813.

The archaeological work at Stony Point State Historic Site was conducted to answer questions about the locations of military units stationed outside the walls of the fortification, as shown on an unscaled 18th-century drawing. The first location tested yielded many artifacts and soil layers relating to an early 19th-century lighthouse complex but very little from the Revolutionary War. The second location, however, revealed terraced areas dug back into a hillside where wall fragments and numerous artifacts from the Revolutionary War period were found. Further work is planned.

Research excavations at Lorenzo State Historic Site were conducted to discover the composition of the original road built into the site in the first decade of the 19th century. Uncovered was a road bed created from stone and waster brick, probably from the building of the brick house. The road bed then had been surfaced with a combination of clay and gravel.

Work at Steuben Memorial State Historic Park concentrated on the late 19th-century monument to Revolutionary War hero Baron von Steuben. Cannon which at one time were placed muzzle-down at the four corners of the large monument are to be replaced. The archaeological work revealed that the original support system for these heavy objects consisted of large stones between 2- to 3-foot wide and 6 inches thick. A hollow had been ground out of the center of each of these stones in which to place the muzzles. The stones slanted toward the base of the monument and were covered over with a brown clay loam which would have extended up the muzzle of the gun.

The projects accomplished at New Windsor Cantonment, Schoharie Crossing, Crown Point, Senate House, and Clermont were related to the installation of signs, tow path improvement, a sewer line, and drainage projects. The discovery of early soil layers and artifacts led to a redesign of both of the drainage projects.

The greenhouse project at Mills Mansion was funded by the site's Friends group. The purpose was to locate the buried walls of the extensive 20th-century greenhouse complex. This was accomplished by the use of informants, probing, and limited testing.

New York State Historic Barns Preservation Act

New York State has passed a Historic Barn Preservation Act which provides economic incentives to preserve historic barns and silos. The property tax breaks in the new legislation is expected to encourage the preservation of these structures on the landscape. In addition, the maintenance and restoration of the barns is expected to create jobs in construction. Similar programs have been underway in the Midwest for some years.

Blacksmith Forge Uncovered in Clintonville

Students at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh have uncovered the remains of a small blacksmith forge at the site of the Peru Steel and Ironworks Company which operated from the 1820s to about 1890. The company was located along the Ausable River in Clintonville and produced pig-iron bars from iron mines located in the area. Archaeological work at the site began two years ago.

Dutch Site Found in Downtown Albany

Still-breaking news is the discovery of 17th-century cultural deposits in the historic district of Albany where the State Dormitory Authority is building a new office building on an original block of 17th-century Dutch Beverwyck. Initial testing by Hartgen Associates revealed the presence of apparently extensive 17th-century remains; Hartgen then was given less than a week for mitigation. Hartgen refused, and another firm took the contract. Despite a public outcry against what is perceived to be very limited and inadequate mitigation and the fact the Dormitory Authority is apparently not following the established historic preservation procedures, only very brief archaeological work may be completed.

Skidmore Team Researches High Rock Spring

High Rock Spring has been a tourist attraction in downtown Saratoga, New York, since the 18th century. Susan Bender, professor of anthropology at Skidmore College, and Jackie Abodeedy, a college senior, have formed a team as part of a unique program at Skidmore in which a faculty member teams with a student for research purposes. The two first conducted documentary research which included work with written records, oral histories, photographs, and pictures. They then turned to archaeology. Artifacts have been retrieved from a trash midden created by occupants of nearby tenements. The artifacts included beer and perfume bottles, shoes, and coal ash. Dr. Bender sees this project as a chance to study people whose voices are seldom heard. The longterm goal is to provide new interpretive information for the walking tours conducted in the city by the local Urban Cultural Parks group.

Archaeological Excavations Continue at Fort Edward

Archaeological work at the site of the 18th-century British military fort at Fort Edward was continued this summer under the leadership of David Starbuck and Adirondack Community College. An estimated 60 volunteers and students have uncovered fireplaces as well as numerous artifacts from the colonial period. The fireplaces are located exactly 34 feet apart, suggesting they were part of the long Western Barracks.

Local Resident Arrested for Illegal Excavations at Ticonderoga

Fort Ticonderoga Museum is pursuing the prosecution of another illegal digger on its property. The man had used a metal detector to dig up eight musket balls from the site's battlefields. He is charged with fifth-degree criminal possession of stolen property, a misdemeanor. Nicholas Westbrook, director of Fort Ticonderoga, compared the crime with stealing a painting off the wall of the museum. Although the balls were recovered, Westbrook pointed out that no one will ever be able to determine exactly the relationship of these bullets to the fort and to each other, their depth, and other clues about the battle (the disastrous British attack of 1758) that a trained archaeologist would have been able to record. There are one or two arrests a year involving illegal digging at Fort Ticonderoga, with a 100-percent conviction rate so far.

Historic Anchor Pulled from Lake Champlain

Two amateur divers discovered a huge anchor on the bottom of Plattsburgh Bay in 50 feet of water. With help, they pulled the 3000-pound item from the lake. Once on shore, it became clear how well preserved the item had been in the muck on the bottom of the lake. Once raised, quick action will be needed to assure it remains in such good condition. As a result, the pair are considering returning it to the lake until necessary arrangements are made for its proper preservation. It is believed the anchor is from the British flagship *Confiance*, built in Quebec in 1814, months before it participated in the Battle of Plattsburgh Bay. The exact origin of the anchor can be traced because of well-preserved serial numbers on the anchor's flukes.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Pompton Plains, Morris County

A dugout canoe, found five years ago on the west bank of the Pompton River in Pompton Plains, Morris County, was recently made available by its owner for study and analysis. The dugout measures 14 feet in length, 25 inches in width at its widest point, and 15 inches in depth. It is nearly complete, symmetrical and very well made.

With a grant from the North Jersey Highlands Historical Society, a sample of wood from the canoe was submitted for radiocarbon dating. A date of 400 ±80 years BP was obtained. A second sample of the canoe's wood was analyzed by the Center for Wood Anatomy Research, U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, which determined that the specimen was probably *Ceiba*, a tropical hardwood.

The mystery is: how did a 400-year-old dugout canoe made from a tropical tree which does not grow north of Mexico end up on a river bank in Pompton Plains, New Jersey? Any information on similar finds would be welcome. Please contact Edward J. Lenik, Principal Consulting Archaeologist, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, P.O. Box 437, Butler, N.J., 074-05-04-37. Phone (201)492-8525. [Submitted by Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler N.J.]

Tuckahoe, Cape May County

In January of 1996 Greiner, Inc., under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, conducted a Phase II archaeological investigation at the intersection of Routes 49 and 50 within the town of Tuckahoe at the Williams-Shoemaker Site (28CM41). The Williams-Shoemaker Site contained intact archaeological deposits and features associated with the residence of John Holmes (circa 1780s), Robert Holmes (circa 1790s), and John Williams, Tuckahoe's first postmaster, appointed in 1828. At least 13 features including cellar hole, trash pits and privy and approximately 6,000 artifacts were recovered.

John Williams was a merchant in Tuckahoe, and purchased ceramics from Philadelphia earthenware dealer George M. Coates. Seven invoices for ceramics sold to Williams' store listed 3,225 vessels, which represented what was available to the community of Tuckahoe during the late 1820s. The archaeological record of this site provides a unique opportunity to examine the types of ceramics available to a small New Jersey town and consumer choice made by at least one of the town's prominent individuals. [Submitted by Greiner, Inc., Florence, N.J.]

Excelsior Terra Cotta Company/Atlantic Terra Cotta Company Plant No. 3, Rocky Hill, Somerset County

During the spring and summer of 1996, students from Monmouth University under the direction of Richard Veit and Dale Sadler mapped and excavated portions of a ruined terra cotta factory in Rocky Hill, New Jersey. Terra cotta is an architectural ceramic which can be molded and glazed to provide a variety of finishes. It gained popularity in the late 19th century, as an inexpensive, attractive, lightweight, fireproof building material. The 40+ acre plant examined by the Monmouth University team was initially constructed as the Partridge, Powell, and Storer Brickworks in 1892. In 1894 it was reorganized as the Excelsior Terra Cotta Company. This company merged in 1907 with the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company of Perth Amboy, NJ; Staten Island, NY, and Atlanta, Georgia. At its height the factory employed 400 to 600 workers. It produced glazed and unglazed architectural terra cotta. Some of its more visible projects included terra cotta plaques for New York City's subway system, and the ornate Gothic terra cotta sheathing for New York City's Woolworth Building, the tallest building in the world from 1913 to 1931. In 1929 the Rocky Hill Plant closed and in 1943 Atlantic Terra Cotta declared bankruptcy, the victim of changing architectural styles.

Mapping focused on an area which had been used for clay storage. The clay bins were constructed from hollow tile produced at the factory. Excavations examined an area where molds had been dumped. A large number of plaster molds, in which terra cotta architectural units were formed, were recovered. The majority of the molds were for cornices, columns, and decorative pieces. One fragmentary cornice mold was marked Atlantic, indicating that the dump post-dates 1907. More work is planned at the site to examine other aspects of the terra cotta production process. [Submitted by Richard Veit]

Fort Dix Military Installation, Burlington and Ocean Counties

As part of an Army Corps of Engineers contract, Fort Dix, New Jersey, is implementing a Geographic Information System (GIS).

This system will be capable of spatially locating newly discovered prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Attribute information will be stored, and complex statistical analyses will be performed. For example, based upon site location, Fort Dix will be able to determine the soil type, vegetation, and distance to water source for sites individually or in bulk. Upon completion of this program, a predictive model will be developed, which will serve as a planning tool and will allow Fort Dix to manage its cultural and environmental resources while still engaging in its primary mission - the training of American soldiers. [Submitted by Peter Pagoulatos, PhD., Fort Dix Historic Preservation Officer and Donald Cole, GIS Specialist]

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City has received a grant from the Forensic Sciences Foundation to allow a study of the skeletal remains of colonists in the Chesapeake region. Awarded by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, and matched with funds from the Historic St. Mary's City Foundation, this project will be conducted in cooperation with scientists from the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Tennessee. Entitled *Secular Change in Cranial Morphology: Morphological Differentiation of Skeletons from Historic and Forensic Contexts*, the goal of the study is to better understand how the facial features of the 17th century colonists differed from that of later people in the region. By measuring skulls recovered from graves dating between 1620 and 1850 in Maryland and Virginia, it is anticipated that this effort will allow changes in appearance to be evaluated over time. This information has considerable value for forensic cases where the identification of individuals often relies upon assessment of cranial features. Results of the study will be incorporated into the Forensic Data Base at the University of Tennessee, a source of information on human skeletal metrics which is used internationally.

Indian Head

Archaeologists from the Research Department of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum excavated a limited portion of the Posey Site (18Ch281) aboard the Naval Surface Warfare Center at Indian Head, Charles County, Maryland, between May and August 1996. The work was done under terms of a cooperative agreement between the Navy and the Maryland Historical Trust, and was funded by the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Management program. The site was tested in 1985 and at that time was identified as a Contact period Native American village.

The purpose of the investigation was to identify the horizontal and vertical extent of the site, to define spatial and temporal components in the site, and to further assess the significance of the site as a whole. A combination of shovel test pits and excavation units were used to accomplish these goals. The field work and analysis was supervised by James Harmon, under the direction of Julia King and Edward Chaney of JPPM.

Analysis of recovered materials is currently ongoing, and will be completed in mid-November. Large amounts of Potomac Creek Plain ceramic were recovered from plowzone and feature

contexts in association with fragments of other colonial-era ceramics, white clay and terra-cotta pipes, sheet brass, lead shot, gunflints, and large numbers of bone and shell fragments. Water-screened column samples yielded numerous shell and several glass beads. Some of the sheet brass fragments have been remanufactured into other forms, including a projectile point, cones, and triangles. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered indicate primary occupation of the site in the latter half of the 17th century. An approximately 800 meter square high density core area of the site was identified, indicating possible specialized function and/or use of the area by a single household for a limited period of time.

Statewide

April 1997 will be Maryland Archeology Month. The statewide celebration of things archaeological is sponsored by the Council for Maryland Archeology, The Archeology Society of Maryland Inc. and the Office of Archeology - Maryland Historical Trust. This year's theme is "The Past in Your Backyard", and will try to focus attention on the rich archaeological heritage of the State's many diverse regions. Two goals this year are to develop more "kid friendly" events and increase publicity and promotion of events throughout the state. Again this year, the Archeology Month Committee is planning to develop a Calendar of Events and a promotional poster. For additional information, write to the Archeology Month Committee, Office of Archeology, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crowsville, MD 21032.

Ocean City

The 1997 meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference is scheduled for March 7 to 9, 1997 at the Ocean City Sheraton-Fountainbleau Inn and Spa. For information concerning the program, please contact this year's Program Chair, Christine Jirokovic, 3915 Oneida Place, Hyattsville, MD 20782. For matters concerning arrangements, please contact the Arrangements Chair, Janel A. Bisacchino, P.O. Box 709, Crowsville, Md. 21032.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Poplar Forest's archaeology staff has examined a number of sites during the spring and summer of 1996 relating to Poplar Forest's slave community, landscape and industry.

The Quarter Site and North Hill: Between 1993 and 1996, archaeologists uncovered the remains of three wooden structures (including a two-room cabin), an enclosed yard, a possible garden, and a variety of other landscape features along the eastern edge of the modern Poplar Forest property. These are associated with a slave quarter, dating from c. 1790-1812, whose habitation predated the construction of the octagonal brick mansion of 1806. In addition to faunal and floral remains recovered from root cellars and middens, a number of domestic and industrial artifacts were found at the site, including tools associated with cloth production and sewing, carpentry, coopering and blacksmithing; buttons, buckles and beads associated with adornment practices; coins, clay and stone tobacco pipes, a writing slate, marbles and other person-

al items; and architectural elements, including a number of fragments from stock locks and padlocks, as well as keys. Reports on the faunal and floral remains from two of the structures have been prepared by Susan Trevarthen Andrews (faunal) and Leslie Raymer (botanical).

A detailed study of soil chemistry from the site, undertaken by Lisa Fischer, has contributed significantly to our understanding of site layout, including the location of hearths, middens, and gardening activities.

In order to help interpret the site, which has been mostly back-filled, staff constructed a "ghost" structure. This three-dimensional exhibit is used to interpret the size and siting of the duplex cabin found at the site. The "ghost" has one corner finished in logs to suggest its original fabric. Interpretive signage has also been placed at the site.

Staff and field school students with the 8th annual Poplar Forest-University of Virginia archaeological field school began exploring a site located on a hilltop just north of the Quarter. Numerous domestic artifacts dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries have been located, along with a single posthole and quantities of brick. It is currently hypothesized that this site was also occupied by slaves. Excavations at both sites will continue into the fall.

Core Area Survey: A detailed survey of the core five acres surrounding Jefferson's octagonal house began in August. Sixteen teachers from Maryland, D.C. and Virginia participated in the 4th annual class "Digging, Learning, Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Poplar Forest," which took place at Poplar Forest from August 5-9. Members of the class spent their mornings in the field or lab, and their afternoons in seminars which combined archaeological and educational components. Teachers participating in the survey uncovered evidence of ornamental plantings of Kentucky coffee trees which once lined the sunken south lawn, as well as a variety of artifacts dating from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. Subsequently, testing has begun across the eastern bank of the sunken lawn to locate evidence of lilacs, altheas, gelder roses, roses and calycanthus bushes that Jefferson instructed his overseer to plant there in 1812.

Brick Kiln Site: An 1813 map of the Poplar Forest property identified a brick kiln several hundred feet south of the mansion, in what is today a modern subdivision. With the permission of the landowner, staff archaeologists tested a level area above a spring and discovered concentrations of brick fragments. A program of remote sensing, including magnetometer survey, and tests for resistivity, conductivity and susceptibility has begun, and will continue over the next few weeks, in an attempt to pinpoint intact remains of kiln walls, or areas of scorched earth associated with the kiln's fire-eyes.

Mount Vernon

Mansion Drain: Excavations continue around the foundation of the Mansion in preparation for installation of a perimeter drain. The work consists of a trench between three and five feet wide excavated to the sterile soil. To date, the north and west fronts are complete while the south and east sides are in progress. The excavations are funded in part by a grant from the Getty Foundation. The work was supervised by Curt Breckenridge, Carol Blosser and Jayme Giuola-Lewis, under the direction of Esther White and Christy Leason.

At the southern end of the west (land side) front, excavation

revealed a brick paving and foundation for the original entrance into the south wing. The wing, completed in 1775, contains George Washington's study and the master bed room. In 1781 a colonnade and stone carriage rest connected the wing with the kitchen; prior to this time the paving was the entranceway into the house. The paving consists of broken brickbats, five courses deep, set in mortar. It is approximately a half foot below the present ground surface. A similar paving and stair foundation was discovered on the northern end of the west front during the 1994 excavations for the drain.

Foundations for walls connecting the Mansion with earlier outbuildings have also been excavated on the west front. The four outbuildings, torn down in 1775, were aligned to the Mansion in a "v" pattern. Prior to their construction in 1760 a fence might have connected the house with these outbuildings; a posthole was found below each foundation trench angled towards these outbuildings.

The southern end of the Mansion was heavily intruded by recent attempts to correct the moisture problems, but eighteenth-century soils do survive intact. They reveal that the southern wing of the Mansion was completed before the window wells around the two basement windows were constructed. A large trench (16.5' x 2.5') was dug along the length of the house to build the wells. The window wells are constructed of broken brick bats similar to the ones used in the paving. A brick drain, four courses tall, runs parallel with the house foundation between the window wells and drained water that fell into them. It connects with a large, circular, brick trunk drain (also exposed in this unit) that carried rain water from the basement of the Mansion down the south lawn. A smaller brick drain connected to the roof downspout and funneled it away from the house, probably into the trunk drain.

Sixteen-Sided Treading Barn: Mount Vernon's Restoration Department is completing the construction of a sixteen-sided barn and associated outbuildings along the Potomac River. Financed by the Kellogg Foundation and under the direction of Dennis J. Pogue, the barn was originally built in 1794 and located three miles away on Dogue Run Farm. The two-story barn was Washington's attempt to make threshing more efficient. Wheat was spread out on the second story and animals walked on it, causing the grain to fall through cracks in the floor boards. Thus separated, the wheat could easily be gathered.

The reconstructed farm complex includes two corn houses, two stables and the barn. The exhibit is enhanced by 4 acres of fields highlighting George Washington's agricultural experiments and living history interpretation. The official opening of the barn is Friday, September 27 at 10:00. [Submitted by Esther White]

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest seeks an Archaeological Laboratory Supervisor to oversee lab operations in the Department of Archaeology at Poplar Forest.

Responsibilities: Reception, processing, cataloguing, analysis and exhibit of artifacts; research on identification/interpretation of artifacts; report writing and on-site interpretation/tours. Must possess strong communication skills and the ability to work well with students, volunteers and staff.

Qualifications: Strong organizational skills, substantial knowledge of late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American material culture with emphasis on the Federal period. BA required, MA preferred in anthropology, history, American Studies or related

discipline.

Minimum of five years experience in archaeology, with one year's experience in supervisory capacity in archaeology laboratory. Salary negotiable.

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

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Water, Public Hygiene and Infrastructures [L'eau, l'hygiene publique et les infrastructures], has recently been published in French by Groupe PGV (1996, 84 pages). Prepared under the direction of Louise Pothier, it presents several articles or chapters on various aspects of public hygiene and its development in Quebec and Montreal from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Privies, drinking water and sewers and urban infrastructures are all on "tap". Authors include P.-G. L'Anglais, C. Cloutier, L. Pothier, D. Fougères and M. Trepanier. This publication was made possible by the financial contribution of the City of Montreal and the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec. Available from: Groupe PGV, 5846, rue Cartier, Montreal (Quebec) Canada H2G 2V2; \$21.95 CDN or \$15.50 U.S.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

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

Lysbeth B. Acuff
Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Rates

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*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.

**Fee 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.