

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 1998

NUMBER 39

THE CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

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CNEHA Now Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
<http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm>

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 Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

The Montreal Conference

As you will have seen from the accompanying Call for Papers, plans for the next CNEHA Conference to be held in Montreal on October 16-18, 1998, are well under way. Poinie-a-Calliere, the Museum of Archaeology and History of Montreal, is putting together a program of workshops, visits and papers which will surely be of interest to members, whether they be city or country critters. You are encouraged to present your abstracts for papers as soon as possible. This will help organizers plan the logistics of the presentations as well as ensure you of a place on the program.

The Web Site

CNEHA's web site has found its permanent home: [<http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm>]. This site has been generously provided by St. Mary's College of Maryland. Special thanks are due to the President of the college, Jane Margaret O'Brien, as well as to all other staff and faculty who have made this cooperation possible. These include Dan Ingersoll, Professor of Anthropology, Larry Vote, Acting Provost, as well as Lucy Myres and Sandra Robbins, Administrative Secretaries, Social Science Division. The excellent work of Dennis Curry and Maureen Kavanagh of Net Impressions (our web development consultants) should also be underlined. Board member and web site project leader, Silas Hurry, has been the driving force behind our going digital. His knowledge of the internet, enthusiasm and persuasiveness as well as a good business acumen have all contributed to making our web site an attractive and informative place to visit — at a most reasonable cost indeed. So put this address on your list of bookmarks and look into it for information on CNEHA's activities from publications to meetings.

Membership

Your membership renewal is crucial to the well being of CNEHA! Don't let its low cost make you feel it's unimportant, for it's just the opposite. The more members we are, the more the Council can provide you with publications, newsletters and stimulating conferences at a reasonable cost. The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is a thriving non-profit educational organization that remains close to its roots and true to its mandate! So please renew your membership now!

Best regards to all,
Pierre Beaudet, Chair

UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

In my last report I mentioned that we had moved into the production stage for Volume 26 (1997) and had high hopes of having it ready for the printer before January. At this point we are still in production, fine-tuning layout and waiting for final versions of some of the authors' illustrations. Volume 26 should be ready by April and will contain articles on the excavations at the colonial almshouse site in New York City and of the wreck of a 19th-century coasting schooner in Maine, a material culture study focusing on gender and clay smoking pipes, research notes on Colonial Ware pottery and the conservation of celluloid artifacts, and one book review.

We still have several manuscripts in various stages of review and revision. If we are lucky, all of the authors who have manuscripts "accepted pending revision" will complete their revisions and return their manuscripts to us in the next few months so that we can move forward with the 1998 volume. We are so close to meeting our goal of being on track with the journal! This doesn't mean we don't seek new submissions—quite the contrary. We would love to get past the point of having no backlog whatsoever and to put behind us the years of waiting for enough revised manuscripts to come in to make up a single volume, getting that one out and starting the wait all over again. If you have promised or threatened to submit a contribution to the journal, be assured there is no time like the present!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 15 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: Karen Bescherer Meithey, 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 Daital, 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, RR 2, Box 325, Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736.

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

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, 214 Jefferson Heights, Bennington, VT 05201.

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.

HELP WANTED

Stoneware Made by Paul Cushman

I am writing in the hopes of reaching persons knowledgeable about stoneware made by Paul Cushman in Albany, NY, from 1806-1830.

He is a direct linear ancestor (Paul, then Paul, then Harry Curtis, then Paul, then me). We have been collecting his works, and have quite a few. The Albany Institute of History and Art is planning an exhibition of his works in the year 2000. As a part of same, I am helping to put together a catalogue raisonne — a description of as many signed Paul Cushman pieces as are known. I would appreciate assistance from CNEHA members in locating pieces.

Paul Cushman, Jr.
1170 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10029

CONFERENCES

Winterthur Sponsors Annual Winter Institute in January 1999

Winterthur's annual Winter Institute, a graduate-level course in early American decorative arts, will be offered January 17-February 5, 1999.

The course, titled "Perspectives on the Decorative Arts in Early

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

Winter Institute is open to museum and university professionals, as well as anyone seriously interested in American decorative arts. Applications will be available June 1, 1998, and must be returned by August 1, 1998.

Tuition is \$1400; partial scholarships available. For applications and housing information, call or write to Cynthia Doty, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, or call (302) 888-4923.

Ironmasters Conference: The Salisbury Iron District

The 1998 Ironmasters Conference will be held May 16-17 in the Salisbury Iron District of northwestern Connecticut. The Ironmasters Conferences are an annual series of events devoted to the archaeology, history, and technology of the early American iron industry. This year's conference will be the first held in New England. The focus of the conference will be on the rich heritage of Salisbury District ironmaking, which dates from 1735 to 1923. The Saturday paper sessions will include a morning symposium on the Salisbury and other Connecticut ironmaking regions, and an open session on general historic U.S. iron-related topics in the afternoon. A tour of historic iron industry sites in northwestern Connecticut and adjacent areas of Massachusetts and New York is planned for Sunday. For more information, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Matthew Kierstead, 22 Rosewood

Street #3F, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

Also mark on your calendars the 1998 Society for Industrial Archeology National Fall Tour, scheduled for September 30-October 4, which will focus on the Connecticut River Valley. This year's national symposium, entitled "Whither IA?," is tentatively set for November in Lowell, MA. Contact Matthew Kierstead for further information.

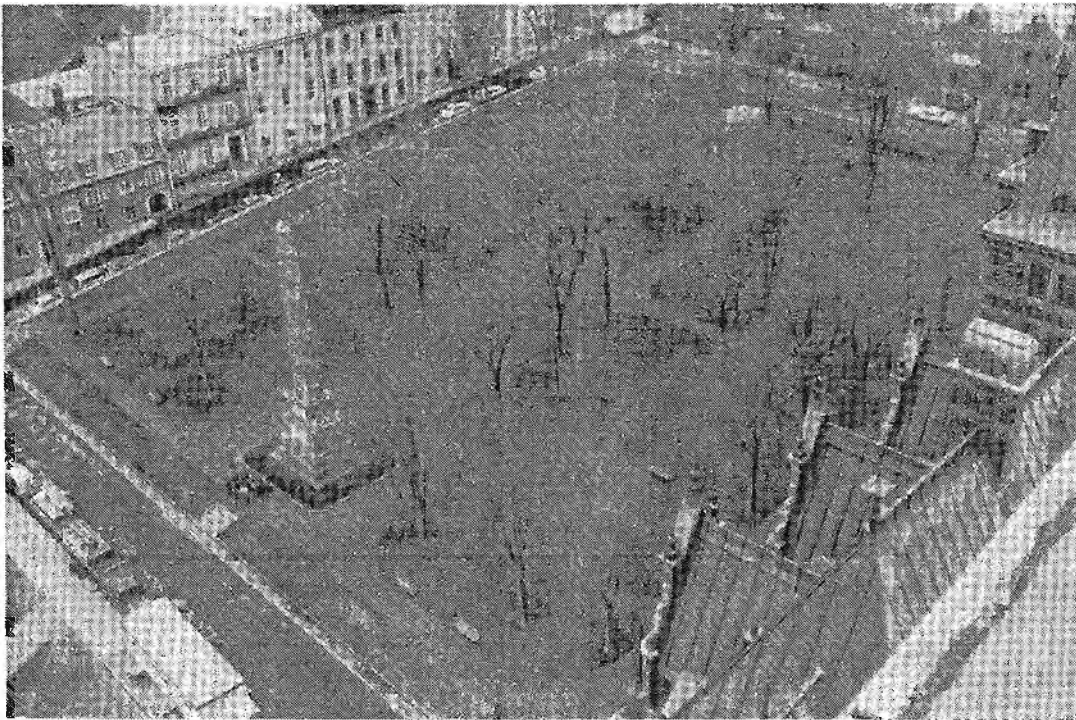
A Public Lecture: Archaeology at the Gouverneur's Garden, Quebec City

Robert Gauvin, archaeologist with Parks Canada's Quebec City Service Centre, will give a talk on research conducted in 1997 at the Governor's Garden, a component of the Fortifications-of-Quebec NHS. This illustrated presentation is part of the public lecture series organized by the Quebec Archaeologists Association (AAQ) in co-operation with several historical societies of the Quebec City region. Wednesday, March 18, 1998 at 19h30, Societe historique de Sillery, Centre culturel Brulard, 1229, rue du Chanoine-Morel, Sillery. For information, contact Annie Quesnel at (418) 649-5131.

17th Annual Meeting of the Association des Archeologues du Quebec (AAQ)

The Quebec Archaeologists Association (AAQ) will hold its annual meeting in Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, at the Musee des arts et traditions populaires du Quebec on the weekend of May 15, 16 and 17. The program, which encompasses historic and prehistoric period archaeology, includes the following thematic sessions:

1. New Data on the Prehistory of Southern Quebec;
2. The Involvement of the Public in Archaeological Research;
3. Archaeology in the Boreal Forest;
4. Academic Research;
5. Pointe-a-Calliere, Museum of Archaeology and History of



*Gouverneur's
Garden, Quebec
City*

Montreal: Archaeological Research Progress Report (to be confirmed); 6. Archaeology and the Development of Public Spaces. The meeting also includes visits to the Saint-Maurice Ironworks NHS which, this year, celebrates its 20th anniversary, as well as that of the Musée des Arts et Traditions populaires du Québec, a new facility which focuses on the traditional arts and crafts of Québec. For more information please contact: Danielle Filiatrault (tel.: 514 623-5397; Fax: 514 623-5979; e-mail: adc@iitl.qc.ca).

Conference Report

Eleventh Annual Society for Industrial Archeology Conference on New England Industrial Archeology

The eleventh annual SIA winter Conference on New England Industrial Archeology was hosted by Plymouth State College on Saturday, February 7. David C. Switzer discussed the project to salvage the bow of the clipper ship *Snow Squall*, the remains of the only extant American clipper ship, and efforts to conserve, display, and share this unusual artifact. Gray Fitzsimons discussed the 20th-century failure of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, a Worcester, MA, company that once dominated U.S. textile machine production and technology. Nelson H. Lawry discussed the history and current disposition of timber-boxed pony truss bridges, a once common, simple engineering solution for light-duty bridges, only seven of which now remain in the U.S. Victor R. Rolando reviewed the May 1997 excavations at the former U.S. Pottery site in Bennington, VT, where 10,527 examples of a variety of kiln furniture were unearthed, giving insight into 19th-century Bennington pottery manufacturing. Richard M. Candee discussed invention, patents, and machine making for New England knitting mills, using images of patent drawings and models, and maps of machine manufacture and distribution to show how patent controls affected the region's knit goods industry. Carl E. Walter demonstrated his *Electronic Atlas of the New Haven and Northampton Canal*, which contains almost 3,000 images and documents relating to the construction and operation of this 100-mile-long transportation engineering feat. Darlene G. Young showed "The Brick Kingdom," a short educational video introducing the industrial history of Barton, VT, a center for the water-powered manufacture of various products, including women's undergarments and piano actions. Cassandra Michaud discussed results of preliminary investigations at the Rowley Village (Boxford), MA, ironworks, site of a bloomery forge operated between 1668-1681 and originally operated by Henry Leonard, a former Saugus Ironworks worker. For information on the Society for Industrial Archeology, contact Southern New England Chapter, SIA Program Chair Matthew Kerstead, 22 Rosewood Street, #3F, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

CNEHA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

OCTOBER 19, 1997
Ballroom AB, Ramada Inn
Allentown, PA

Meeting called to order by Pierre Beaudet at 8:30 a.m.

1. Motion to approve Minutes of the 1996 Annual Business Meeting in Albany, as reported by Dena Doroszenko in the July 1997 issue of the Newsletter.

Moved by: Silas Hurry
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Individual Memberships: Reported by Sara Mascia
Membership stands at 409 individual members. This is the largest membership to date. SM will begin a student membership drive in the coming year. Renewal notices will be sent out in November.

Motion to approve reports:
Moved by: Mary Beaudry
Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin
Vote Carried

Institutional Memberships: Reported by Pierre Beaudet for Rebecca Yamin
Membership stands at 37 institutional members. RY still aiming for 50.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: George Miller
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Vote Carried

3. TREASURER'S REPORT: Lysbeth Acuff

The Council is in good financial shape. This past year our income has exceeded our expenditures by \$600.00. The U.S. bank balance stands at \$12,939.10 and the Canadian bank balance at \$3,249.10.

Motion to approve Treasurer's report:
Moved by: Terry Klein
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

4. NEWSLETTER REPORT: David Starbuck

Current issue is at the printer. DS called for submissions to the curation column.

Motion to approve Journal Editor's report:
Moved by: Silas Hurry
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

5. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT: Mary Beaudry

Ann Eliza Lewis has stepped down as MB's assistant and Cassandra Michaud currently holds this position. The current volume will be mailed later this month. MB reported on the status of Volume 25 and Volume 26 to the membership. MB reported that the reprinting of back issues will be carried out in the near future. George Miller asked if CNEHA considered putting the old volumes on CD ROM. MB will consider this option.

MONOGRAPH REPORT: Mary Beaudry

The new monograph has been very well received. Reviews are being done. As far as new manuscripts, only one is currently being evaluated and therefore there is nothing being prepared for publication. MB requested members to submit to the Monograph series. MB also made reference to perhaps a thematic journal issue on Dutch material coming up.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: George Miller
Seconded by: David Landon
Carried

6. INTERNET REPORT: Silas Hurry

The CNEHA web site is out, currently on the server of St Mary's College. Maintenance of the website will be done by volunteers and SH asked members to send him comments.

7. CONFERENCE REPORTS:

1997 Altoona, Pennsylvania: Reported by Paula Zitzler
PZ reported that there are 170 registered for the conference.

1998 Montreal, Quebec: Reported by Pierre Beaudet
Planning is underway by the Museum of Archaeology and History (Pointe a Calliere). The theme of the conference will be the Growth of Colonial Cities.

1999 Maryland: Reported by Silas Hurry
Planning is in the beginning stages. Julia King will be assisting SH. Workshops are being planned, as are site tours.

8. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS 1998-2001: Reported by Diana Wall

A call for nominees resulted in a slate of 7 nominees. Five Board members were elected:
Terry Klein
Sherene Baugher
David Starbuck
Lysbeth Acuff
Sara Mascia

9. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS: Sherene Baugher

Whereas the following individuals have completed their terms for the CNEHA board, Whereas Karen Bescherer Metheny and Elizabeth Pena have served the Council as Board Members, Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals for their dedication and enthusiasm and hard work.

Whereas Ann Eliza Lewis has completed her many years of successful editorial work for our journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology; therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to her for her dedication and her very hard work.

Motion presented by Sherene Baugher
Moved by: Pierre Beaudet
Seconded by: George Miller
Carried

10. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CONFERENCE 1997 ORGANIZERS:

Whereas, the 1997 CNEHA conference has been a resounding success, and, Whereas, Altoona is indeed a wonderful place for such a conference; and

Whereas, we have all enjoyed learning so much about the value and importance of Heritage Tourism and its critical role in the future of our discipline; and

Whereas, Fort Roberdeau was a great place for lunch and the Farmstead Workshop, and the trip to Fort Roberdeau was made especially pleasurable by Paula Zitzler's wonderful tour guide tips, especially the unusual red holstein cows at Blackcrest Farm and the bark-grinding stone in Skelp; and

Whereas, we will never forget the hustle and bustle of CNEHA's first ever historic fashion show and striptease; and

Whereas, this entire conference is infused with the wit and enthusiasm of its primary organizer, Paula Zitzler,

Now therefore, be it resolved that the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology wishes to acknowledge its appreciation and gratitude for all the hard work, long hours, and excellent effort of the conference organizers:

- for Karen Bescherer Metheny, Program Chair, for a truly outstanding job!
- for the volunteers who helped with registration, setting up rooms, stuffing envelopes, bar tending, and moral support: Anna and Lou Leopold, Peggy Goodman, Jenny Goodman, Ray Goodman, Peggy Fields, and Dave Sewak
- for Fort Roberdeau Historic Site staff: Peggy Goodman, Kathy Anspager, Kathy Cook, Jo Irenberg, Harriet Snare, and Don Isenberg
- for Peggy Fields of the Blair County Historical Society
- for Karen Terrill of the Ramada Inn
- for Cece Saunders, Liz West, and Peggy Fields who provided us with working backup slide projectors.
- for Lois Breon, Leslie Davis, and Karen Post of the Allegheny Heritage Development Corporation
- for John and Scott of Oak Spring Winery
- for Monsignor Prezybecki of St. Pat's Church in Gallitzin
- for All Occasion Catering who did the reception and dinner
- for Florence Selwitz and Barbara Cahoon of the Railroad Memorial Museum, in Altoona,
- for Terry Roth of the National Park Service, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historical Site
- for the Workshop presenters: George Miller, Mary Beaudry, Wade Catts, Lou Ann DeCuzzo, Dena Doroszenko and Mark Shaffer for the 19th Century Farmstead workshop
- Judy Logan who was a good sport, even though we had to cancel her conservation workshop due to low enrollment [let's not forget our need to conserve our artifacts, folks!]
- Susan Kolcik and Valerie Metzler for the Heritage Tourism Workshop and Palmer Brown for the IA trail and the aerobic workout everyone got
- And, of course, a resounding round of applause for the chief organizer of this wonderful, informative, and enjoyable conference — Paul Zitzler!

Motion presented by Terry Klein
Moved by: Terry Klein
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

NEW BUSINESS:

1. ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

Chair: Pierre Beaudet (One year term)
Executive Vice-Chair: Sara Mascia
Vice-Chair: Sherene Baugher
Secretary: Dena Doroszenko
Treasurer: Lysbeth Acuff

MOTION TO APPROVE:

Moved by: David Starbuck
Seconded: Silas Hurry
Carried

2. STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Six papers were submitted and reviewed by a panel of six judges on the basis of content, presentation and contribution to historical archaeology. The students who entered the competition were all graduate students. The winners will receive a 1-year's membership to CNEHA and publication in our journal of their submission.

Honourable mention (1 year's membership): Anna Ballcock

2nd Place: Pauline Desjardins, University of Montreal

1st Place: Michael Scholl, Temple University

Pierre Beaudet congratulated the winners, Karen and her organizers on the success of this competition.

Motion to adjourn meeting
Moved by Diana Wali
Seconded by Pierre Beaudet.
Carried.

Meeting adjourned 9:05 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt]

Kathleen Wheeler of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC has recently completed an archaeological survey at the Victoria Mansion in Portland. Built as a summer home between 1858-60 by New Orleans hotelier Ruggles Sylvester Morse, the brownstone Mansion stands on the site of an eighteenth-century dwelling built by Thomas Robeson, an important cabinetmaker during the Federal period (1780-1820). The project sought to determine the location of an earlier house foundation (built ca.

1785) and to reveal information concerning the construction of the Mansion itself.

Wheeler and her crew determined that the grounds were extensively graded before the Mansion was built. Much of the west side of the property was scalped or removed during the construction episode. Portions of the earlier Robeson house or barn foundation were discovered on the west side approximately 60 cm below grade. However, monitoring on the east side of the yard resulted in the discovery of redeposited soils containing artifacts from the Robeson occupation. These artifacts included painted and transfer-printed pearlwares, creamware, and small amounts of kitchen refuse.

Although artifacts relating to the Morse occupation were few, the amount and working characteristics of brownstone rubble found on site suggests that the stones used for the ornamental trim of the Mansion were dressed on-site.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt]

Kathleen Wheeler of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC presented a paper at the 1998 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference in Atlanta in January entitled, "The Significance of Women's Work at the Paine-Dodge Farm in the 1700s." The presentation focused on data recovery at the Paine-Dodge House at Greenwood Farm, in Ipswich, Massachusetts (owned by the Trustees of Reservations), which exposed the remains of an interior dairy dismantled ca. 1770. The archaeological recovery of an in situ dairy is an infrequent occurrence, and perhaps rarer is the discovery of a dairy encompassed as part of the house plan rather than as a free-standing structure. Further, the discovery of the dairy offers insight into the livelihood of eighteenth-century women at the site. The dairy was an activity area where women processed milk, butter, and other dairy products, and dairying was a form of women's work that both supported her household and could involve participation in a regional cash economy.

In the fall of 1997, IAC, LLC completed the third round of archaeological investigations at the Paine-Dodge House, this time focusing on a nineteenth-century kitchen ell on the northeast corner of the house. Beneath the ell were the remains of an eighteenth-century kitchen midden that may have been contemporary with the dairy. More than 13,000 artifacts were recovered including Rhinish, Westerwald, Nottingham, and English white salt-glazed stonewares; polychrome delft ware; combed, dotted, and mottled English buff-bodied wares; and large amounts of lead-glazed and manganese-glazed redwares (milkpans, butterpots, mugs, chamber pots). Mammal bones and teeth were also in abundance, as were pipe stem and bowl fragments. Analysis continues, and the Trustees of the Reservation is planning to use this archaeological analysis as an integral part of its site interpretation.

Rowley Ironworks
[submitted by Cassandra Michaud]

Preliminary research has begun at the Rowley Village Ironworks site in Boxford under the direction of Cassandra

Michaud and Mary Beaudry of Boston University. The project, which is jointly funded by the Boxford Historical Society and Boxford Trails Association/Boxford Open Land Trust (BTA/BOLT), aims to establish a narrative for the ironworks and begin the assessment process of the site for inclusion on the National Register. This ironworks site was in operation between 1668-ca. 1681 and was established as a bloomery to produce wrought iron from the local bog ore with charcoal fuel. The forge's hammer and bellows were driven by waterwheels, powered by nearby Fish Pond.

The forge was originally managed by Henry Leonard and his sons. Leonard was one of the ironworkers brought over from the British Isles to work at the Lynn Integrated Ironworks, now Saugus Ironworks National Historic Site (SINH5). After the Lynn works ran into financial and legal difficulties, Leonard looked for better economic opportunities elsewhere, eventually coming to Rowley Village. Leonard worked at the Rowley Village site for almost 7 years before departing for New Jersey to continue in the iron industry there. The management of the forge was then taken over by his three sons, Nathaneill, Thomas, and Samuel, for less than a year. They were fired as managers in 1675 when most of the forge burned down in a fire, supposedly started by Nathaneill. Another Lynn worker, John Vinton, became the last manager and ran the forge until its closing sometime around 1681.

Documentary sources such as court records and primary documents on file at SINH5 and Old Colony Historic Society provide much of the information for understanding the site. They show an aspect of social conflict between the ironworkers and the Puritan townspeople during the period of the Leonards' management of the forge. The records also make references to structures present at the site and activities that took place during its operation. This is important, since there are no standing structures or above-ground foundations at the site today. The earthen dam wall and holding pond, however, are still intact at the site, as well as several slag piles. As there has been little post-17th-century impact to the site, much can be learned from its current condition. A detailed contour map has been constructed to aid in the definition of the site layout and as preparation for future excavations. The town of Boxford is in the process of buying the land on which the site is located, as well as 170 additional acres surrounding the site that would preserve the area's open space.

The 1790 House, Woburn {submitted by Ron Dalton}

In June and July, 1997, Timelines, Inc., conducted an archaeological and documentary research study of the "1790 House" in Woburn. The house, a local landmark, sat on a parcel slated for development, and the structure has now been moved closer to the Middlesex Canal. The house is individually listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The unfinished house and surrounding property were purchased by Col. Loammi Baldwin, one of Woburn's prominent citizens, in 1790. Col. Baldwin completed construction of the house, transforming it into a Federalist manor that included a ballroom with a domed ceiling on the second floor. He never actually lived in the house but kept it to entertain in and used it as a social hall. The house and its ballroom were used on several important occasions, such as the Centennial Ball in 1800, the Silk Stocking Ball in 1802, and a gala to celebrate the opening of the Middlesex Canal in 1803.

Colonel Loammi Baldwin (1745-1807) was a major contributor to the development of Woburn and the State of Massachusetts. He was one of the country's earliest civil engineers and was responsible for the construction of the Middlesex Canal. A surviving remnant of the canal is adjacent to the property. Also, he was in command of Woburn's militia at Lexington and Concord, the Colonel of the 26th Regiment during the Revolution, sheriff of Middlesex County, Representative to the Massachusetts General Court, and was credited with developing the now famous Baldwin apple.

Local legend suggests that the house was part of the "Underground Railroad" network and was used to assist runaway slaves. A tunnel is thought to have extended from the "1790 House" to the nearby Baldwin farmhouse. A hidden fireplace in the attic of the house was discovered during chimney renovations and may have served as a shelter for runaway slaves. Also, a concealed room was discovered under the front porch during archaeological investigations.

Archaeological testing was conducted around the house and the ell extension, at the former barn location, and on surrounding property, as well as in the area to which the house was relocated. These investigations have revealed landscape features, architectural features, a late-18th to early-19th-century midden, and evidence of early agricultural activity that may predate house construction. The Timelines laboratory is analyzing and interpreting the archaeological data in order to identify and date the activities of the occupants, including construction, additions, and improvements to the house and its surrounding property.

Taunton Almshouse {submitted by Ron Dalton}

The intended site of a new elementary and middle school for the City of Taunton was the subject of a recent investigation by Timelines, Inc. The site is a developed plot southwest of the intersection of Norton and Crane Avenues. An intensive survey was conducted in November of 1996. As a result of the survey, a historic-period site (consisting of areas of artifact concentrations and soil anomalies), as well as two historic-period dumps related to the former Taunton Almshouse, were revealed.

The survey was followed by a site examination in June of 1997. The purpose of the site evaluation was to determine whether the historical deposits (Area A) discovered during the survey were related to a structure or to an unrecorded feature associated with the former almshouse, and whether the dumps (Areas B and C) were associated with the former almshouse and, if so, whether they were temporally and functionally related to each other. Another purpose of the site evaluation was to establish whether the above features had sufficient materials and internal structure to add to our knowledge of activities at the former almshouse in light of existing historical records. Finally, the investigation was used to assess the integrity, research potential, and significance of the sites in order to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

The site examination and extensive documentary research revealed no additional structures or features associated with the almshouse in Area A. Researchers investigated a pit-like feature with a concentration of mammal bones, discovered during the site examination; a concentration of gravel and cobbles across the A Horizon, concentrations of cut nails, and concentrations of domestic materials exposed during the intensive survey; and the locations

of several sections of barbed wire fences, also recovered during the intensive survey. No further features or concentrations were revealed, however. The area has undergone considerable change through time, through landscape activities and farming, but also from the site's conversion to the city infirmary, making it difficult to interpret any features that may have existed. While at one time there may have been a structure or other features associated with the historic almshouse within Area A, years of disturbance and/or modification to the area have destroyed any integrity the site(s) may have had.

The dump in Area B covers an area approximately 24 m x 30 m. The boundaries of the dump were determined by natural features, including a stream to the west, a man-made pond to the north, a wetlands to the south, and a tree line to the east. The size and depth of the dump, as well as defined stratigraphic levels, suggest that many discrete dumping episodes occurred in this area of wetlands. The dumping episodes date to the first quarter of the 20th century. As the location of the dump was on property held by the Taunton Almshouse in the early 20th century, the dump is associated with that factory. The dump in Area C covers an area approximately 5 m x 5 m. The evidence indicates that a pit was dug into sterile subsoil to deposit trash in a single dumping episode. The recovered bottles date the dump to the early 20th century. This dump is also associated with the almshouse.

The function of the two dumps appears to be the discard of domestic refuse. Both dumps were also distinguished by a large number of medicine/prescription bottles that reflect responses to a series of health problems (from epidemics to old age) within the almshouse. The many small fragments recovered from the dump in Area C may have been the result of compaction from the use of a cart path over the dump, or the materials may have been redeposited there from another section of the project area. The dumping episodes in Area B may have been initiated to fill the wetlands area, as has often been found to be the case in the past. It is also quite possible that refuse was used as fill in that area in conjunction with the construction of the man-made pond to the north. A final explanation for the dump could be that it represents a "house cleaning" of the almshouse prior to its conversion to the city infirmary. The variety of styles within ceramic categories (such as varying colors and styles of transfer print whitewares) suggests the almshouse occupation of the site rather than the city infirmary, which would probably have used utilitarian wares.

While all of these features are significant because of their association with the almshouse, only Area B was found to have sufficient integrity and internal structure to be useful for further research. The results of the intensive survey and the site examination do indicate that the site meets National Register criteria of significance due to its potential to contribute to our understanding of the relief of the poor, as well as medical practices associated with the poor and the sick who resided in the Taunton Almshouse in the early 20th century. Archaeological investigations of almshouses to date have emphasized and reaffirmed the need for information on this little understood system of the relief of the poor. While the history of legal issues dealing with the poor has been examined in detail, everyday life in the almshouse is not understood either locally or regionally. While documentary sources allow us to make some inferences about health care concerns at the Taunton Almshouse, the only direct evidence of the type of care received by the poor, the elderly and the sick is in the archaeological record.

[This report has been abstracted from:

Donohue-Putnam, Barbara

1997 Site Examination of the Taunton Elementary and Middle School Project, Taunton, Massachusetts. Report on file, Timelines, Inc., Littleton, MA.]

Public Archaeology Laboratory

[submitted by Matthew Kierstead]

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL Inc.) of Pawtucket, RI, has been busy with numerous industrially-related documentation and survey projects in southern New England. Projects recently completed or in progress include HABS/HAER documentation of ten bridges, six buildings, and seven landscapes on Amtrak's Northeast Corridor and HAER documentation of four United States Coast Guard offshore lighthouses in Connecticut: Green's Ledge, New London Ledge, Penfield Reef, and Stratford Shoal; the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan and American Revolver cranes at the General Dynamics Quincy-Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, MA; the 1902 Boston Bridge Works India Point railroad swing bridge, Providence, RI; the "Singing Bridge" in Westbrook, CT; the Herriman Generating Station at Readsboro, VT; the Larrabee & Hingston Company tanning vessel shop, Peabody, MA; the old Manchester, NH, airport terminal facilities; and the United Shoe Machine Drop Forge Shop, Beverly, MA. The latter project includes an oral history component. National Register nominations include the Falmouth, MA, Pumping Station; the O'Bannon Mill in Barrington, RI; the Fourth Cliff Coastal Defense Battery in Scituate, MA; and the Richmond Furnace Historic and Archaeological District in Richmond, MA (see October 1997 newsletter).

Archaeological Investigations Old Pond and New Pond Dam Sites, Easton, MA

Suzanne Chereau, Holly Herbster, and Matt Kierstead completed an archaeological study of the dam and ironmaking site at Old Pond/New Pond in the Furnace Village Historic District in Easton. The Old Pond dam site includes several iron foundries that were located here between ca. 1752 and the 1890s. Large quantities of waste materials from iron-making processes were recovered archaeologically, but much of this material was found in disturbed contexts, the result of 250 years of continuous industrial activity on the site as well as more recent landscaping. A section with undisturbed cultural strata may contain the remains of the 19th-century Drake Foundry; this section lies near a parking lot and may be impacted in the future should the Town of Easton choose to improve the lot. A stone-lined dam structure at the New Pond dam site, which served as a power source for operations at the Old Pond, was documented as well.

Slatersville, RI

An early 19th-century mill site in Slatersville, RI, was also investigated last summer. While there is some historical evidence suggesting this may have been the site of Samuel Slater's first mill, this has not been confirmed. What the archaeological evidence does show is that this was originally the site of a waterwheel-powered mill. Several trenches revealed that the original infrastructure for a breast wheel — including the wheel pit — in the basement of the mill was later retrofitted for a turbine; archaeologists found a

riveted turbine penstock and believe the turbine may have been constructed for a machine shop that historical records indicate was established on the site.

Other archaeological projects include the development of a passive industrial archaeological park/plan for the new Whitman, MA, Old Colony commuter rail station roundhouse and turntable site, in progress, and the recent excavation of a similar railroad turntable site in Hamilton-Wenham, MA. The latter investigation indicated that the site suffered considerable disturbance in the 1950s from the construction of a gas line, leaving few intact remains.

Survey Projects

Survey projects include a historic railroad infrastructure survey on the Metro-North Danbury Branch Line in Fairfield, CT; the Boston Industrial Survey (see March, October 1997 newsletters); the Segre Ironworks, sculptor Alexander Calder's U.S. ironworking shop in Waterbury, CT; and the Ryerson Steel plant in Allston, MA. Cultural Resource Management Plans include the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, Ayer, MA; the Gardner's Falls Hydroelectric facility, Buckland and Shelburne Falls, MA; and the Deerfield River Hydroelectric System in Massachusetts and Vermont.

PAL Inc. Architectural Projects Department staff associated with these projects include Virginia H. Adams, Director of Architectural Projects; Stephen Olausen, Senior Architectural Historian; Maureen A. Cavanaugh, Project Manager; Matthew A. Kierstead, Industrial Historian; Nicolas C. Avery and Mary Kate Harrington, Architectural Historians; Colleen Meahger, Emily Paulus, Joshua Safdie, and Jessica Snow, Architectural Project Assistants; and Kirk Van Dyke, Photographer. Associated PAL Inc. archaeological staff include Suzanne Chereau and James Garman, Senior Archaeologists; and Kerrylynn Boire and Holly Herbster, Project Archaeologists. Completed reports are on file at PAL, Inc.

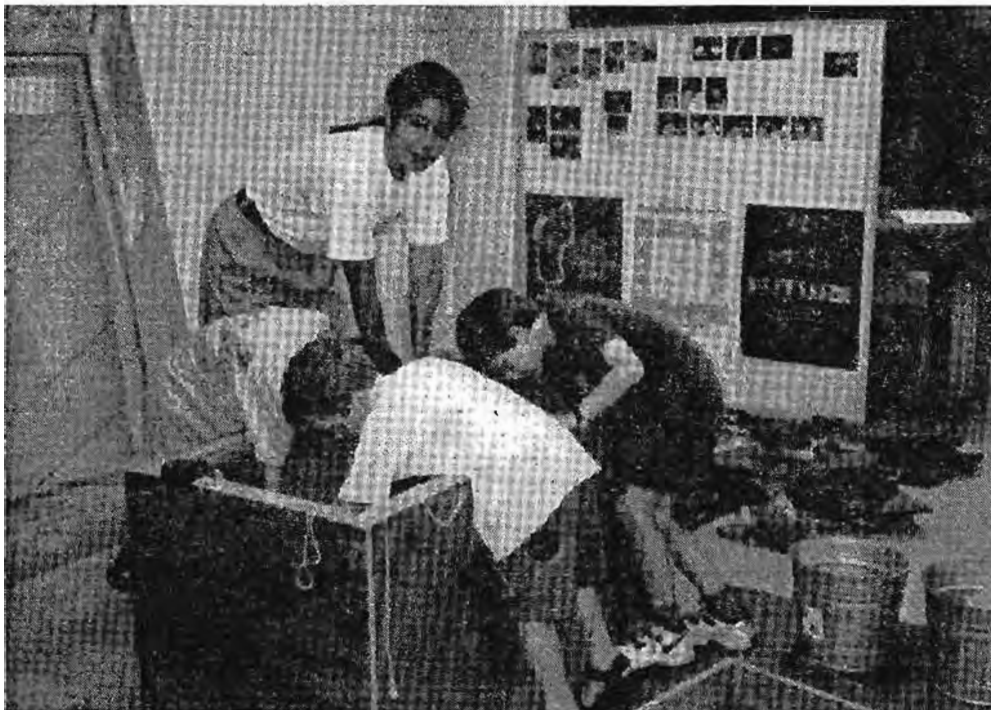
Boston City Archaeology Program [submitted by Ellen Berkland]

Summer Educational Program

This past summer, private funding supported the development and implementation of an educational program on the cultural and natural resources of the Boston Harbor Islands by the City Archaeology Program. Alexandra Chan, a graduate student at Boston University, assisted in the development of the two-day We Dig the Harbor Islands program. Department of Environmental Management representatives allowed the use of Gallop's Island for field trips. Gallop's Island is accessible and walkable and contains well-maintained cultural resources that can be used to teach children about the past. On day one of the program, the children and their counselors met at the city lab where they were introduced to the field of archaeology. Enhanced by visual aides such as vignettes, photographs, maps, and a hands-on artifact type collection, Boston school children participated in a presentation on the prehistoric and historical archaeology of Boston and the Harbor Islands. Students also washed artifacts and excavated in a simulated dig box. On day two of the program, students traveled by boat to Gallop's Island where they participated in non-intrusive archaeology activities. The need to respect, protect, and preserve cultural resources for future generations was also addressed during these island trips. This program is funded through the summer of 1998.

Gravestone Collections Project/Historic Burying Grounds Initiative

City Archaeology Program volunteers, including graduate students, professional archaeologists, home-schoolers, and interested citizens, continue to meet every Thursday to participate in a gravestone collections project for the 16 historical cemeteries in Boston. During the last year, in collaboration with the Historic Burying Grounds Initiative, Parks and Recreation Department, City of Boston, over 500 gravestones were collected from seven cemeter-



Alexa Chan of Boston University works with Boston school children as part of the Boston City Archaeology Program.

ies. The primary purpose of the gravestone collections project is to curate gravestones until they can be reset. These are gravestones that have fallen prey to natural and human factors, including weathering, vandalism, and neglect.

A relationship between the Historic Burying Grounds Initiative and the City Archaeology Program was established in the early 1990s when Harley Erickson, now working for the Massachusetts Historical Commission, designed and implemented a gravestones collections project under a directed study internship with Professor Ricardo Elia of Boston University's Heritage Management program (see Erickson 1995). To continue her efforts, every Thursday morning since last April, volunteers of the City Archaeology Program have visited one of the historical cemeteries to systematically document, inventory, and collect fallen and fragmented gravestones and then transport them to the City of Boston's Archaeology Laboratory. During the winter months, volunteers have been meeting at the lab where they process the gravestones.

Plans for the future include displays, such as the special exhibition planned by the Heritage Plantation Museum about the art of the gravestone on Cape Cod. The show, entitled *Art of the Departed: The Gravestones of Cape Cod*, will run from May 10 through October 18, 1998. Volunteers will be preparing the stones for transport to the museum and will clean, document, and secure the gravestones.

The City Archaeology Laboratory, Education, and Curation Center, 152 North Street, Boston, is located in the old police station, a brick, gold-domed building between the entrance to the Callahan and the exit of the Sumner Tunnels, just 200 feet west of the Freedom Trail. The center is open Monday through Friday by appointment, and on weekends for special events. Call Ellen Berkland at 617-635-3850 for more information.

Erickson, Harley A.
1995 *Historic Gravestone Fragments: A Collections Management Plan*. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 24:9-18.

Vermont

Reported by: Victor R. Rolando

Bennington

A one-week dig at the site of the United States Pottery Company during May 1997 resulted in unearthing and studying nearly 20,000 pieces of wasters and kiln furniture. The goal of the project was to determine if Parian ware at the Bennington Museum, determined to have been made outside Bennington, might in fact have been made here. It was hoped that enough sherds of Parian ware might be found among the discarded material to match with the museum's pieces. The project drew 18 volunteers from 5 states.

The pottery company started in 1847 as Fenton, Hall, & Co., becoming Lyman, Fenton & Park the next year, and Lyman & Fenton until 1853, when it became U.S. Pottery, ending operations in 1858. The company made bricks, yellow and white ware, and porcelain. Parian was a highly vitrified type of porcelain, which was made into figures and pitchers. First made at Stoke-on-Trent, England, it was given the name Parian in 1845, after the white marble of Paros. Fenton's pottery is credited with being the first

pottery in the country to make figures in Parian porcelain.

The dig was held in the southwest corner of the Bennington Elementary School property, bordering School Street on the west and the Walloomsoc River on the south. From old maps, this area was determined to be behind the pottery building (demolished in 1870) that made the Parian ware.

The Project Director was Cathie Zusy of Cambridge, Mass., former Curator at the Bennington Museum; Chief Archaeologist was Dr. David Starbuck, Plymouth State College, NH, assisted by Victor Rolando of Bennington.

Ten 1-meter-square pits yielded varying amounts of pottery materials, and the most productive pit was expanded to a 2-meter-square pit. The most diagnostic material was found in a layer that extended from about 20 to 40 cm deep. Throughout the dig, many school children, teachers, and passers-by stopped to observe and ask questions, and the project received front-page coverage in local newspapers.

Ceramics screened from the pits included Rockingham, white and yellow ware, and generous amounts of Parian. Also found were various sizes and shapes of kiln furniture, kiln shelves, saggers, brick, plus nails, pieces of coal, cinder, glass, and a few pipe stems. Most pits bottomed on sterile earth at about 70 cm.

A temporary lab for washing and sorting the artifacts was set up at the Mount Anthony Union High School, but at the end of the dig, the lab was moved to Rolando's cellar where intensive washing, sorting, and analysis continued for several weeks.

The final report of the project, "Archaeology at the United States Pottery Company," by Zusy, Starbuck, and Rolando, was published December 9, 1997. The 1998 phase of the work is expected to continue at a different section of the schoolyard sometime in April or June. Interested volunteers may contact Rolando at (802) 442-0105 or vic.rolando@juno.com for further information.

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlati]

Kathleen Wheeler of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC has recently completed an extensive archaeological survey in preparation for the construction of the Emory A. Hebard State Office Building in Newport, Vermont. Under the auspices of the Department of Buildings and General Services for the State of Vermont, the building is to be constructed in downtown Newport on the south shore of Lake Memphremagog. Sixteen standing structures were demolished to make way for the complex and parking. Archaeological testing addressed both historic and prehistoric potential.

Most significant was the discovery of a prehistoric component along the shoreline of Lake Memphremagog dating from the latter part of the Middle Woodland period. Pottery decoration included cord marked, pseudo-scallop shell impressed, and dentate stamped. Lithics were of local and exotic materials, and included one complete Levanna point.

Deposits around the nineteenth- and twentieth-century foundations were highly disturbed. Yard disturbance from repeated development and problems with soil contamination (i.e., buried heating oil tanks, etc.) precluded the gathering of more meaningful data. Backhoe monitoring continued in November around the site of the former Memphremagog House, the first hotel of Newport and a critical component in the development of the tourist trade in the 1840s.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Slaves Worked to Death

The first phase of a \$20 million study of slave skeletons from the recently discovered New York City African-American Burial Ground indicates that many of them, even children, were suffering from malnutrition, serious infections, indications of unusually developed muscles from heavy lifting, and fractures.

The study of the 427 sets of human remains excavated from the deeply buried site near City Hall is being conducted by Howard University under the leadership of anthropologist Michael Blakey. Blakey's study documents a high mortality rate among slaves and that the slaves were carrying inhumane work loads (from *The New York Daily News*, July 1997).

Excavation of Fort William Henry's Well Ends

In late September, 1997, an archaeological excavation project was completed almost 30 feet underground inside the original well at Fort William Henry on Lake George, New York. David Starbuck uncovered pieces of pottery, clay tobacco pipes, lead cut shot, musket balls, French gunflints, and melted glass, all dating to the 18th century. Not found were human body parts that oral history claimed had been thrown into the well during the siege of 1757 when French and Indian forces overcame the British defenders.

The excavation was carried out under great duress as water-soaked fine sand flowed in, occasionally burying Starbuck up to his armpits. The well was constructed in 1756 by Rogers' Rangers who dug a wide, deep pit, constructed a laid-up rock cylindrical shaft, then filled in around it.

Town Bans Metal Detectors on Village Land

Youngstown, New York, is a small village located near Old Fort Niagara in Niagara County, New York. The village Board of Trustees there has imposed a 90-day moratorium on the use of metal detectors on village property. The delay allows the village attorney to design a law that forbids their use permanently. Youngstown's rich history draws many people to its parks and shoreline looking for artifacts; the town board thinks this activity is unfair to the general public who can not share in the history of these artifacts once they are taken from village property.

Albany Excavations at Parking Garage Site

The final phase of the archaeology for the proposed Comptroller's building on State Street in Albany is nearing completion. Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc., located a 17th to early 18th century deposit containing delft tiles, pantiles, and white salt-glazed stoneware, along with a 19th century privy. Research questions to be addressed by this study include life within the colonial city near its western limit, and development of Albany as an urban center.

State Museum Gets Redware Collection

The New York State Museum in Albany has received a redware collection donated by Martin and Barbara Rosen of Wayne,

New Jersey. Manufactured mostly in western New York State, the pieces in the collection represent outstanding examples of 19th century utilitarian ware and include crocks, jars, pitchers, a porringer, a sugar bowl, jug and butter churn. The collection will be featured in an exhibit running from November 21, 1998 to September 13, 1999. The exhibit will also feature selections from the Museum's collection of decorated stoneware given by collector Adam Joel Weisman.

Archaeological Finds from the Dormitory Authority Excavations now on Display in New Building

Displayed in an attractive case in the lobby of the new building constructed by the State Dormitory Authority in downtown Albany are some of the best finds from the year-long excavation. More than 400,000 artifacts were excavated from the site, including bottles, stoneware, tableware, floor tiles, toys, smoking pipes, and trade items such as wampum. Features included a privy full of material, a 17th century drainage channel, and an 18th century retaining wall. A full-color brochure containing many pictures of the excavated materials accompanies the exhibit.

Dutch Desperately Seek Archaeologists

The Rotterdam, Netherlands, daily "Algemeen Dagblad" recently published an advertisement calling for 1,000 archaeologists from around the world to join the 500 who operate in Holland already. The unexpected demand for archaeologists is linked to government plans to build a high velocity train network for commercial cargo along 160 kilometers of the Dutch border with Germany. Before construction begins, archaeological work will be conducted.

Schenectady Stockade

During May of 1997 Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA) completed a Phase IB investigation for a storm sewer expansion within the National Register of Historic Places Schenectady Stockade District, Schenectady, New York. Five backhoe trenches were excavated in areas of archaeological sensitivity derived from historic maps and previous excavations.

Two of the trenches encountered the north side of the 1664 to 1690 stockade that surrounded the early settlement. The stockade remains identified were located between 40 and 70 cm (1.3 to 2.3 feet) below the street surface and extended to depths of 145 cm (4.76 feet). They consisted of trenches excavated into the subsoil with posts set into the trenches. Double rows of post molds were found in these trenches, in some cases retaining fragments of wood, probably red cedar. The double row construction and some associated stone paving or filling may suggest the proximity of these two sections to the north gate of the stockade.

Artifacts associated with these deposits included fragments of ceramics dating from the late 17th and 18th century such as agate bodied lead glazed earthenware, slip decorated lead glazed red earthenware, German Westerwald stoneware and brown Frechen stoneware, English red bodied stoneware, and Chinese export porcelain. In addition, glazed and unglazed brick fragments were recovered in the fill between and north of the stockade posts.

A third trench encountered artifacts dating to the early settlement such as tin glazed and lead glazed buff bodied earthenware, red earthenware, stoneware, and a fragment of a copper alloy ket-

tle. In addition, this trench encountered a section of an early water system composed of hollowed (probably heartlock) logs joined by iron couplings, dating to the mid-19th century.

During the spring of 1998 the storm sewer construction within the early stockade will be monitored by archaeologists from HAA.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Historic St. Mary's City

A special joint exhibit prepared by Historic St. Mary's City and Jamestown Settlement Museum is scheduled to open at the Historic St. Mary's City Visitors Center on March 21, 1998. This exhibit features artifacts from the two original colonial capitals of the Chesapeake, St. Mary's City, Maryland, and Jamestown, Virginia. The exhibit will also include for the first time on public display in Maryland the lead coffin of Phillip Calvert. Current plans call for the exhibit to stand through December 1999. Attendees to the 1999 Annual Meeting of CNEHA in Southern Maryland will have the opportunity to view the exhibit.

Harford County

The U.S. Army Garrison at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), as part of its on-going commitment to cultural resource management, with the contracted support of R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., of Frederick, Maryland, has conducted a Phase I survey and exploratory Phase II testing at the archivally documented location of the first seat of Baltimore County (Old Baltimore).

Archival research indicates that Old Baltimore served as the county seat from 1674 to 1696. Archaeological testing focused on the Lambert's Marsh property owned by James Phillips. Phillips acquired the property in 1678 and operated a seasonal inn beginning in 1683. Phillips' estate accounts and inventories demonstrate he was a wealthy individual, particularly in terms of personal property and assets.

Shovel test probes and 41 1x1-meter test units encountered numerous features dating to the later half of the seventeenth century, including the remains of a post-in-ground structure with a brick fire box, one well, a second possible well or celiac feature, three sheet midden deposits with domestic debris, and four pit features.

The artifact assemblage firmly dates the site to the latter half of the seventeenth century. Artifact preservation at the site has been excellent. Artifacts recovered yielded a variety of ceramics, including North Devon sgraffito slipware, North Devon coarse gravel tempered earthenware, and tin-glazed earthenware. Vessel forms include bowls, cups, pitchers, milk pans, and a possible inkstand. Wine and case bottle fragments, as well as a wine bottle seal, have also been recovered. The faunal assemblage from the site indicates that both domesticated and non-domesticated animals were consumed at the site. Metal artifacts recovered from the site include several hoes, kitchen utensils, horse furniture, a carriage wheel hub, and various personal items. Analysis is on-going. For more information, please contact Mr. David Blick, APG Cultural Resource Manager, at 410-278-6756, or dblick@dshe_aal.apg.army.mil

Anne Arundel County

The Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation and the county's Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project, are pleased to announce the award of a \$15,000 grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and the National Park Service. The grant will be used to purchase a digital video camera, a computer, and software for video editing. The Lost Towns archaeologists currently excavating at Providence (1649) and London Town (1684) will record, preserve, analyze, and disseminate archaeological information with this new equipment. Field testing will evaluate recent developments in video technology and determine the utility of this technology for archaeology sites. The ability to record and edit high quality digital photographs and video will dramatically increase the capability and efficiency of recording field data and in rapidly disseminating that data for educational purposes. The Lost Towns Project archaeologists will share digital images with other researchers, and with the public, through the World Wide Web.

Statewide

John P. McCarthy, SOPA, joined Greenhome & O'Mara, Inc., Greenbelt, MD, right after Christmas as their senior project manager for cultural resources. While John has spent most of the last four years working in the Upper Midwest, he is very pleased to be "back east," where he will continue to focus his research efforts on issues of identity and values among African-Americans and the urban working class. John is continuing as editor of *African-American Archaeology*, and welcomes inquiries concerning subscriptions and/or submissions at his new office address: Greenhome & O'Mara, Inc., 9001 Edmonston Rd., Greenbelt, MD 20770.

April is Maryland Archaeology Month for 1998. Events, programs, and presentations are scheduled all month long throughout the state. For more information and to receive a Calendar of Events, contact Linda Durbin at the Office of Archaeology, Maryland Historical Trust, at 410-514-7661 or on the World Wide Web: <http://www2.ari.net/mdshpo>

Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Dundurn Castle, Hamilton

The summer of 1997 marked the 6th annual Archaeological Field School held on the grounds of Dundurn Castle in Hamilton, Ontario. For six weeks in June and July, students from McMaster University participated in a field archaeology course offered by the Department of Anthropology. Course instructor John Triggs, Project Archaeologist at Dundurn Castle, has led the excavation team each year in the discovery of Hamilton's past. Over the years, students have uncovered evidence of prehistoric occupation spanning thousands of years in addition to a late-18th-century fur trade site and War of 1812 period fortifications.

This year, students continued to excavate the homestead of Hamilton's earliest settler, Richard Beasley. The site is significant as the first European structure at the Head-of-the-Lake. In the early 1780s, Richard Beasley constructed a log house on the shore of Burlington Bay and established himself as a fur trader and mer-

chant supplying the region's first settlers. By the close of the 18th century, several structures were built in the area and are now being investigated by the field school students.

Excavations in previous years revealed evidence of two of these structures as indicated by the assemblage of fur trade artifacts. Hundreds of glass trade beads along with lead bale seals, silver trade rings, earrings and brooches, lead shot and musket balls, gunflints, bottle glass and 18th-century ceramics were among the large assemblage of material found. Continued excavation this year provided additional evidence and insight into this early period of Hamilton's history.

The excavations were open for public viewing from Monday through Friday (9 to 4), from the end of June through to the beginning of August. The project represents a continuing partnership between the City of Hamilton, Department of Culture and Recreation and McMaster University.

Ashbridge Estate, Toronto

Owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, archaeological research has begun again at the estate under the direction of Dena Doroszenko. The Ashbridge family were one of the founding families in Toronto, and their homestead represents the earliest still remaining within the City of Toronto. Dating to 1796, evidence of several structures exist on this property. In 1987 and 1988, the Archaeological Resource Centre of the Toronto Board of Education, now defunct, conducted public archaeology programs on the west end of the site where a 20th-century residence once stood.

During the fall of 1997, Doroszenko led a small corps of cooperative education students and volunteers from the University of Toronto and the Ontario Archaeological Society in examining the feasibility of running public archaeology programs in the rear yard of the 1854 Jesse Ashbridge house. Historic photographs dating to the turn of the century document that the layout of the yard has changed through time. As late as 1906 there stood a number of outbuildings now absent from the landscape. These included a wash-house, a small barn and an outhouse. Testing in the fall of 1997 examined a number of areas related to these structures in order to document the amount of disturbance and possibility of major excavations in this area. In the area of the barn, evidence of the demolition and footings of this building were noted. Numerous artifacts were retrieved, primarily dating to the late 19th and early 20th century.

As a result of this testing program, further archaeological work on the site will occur in 1998. This will include a public archaeology program with the Royal Ontario Museum, other public archaeology events and in the area of the 1796 and 1809 houses on the east end of the property, a field school with the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto led by Dr. Martha Latta and Dena Doroszenko.

Archaeological Services, Inc.

Battle of Lundy's Lane Battlefield: In August of 1997, Archaeological Services Inc.(ASI) conducted the Archaeological Resource Assessment portion of the Battle of Lundy's Lane Masterplan Study for the City of Niagara Falls. The assessment focused on two areas: a seven acre parcel on Redmond Heights including Fralicks Tavern, recently donated to the city by a private citizen, and the Drummond Hill cemetery. Given the popularity of

relic collecting on War of 1812 battlefields, it was hoped that artifacts relating to the original battle would still be intact given the sacred status of the cemetery, as well as the fact that the Redmond Heights property has been in private hands for the last 50 years.

One technique employed in the assessment was to systematically survey open areas using a standard metal detector with a 10-12" depth range. All 'hits' were marked with flags, and a sample of them were shovel excavated to investigate the nature of the find spot and the test-pit soil profile. Based on the artifacts and stratigraphy documented during this general survey, and information provided by local informants, it was determined that much of the property had experienced extensive landscape modification. Nevertheless, it was recommended that any activities on the site involving subsurface disturbance should be preceded by a more comprehensive archaeological assessment, especially activities that might impact deeply buried deposits.

The original 1837 Fralick's Tavern had been enlarged several times to accommodate a series of rental apartment units. Only one of the 1 x 1 meter test squares excavated in the area of the structure produced material that could be related to the tavern. In the alcove behind the tavern, a sandy loam topsoil was present to a depth of 19-20 cm. It was found to contain mid-19th century ceramics, square cut nails, bottle and tumbler glass, a bone handled tooth brush, a large quantity of butchered bone and numerous white clay pipe fragments. A large sample of architectural debris was also recovered. It has been recommended, therefore, that this area be protected from any further disturbance.

Ruthven

In addition, ASI conducted the Archaeological Resource Assessment portion of the Lower Grand River Trust heritage Master Plan Study. The study focused on Ruthven, an early 19th-century estate encompassing approximately 3,000 acres along the Grand River in Southwestern Ontario. Over 20 archaeological sites were documented during the survey of high potential areas with the estate lands, and they ranged in date from the Archaic period to the mid-19th century. In consultation with Edwin Rouse, Architect, test excavations were conducted in the basement of the house in order to generally assess the archaeological potential of the basement sub-floor, to investigate several specific architectural features and to shed light on the construction sequence and techniques as revealed by exposed foundations. It was found that in those rooms and hallways where wooden floors are still extant, the sub-floor strata contained appreciable archaeological potential.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Cher collègues du Québec,

Les membres du CNEHA sont très intéressés à entendre parler de vous. Aussi, n'hésitez pas à m'envoyer des nouvelles de vos projets, en français ou en anglais, peu importe. En fonction du prochain Newsletter, j'aurais besoin de vos textes d'ici la fin du mois de mai. Au plaisir de vous lire.

Monique Elie

[Tel.: (418) 649-8234; Fax: (418) 649-8225; Courriel électronique: monique_elie@pca.gc.ca]

Archaeological Research at the Governor's Garden [submitted by Pierre Beaudet]

Parks Canada undertook the investigation, during the summer and fall of 1997, of a public park known as the Governor's Garden, a component of the Fortifications-of-Quebec National Historic Site. Directed by Robert Gauvin (robert_gauvin@pch.gc.ca) with the assistance of Pierre Cloutier and Martin Royer, research was designed to document the evolution of this urban green space through time. Selective excavations were conducted in several areas of the park, a public space that occupies an entire city block in the heart of the old town. Several features relating to garden design were being looked for including former walkways, flower beds, drainage conducts, wells and cisterns. The remains of a gardeners' house, its service buildings and possibly a greenhouse were also to be located. Known to have existed since the mid-17th century, the garden had originally been enclosed with a palisade, with redoubts standing at its four corners. It was hoped that remains of at least two of the redoubts could be found.

The layout of the excavation was largely determined through the study and overlay of historic representations of the garden. Areas most likely to reveal identifiable features representative of the garden's design over time were selected and carefully excavated. Soil samples were recovered for analysis: Ethnobotanist Catherine Fortin examined samples for floral remains, Alison Bzin (naraine@igs.net) focussed her attention on entomological evidence, while paleoecologist Michelle Garnreau of the Geological Survey of Canada focussed her microscope lenses on pollens present.

Though analysis of field data and samples is still ongoing, much information on the garden's layout has already been recorded. Of particular interest is the discovery of a complex drainage system which may date back to the French Regime. Pebbled walkways — some overlaid — oval flower beds, and other design features were identified. A cistern and a well were located on the periphery of the garden — astride the stone walls — both apparently designed to be accessible from within the garden and from the adjacent streets. The 18th-century gardeners' house which once stood on the northern side of the garden was in large part located. Selective excavations revealed a large number of household artifacts of the first half of the 19th century deposited in what may have been a latrine. Gardening implements and plant containers did not, however, reveal themselves in large numbers.

The long term development plan for the Governor's garden calls for the restoration of its historical character. There is no doubt that the information collected through this archaeological investigation will provide ample seedlings for a design respectful of its evolution through time.

Manoir Papineau National Historic Site, Montebello [submitted by Jacques Guimont and Monique Elie]

Jacques Guimont reports that Parks Canada conducted archaeological monitoring and testing during the summer of 1997 in several areas adjoining the soon to be restored manoir Papineau. Research was designed to provide information required to establish the restoration design of the site's heritage buildings and historic landscape. Monique Elie first carried out the archaeological monitoring of excavations conducted in the immediate vicinity of the manoir and an adjoining museum. The discovery and identification of the remains of a mortared brick cistern on the south side

of the manoir as well as information relating to the variable condition and structure of the foundation are to be noted.

The five week dig conducted by Jacques Guimont, with the assistance of Christian Roy, focussed largely on the landscape features surrounding the manoir. The identification of former roadways, foot paths, flowerbeds, earth supporting walls and of a seasonal greenhouse are but some of the features that were hoped to be found. Most of the research objectives were focussed on Louis-Joseph Papineau's and his descendants' occupation of the property (1846-1930). Results proved most positive particularly in regards to the landscape features still present under the manicured lawn. The unexpected discovery of the remains of a stone and lead pipe water fountain, which graced the south side of the manoir in the mid-19th century, as well as the several other features present, served to illustrate the benefits of archaeological investigation as a means of documenting the past layout of lawns and gardens. Ethnobotanist Catherine Fortin is at present analyzing the soil samples collected in selective areas of the site.

Archaeological monitoring of restoration work as well as salvage excavations in particularly sensitive areas of the site will be conducted in the spring and summer of this year.

NEW PUBLICATION

Winter 1998 (Vol. 75) issue of *Continuite*
[submitted by Pierre Beaudet]

The winter 1998 (Vol. 75) issue of the Quebec cultural heritage journal *Continuite* contains several articles of interest for historical archaeologists. The first, by Marc-Andre Bernier of Parks Canada and Andre Bergeron of the Centre de conservation du Quebec, is entitled *Le sauvetage des vestiges d'un navire de la flotte de Phips*. It presents the circumstance and preliminary results of a cooperative salvage archaeology project conducted during the last three years at the wreckage site of one of Sir William Phips' vessels lost on its return from an ill-fated attempt at capturing Quebec City in 1690. Located at l'Anse-aux-Bouleaux along the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, the wreck is believed to have been carrying militia men from Dorchester, Massachusetts. The second article, by Francois Veronneau, Pierre-Jacques Ratio and Louise Pothier, presents the results of excavations undertaken in Old Montreal at the Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours chapel site. [CNEHA Conference participants (Montreal, October 16-18) who sign up for the Friday Old Montreal archaeological visit will have the opportunity to discover for themselves the resulting archaeological crypt with, as guides and narrators, the archaeologists involved in the recently completed project]. The third article, by landscape architect Chantal Prud'Homme, presents the multidisciplinary approach utilized to reconstruct the garden at the Manoir-Papineau NHS [see Current Research for Quebec]. To order (\$6.75 CAN): Edition Continuite Inc., 82 Grande-Allee Ouest, Quebec (Quebec) Canada G1R 2G6 or by e-mail: continuite@megaquebec.com

1998 SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Historic St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is pleased to announce its 1998 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital. The focus of this summer's research is a portion of Smith's Town Land, a three-acre tract granted to William Smith in 1666. The site under investigation is the location of John Morecroft's house and store. Later, the site may have been used by William Nuthead, the first printer of Maryland. During the 19th century, two slave cabins were built on the property as part of the Brome Plantation. Preliminary testing has revealed the presence of stratified deposits associated with both the 17th and 19th centuries. The goal of this summer's work is to identify the location of any 17th-century structures on the site. The course is scheduled for 10 June - 16 August 1998.

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. 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 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, Archaeology, 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. The estimated program cost is \$840 which covers tuition and fees. There is an additional \$50 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, special skills, and the names of two academic references. Please include a phone number both at school and home. 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

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Advanced Program - WY (alumni only)

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Workshop in Maine

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Field Ecology

1. June 27-July 3	\$770.00
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Maine Field Ecology (continued)
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 3. July 11-17 770.00

Family Camp in Maine
 August 24-29 \$485.00 per participant

Youth Camp in Maine
 Ecology (Ages 10-14)
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 Ornithology, Archaeology & Herpetology (Ages 15-18)
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Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

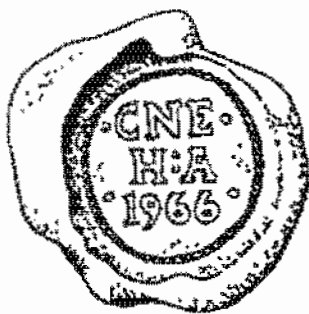
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 Department of Historical Resources
 221 Governor Street
 Richmond, VA 23219

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



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

JUNE 1998

NUMBER 40

The 1998 CNEHA Annual Meeting in Montreal, October 16-18

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Preparations for the conference are coming along well. We have received close to 50 summaries of communications, over half of them for thematic sessions. Thanks for your responses, and for respecting the cut-off date of May 15. We will be able to send out the preliminary program by the end of June. Along with the contents of the paper sessions on Saturday and Sunday morning, the program will list the other conference activities.

Friday will be devoted to two site tours and at least one workshop. One of the tours will take participants around the Old Port of Montreal and the Lachine Canal, whose earliest facilities date back to 1825, and the other will explore Old Montreal on foot, to examine the many traces of the 17th and 18th centuries in the present-day city. The workshop will bring together specialists in material culture, to discuss the collections recently recovered from a wreck from Admiral Phipps' fleet, a ship that sank off the North Shore of the St. Lawrence in the fall of 1689. The fleet was fleeing back to its home port, near Boston, after an unsuccessful attack on Quebec City. The ship was carrying militia members and their personal effects, giving a fascinating snapshot of a small Anglo-American society.

You are all invited to Pointe-à-Callière, the Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History, on the evening of the 16th, for a cocktail party to welcome delegates and a tour of the birthplace of Montreal. The reception on Saturday evening, to be held in the hotel where the conference will take place, promises a number of surprises.

Jean-Guy Brossard
Assistant Director, Archaeology
Pointe-à-Callière

CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for its Website:
<http://www.smcn.edu/Academics/soann/cneha/home.htm>

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:

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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 Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

At this writing Volume 26 has not yet gone to the printer, although it is nearly ready and should be shipped off to be printed shortly. We have had some unexpected delays, ranging from the easily-dealt-with (such as loss of author changes at the page proof stage) to the more problematic. In the latter category I'd place the sudden departure of Assistant Editor Cassandra Michaud for a job with the newly opened Maryland Archaeological Conservation Center at Jefferson Patterson Park, where she'll be working for CNEHA Executive Board member Julia King. We wish her well, and I am very grateful for all the hard work Cass put in during her

rather brief tenure as my assistant.

Steven Brighton has already begun work as my new Assistant Editor, after a quick week of training from Cass before her departure. In a way, Steve and I both are learning the ropes. Cass, and Ann-Eliza before her, were so efficient that I've never had to learn things like the latest formatting program for getting the journal ready to send to the printer. This means I'm not much help to Steve, but I'm sure he's up to the challenge of completing Volume 26 before he and I both head off for the Boston University Field School in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland. So, farewell Cass, welcome Steve!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by Sept. 15 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: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333.

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, 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, RR 2, Box 325, Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736.

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

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, 214 Jefferson Heights, Bennington, VT 05201.

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.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
(submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Mariatt)

After completing field work in the fall of 1997 at the Victoria Mansion in Portland to determine the location of a house occupied by distinguished cabinetmaker John Seymour ca. 1785 to 1792, Kathleen Wheeler of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC returned to the site in April of 1998 to document the extended house foundation and associated well uncovered when heavy equipment began grading the yard. The collapsed foundation showed evidence of a later expansion when the house was remodeled to suit the needs of Alice Hsley and her large household (consisting of relatives and/or boarders) in the 1820s and 30s. The well was revealed completely intact, and holding about eight feet of standing water. Measuring approximately three meters in diameter, the well was carefully constructed of fitted field stones. All features were carefully documented and sealed with clean fill before grading was allowed to continue.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury
(submitted by Mary C. Beaudry)

Late-breaking plans for site development and landscaping at this Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities property prompted a week-long testing program in two areas of the farmyard. The work was directed by Mary Beaudry of Boston University; Steve Brighton was Project Archaeologist; crew members were Marc Wolf and Kara Honthumb-Lange. Driveway relocation and grading were proposed where a large horse barn that burned in the 1930s had stood; historical documentation indicates the presence of a barn here as early as 1811. Several test units burned here helped to delineate the perimeter of the barn that burned but showed that the foundations of an earlier barn had been incorporated into this structure. An educated guess is that the 1811 barn (identified as a granary) was reworked into a stable or horse barn some time in the 1860s, when other major changes to the farmyard took place. The evidence is not conclusive, however, nor is it clear exactly when the original foundation was constructed.

The presumed earliest foundation is extremely well made, of carefully chosen and beautifully aligned dry-laid stones, while the later ones are less well made. None had builder's trenches.

We also excavated a transect of 10 shovel test pits along the route proposed for a drainage ditch in the West Hayfield. Nine out of the ten pits produced either a feature (foundation segment, pit or dry well, etc.), unusual soil stratification, or cultural material of interest. The findings lead to the recommendation that further archaeological work be done in both areas prior to grading and/or construction.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Important New Information Regarding Buttons

Researchers for many years have used the 1767 clothing warrant order which standardized dress for the British military forces as the date after which numbered regimental buttons were introduced. Excavations from the wreck site, *Invincible*, sunk in 1758, reveals that such buttons were in use at least ten years earlier than commonly believed. The excavators of the wreck site published the results in *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* (Vol. 26, 1:39-50) in 1997. The paper presents evidence of early numbered buttons from the wreck site as well as from four additional early sites elsewhere, including Crown Point. Buttons from the 6th, 13th, 14th, 24th, 30th, 39th, 43rd, 57th, 59th, and 64th were found at the wreck site. Conclusions were that the mid-18th century was a transitional period in naval and military development, including dress. The clothing warrant of 1767 just made official some of the innovations already in use. Archaeologists using the 1767 date as the *terminus post quem* date for numbered buttons need to reexamine their assumptions.

Museum to be Constructed on the Shinnecock Reservation

The Shinnecock Nation has received a large grant from the Mashantucket Pequot to help build a permanent home for its Living Museum on the Reservation in Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. Construction has begun on a 60 foot by 40 foot structure of white pine logs. The building is being built by the Native-owned Beaver Creek Log Homes of Oneida, N.Y. The building will provide space for exhibits and storage of Shinnecock artifacts as well as educational programs. This will be the first Indian-owned and operated Cultural Center on Long Island. Donations are being sought since the grant is not sufficient to complete the project. Call 287-4923 for further information or write to Shinnecock Nation Cultural Center & Museum, PO Box 5059, Southampton, NY 11969. (*Suffolk County Archaeological Assoc. Newsletter*, Spring 1998).

Dormitory Authority Artifacts on Display in Albany

Finds from a year-long archaeological excavation on Broadway in downtown Albany have now been put on exhibit by the archaeology firm of Collamer and Associates in the lobby of the new building constructed on the site. More than 400,000 artifacts were found; some 200 of the most interesting items have been put on temporary display, including toys, floor tiles, wampum, and smok-

ing pipes. The archaeological work resulted from a controversy that ensued when it appeared construction was to begin with only a minimum of scientific investigations.

Archaeology on Buffalo's Waterfront

Archaeology under the direction of the firm of Dean & Barbour in Buffalo's Canal District on the waterfront has yielded numerous artifacts dating to the 19th century. The Canal District is located at the foot of Main Street, an area where commercial operations from the Great Lakes met those from the Erie Canal. The area was a mix of industry and rough neighborhoods. Whole bottles, commercial enameled signs, gas fixtures, clay pipes, and budding tiles have been unearthed. Future work will try to determine if the stone walls of the Commercial Slip still survive, or if even abandoned boats are still buried in the fill. Next year, Buffalo will begin construction for a new Inner Harbor. How to incorporate structural finds and artifacts into the interpretation is under discussion.

New Archaeology under the Streets of Albany

Reconstruction of downtown Albany streets is being accompanied by archaeological work by crews from the New York State Museum under the direction of Dr. Charles Fisher. Included in the finds so far are human remains and an 18th-century coffin from a former Lutheran Cemetery. The excavations are near the site of a Dutch Lutheran Church deeded in 1680 and a church parsonage dating to ca. 1740. The bones were identified by State Museum experts as those of a woman and of a child who died about 1750. The bones will be reburied. The coffin is currently under study.

More New Archaeology under Albany Streets

A new redevelopment plan for downtown Albany calls for the construction of two state office buildings and a parking garage. The firm of Hartgen Associates already is busy examining the areas to be impacted, one of which will sit atop the site of a 17th-century tannery once located just outside the north gate of the stockaded town. The location also is near the first home of the Albany Academy for Girls, built in 1814. Already, Hartgen's crew has found evidence of a barrel privy, a well, wampum, and leather tanning goods at the site. Initial work at the other sites have yielded gun flints, shovels dating to the French and Indian War period, and prehistoric finds. Partly due to the controversy over the Dormitory Authority site that occurred last year in Albany, archaeologists for these projects have been promised ample time before construction begins.

Ice Harvesting Industry

(submitted by Wendy Harris)

The New York District, Corps of Engineers, has undertaken investigations that will result in the documentation of the ice harvesting industry at three ice house sites in Greene County, on Schodack-Houghtaling Island in the Hudson River, near Albany. Fieldwork and documentary research is being conducted by Wendy Harris, the District's Senior Archaeologist and Arnold Pickman, Archaeological Consultant. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the harvesting, storage, and shipment of natural ice was one of the Hudson River's most important indus-

tries. Approximately 135 ice houses were constructed between New York and Albany, providing ice to the New York City market. Estimates place the size of the Hudson River ice industry seasonal work force at 20,000 workers during the 1880s. Nine ice house sites have been identified on Schodack-Houghtaling Island, three of them on lands belonging to the New York District. As an initial step towards compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the New York District is mapping the three sites and assessing the extent of their above ground and sub-surface remains. Three ice barges are associated with the sites. These are also being mapped and photodocumented. The remaining ice house sites have been the subject of documentary research and preliminary field assessment by the New York District and by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakoa

Collections Management, Passaic River Basin [submitted by Wendy Harris]

The New York District, Corps of Engineers, recently completed a program to identify, retrieve, and "rehabilitate" six collections associated with investigations conducted between 1990 and 1995 in the Passaic River Basin. As part of a nation-wide effort to meet its curatorial obligations under 36 CFR Part 79, the Corps has established a Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CMAC) at the St. Louis District in St. Louis, Missouri. Wendy Harris, Senior Archaeologist of the New York District, was assisted by the CMAC staff in developing a protocol for retrieving artifacts and documentation from contractors, assessing their condition, and reorganizing them to meet federal curatorial standards. The work was conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates with Donald G. Jones acting as Principal Investigator. The collections resulted from investigations at the Ramapo River in Bergen and Passaic Counties, at Greenwood Lake in Passaic County, at Saddle River/Spout Brook in Bergen County, and at various components of the Passaic River Flood Protection Project in Essex, Morris, and Passaic Counties. Within the collections were materials from both prehistoric and historic sites. Ultimately the collections were reorganized to consist of 13 cubic feet of artifacts and 3 cubic feet of associated documentation. A database was also created containing all the organizational and provenience information, and to act as a finding aid and electronic inventory for the collections. Until a permanent repository is found, the collections will be stored at the New York District's office in Manhattan.

Joseph G. Minish Passaic River Waterfront Park and Historic Area, Newark [submitted by Wendy Harris]

This spring, the New York District Corps of Engineers completed field investigations begun in the summer of 1997 at the Passaic River waterfront in Newark, as part of Section 106 compliance for the proposed Joseph G. Minish Passaic River Waterfront Park and Historic Area. Among those working at the site were Elizabeth Burt and Kelly Nolte of Panamerican Consultants Inc., Arnold Pickman, an independent consultant, and Wendy Harris of the New York District. Among the features

exposed, investigated and documented were an ashlar masonry railroad abutment and embankment with an associated masonry retaining wall dating to 1834. The abutment, which rests in the riverbank, supported by a semi-submerged timber platform, consists of ten courses of stone blocks plus a coping course, and has a maximum overall height of approximately 16 feet from its base to the top of the structure. The embankment and masonry wall emerge from beneath a nearby highway and curve gently to the north for a distance of approximately 250 feet before terminating in the abutment. The abutment and embankment once carried the tracks of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, one of the earliest rail lines in the United States. This segment of the line, when it first opened in 1834, used horsedrawn cars and crossed the Meadowlands to Jersey City. The bridge at the site was the first railroad crossing of the Passaic River. When the entire line was completed in 1839, connecting New York to Philadelphia, its opening marked the first railroad linkage of two major American cities. During the early period of its operation, the abutment probably carried a wooden Towne lattice truss bridge, an innovative early bridge type, first patented in 1820, and used in early railroad construction. One of the most important aspects of the investigation was the discovery of a cornerstone embedded in the embankment bearing the inscription "J. White, 1834." This may be James White, a Newark stone mason, active in the mid-1830s. Such evidence of a local artisan's contribution to the bridge's design and execution is significant because it may be evidence of the role played by craft traditions in the development of the science of engineering. The site has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Future phases of the Joseph G. Minish Park may incorporate portions of these features into the project's design.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Paula Zitzler

Philadelphia

Independence National Historical Park: From August 26 through September 9, 1996, archaeological investigations were conducted within the Tower Stairhall of Independence Hall by Paul Y. Inashima of the National Park Service's Applied Archeology Center. This endeavor uncovered stratigraphic, architectural, feature, and artifact evidence dating to the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The land surface which existed prior to the construction of Independence Hall was discovered beneath several layers of fill deposits. Ceramic sherds which ranged from crude local wares to refined reawares were recovered from this stratum. These sherds are likely associated with the 1720-1732, Thomas Paglar tenant home which stood near the present East Wing. Also recovered were fragments of bone, window glass, and pipes; a 1720 King George I halfpenny; a partially knapped flint; and a drilled phalange. The latter two items appear to be related to the visits of Native Americans to the State House. The elevation of the historic land surface beneath the Tower Stairhall is consistent with elevations recorded by Charles Wilson (1967) beneath the Central Hall and by John Cotter (1965) below the south entrances-steps.

Beneath the northwest corner of the Tower Stairhall, the builder's trench for the ca. 1732 construction of the Independence Hall foundation was identified. Underlying the trench fill was a

work layer of stone and brick debris. The brick fragments ranged from clinkers (glazed brick) to samels (poorly fired, soft brick), suggesting either an on site clamp or a kiln within close proximity to the building site. Overlying the Independence Hall builder's trench and the historic land surface was a thick fill layer of "clean" silt loam which had been excavated from the ca. 1750 trench for the Tower Stairhall foundation. Above this fill soil was a layer of ashy fill, which can be attributed to the T. Mellon Rogers' Tower Stairhall restoration of 1896-1898.

Along the west foundation of the Tower Stairhall, the remains of a metal counterweight chute and its related installation pit were uncovered. This chute is part of the clock system which was installed during William Strickland's 1828 steeple reconstruction. The Strickland-era clock system was replaced, and the exposed sections of the counterweight chutes in the first floor were removed during the later Rogers' restoration.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzio

Bloomsbury

The final report of the 1995 Bloomsbury excavations is awaiting publication in the DelDOT series. This isolated house site was occupied ca. 1760-1814 by families related to the Native American community that still exists in Kent, the central of Delaware's three counties. Excavations were carried out by Heite Consulting, under the direction of Edward Heite and Cara Blume.

Kent County's Native American community has gone largely unrecognized until now, but genealogical and historical research associated with this Phase III data recovery demonstrates that the community consciously maintained its Indian identity during the period of acculturation.

Worked glass was found on the site, and experiments were conducted to distinguish between intentional and accidental modification of broken bottle glass fragments. There were about 200 modified bottle sherds on the site, of which only a few could be unequivocally identified as intentionally modified.

Partly stimulated by several DelDOT CRM projects involving their sites, the local Native American community has organized an incorporated tribal body, and is seeking state recognition. The first event of the first annual Delaware Archaeology Week was a presentation to a largely local Indian audience of the findings from Bloomsbury.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) artifacts are going on the road for special exhibits. The first of these will be at the Library of Congress as part of a special exhibit on Religious Freedom in America. St. Mary's has loaned a number of 17th century Roman Catholic religious medals and a fragmented 17th century white clay statue of the Virgin Mary. In addition to the artifacts, the museum is also loaning reproductions of the artist's renderings of the Brick Chapel of 1667. The exhibit will be at the main Library of Congress building in Washington D.C. with a scheduled June

opening.

More than 75 artifacts from the HSMC collection have traveled to Colonial Williamsburg for an exhibit scheduled for opening in 1999. The material includes ceramics, elaborate table glass, architectural materials, and other domestic items. The exhibit will stand at the Dewitt Wallace galleries and celebrates the founding of Williamsburg by examining what preceded it in the Chesapeake. An illustrated catalog is planned as part of the exhibit.

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis is holding its 17th summer field school in urban archaeology at the Upton Scott House, an 18th century Georgian Mansion in the city. The excavations will focus on the house, garden, work yard, and standing brick stable, looking for evidence of the daily lives of the enslaved African Americans who worked in the home and yard of this wealthy household. The project is also excavating at the Brice House on East Street in Annapolis, in advance of interior and exterior restoration of this mid-18th century brick house. The two wings—originally a carriage house and kitchen—will be examined for what they tell us about daily life and work.

Archaeology in Annapolis has also collaborated with the Banneker-Douglass Museum to present the exhibit "Reflections of the Spirit: Continuity and Change in African American Spiritual Practices" at the Banneker-Douglass running now through October, 1998. This exhibit presents finds made by Archaeology in Annapolis at the Carroll House and the Slayton House. At both sites artifacts buried by enslaved Africans and African Americans were recovered which indicated that people taken by slave traders from Africa maintained and passed onto later generations African cultural and spiritual beliefs.

In June 1998, the GIS and Mapping Services of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland College Park completed two projects for the Historic District of Annapolis. The first was the successful completion of a GIS (geographic information system) as a management and resource tool for the Historic District. This GIS, funded by two consecutive non-capital grants from the Maryland Historical (MHT) Trust and begun in 1995, was designed in close consultation with the Historic Annapolis Foundation, MHT, and city of Annapolis Planning and Zoning. The system contains over 75 themes of information covering the historic, archaeological, and current aspects of the city of Annapolis. The GIS is currently used by the City of Annapolis Planning and Zoning, and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, and will be delivered to the Maryland Historical Trust, along with a final report, in early June.

The second project completed was the integration of three sets of historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps into the Annapolis GIS (see above). Over 57 total map sections from the years 1885, 1913 and 1921 were scanned by Ideal Systems and Scanners and then integrated into the GIS system by project staff. These maps will be used by planners to help manage the historic district, as well as for compliance and application review.

The GIS and Mapping Services, a non-profit laboratory within the Department of Anthropology at the University of MD, College Park, provides GIS design and computer mapping on a contract or co-op basis. For more information about the types of services offered or the projects mentioned above, please contact John Buckler (301) 405-1428 or e-mail jrbuckler@bss1.umd.edu

Anne Arundel County

The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project continues excavations at Landon Town, a colonial port town in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Excavations currently focus on two lots in an area lying between a suspected 1750s' carpenter shop and the late 17th/early 18th-century Rumney's Tavern. Work this spring revealed portions of an earthfast structure near a probable cellar discovered late last fall. The staff and volunteers will continue to remove and screen 100% of the plowzone and further delineate the earthfast structure and associated cellar. The artifact assemblage indicates an occupation dating to the town's heyday, the first half of the 18th century.

The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project, in cooperation with the Steward Colonial Shipyard Foundation, Inc., and the Maryland Historical Trust, recently concluded field work at the Stephen Steward shipyard, an 18th-century site lying on the West River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The shipyard operated from the 1750s until British destroyed it during the American Revolution. Following the destruction of the shipyard, the property reverted to agricultural usage. In the 19th century, the property was resurveyed and renamed Norman's Retreat. The Maryland Historical Trust and the Archeological Society of Maryland conducted limited underwater and terrestrial investigations at the shipyard site in 1993.

The most recent investigation sought to delineate activity areas associated with the shipyard and Norman's Retreat. Project staff began by conducting a magnetometer survey of most of the project area. Areas of magnetic anomalies were then further tested using Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR). Finally, anomalies detected by GPR were tested using conventional excavation techniques. Excavation revealed a possible cellar or borrow pit, and postholes from portions of two earthfast structures probably associated with the shipyard. Postmolds for three of the uncovered postholes measure one-foot in diameter. A cannon ball, possibly used as a post shim, was recovered from one of the postholes. The posts probably represent an industrial structure. Numerous brass scraps, but few domestic artifacts, were recovered in this area.

Calvert County

This spring, the Department of Housing and Community Development dedicated MHT's new Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory, located at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) in Calvert County. This impressive new laboratory is Maryland's state-of-the-art archaeological research, conservation, and collections storage facility, designed to recover, study, interpret, and preserve Maryland's archaeological heritage. More than seven million artifacts recovered from hundreds of archaeological sites in Maryland are studied and curated at the new MAC Lab. Maryland has set the standard for states throughout the nation to emulate as archaeological collections management becomes an important issue at all levels of government.

The new lab is set in the rural countryside of beautiful Calvert County, and the building has been architecturally designed to resemble the barns familiar in the southern Maryland landscape. The building also complements the important existing Colonial Revival farm buildings at the JPPM. These earlier buildings were designed by Gertrude Sawyer, one of the first women admitted to the American Institute of Architects. With the lab's metal roof,

cypress siding, and attention to scale, the 38,000-square-foot building fits easily into its surroundings.

Although the MAC Lab has a timeless and familiar look to its exterior, the inside reveals more than ten years of careful detailed planning to build the best archaeological lab in the country. Much of the credit goes to I. Rodney Little, Maryland's State Historic Preservation Officer, who was appalled by the woefully inadequate attention paid to the state's archaeological collections. Directed by Mr. Little, MHT staff found that much of the state's collections were housed in substandard conditions. Artifacts were found in basements, closets, garages, and abandoned buildings. Containers were torn, mixed, decomposing, and, in some cases, bug-infested. Not only were the collections actively degrading, they were also inaccessible to students, researchers, and museum professionals.

Mr. Little recognized this potential loss and determined a critical need for a new facility in which to house the state's collections. But where could such a facility be located at the lowest cost? Fortunately, the state had just received a very generous gift of land along the Patuxent River in Calvert County from Mrs. Jefferson Patterson. This donation, now known as the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, was to be developed as a state museum of history and archaeology. All parties quickly agreed that no better place for such a facility could be found. In 1987, Governor William Donald Schaefer, an archaeology enthusiast, agreed that design should commence.

The JPPM Master Plan was amended to include the development of the new lab. The Maryland General Assembly appropriated funds for building design and the Baltimore architectural design firm of Ayers/Saint/Gross was soon hired to undertake the task. Their mission was to design a building with awesome capabilities, yet to keep in mind the importance of reasonable cost to taxpayers.

Architects and staff conducted workshops, toured older labs in the U.S. and Canada, and investigated the latest techniques in archaeological conservation. The design team even traveled to California to seek the professional advice of Gertrude Sawyer, the architect that Jefferson Patterson had hired six decades earlier to design the buildings on his farm. Ninety-five years old and retired, Miss Sawyer graciously and sharply reviewed the design, suggesting changes and giving her approval to the concept. Sadly, Miss Sawyer died in 1996 before the new lab was completed, but her suggestions were incorporated into the new design.

The next step involved securing construction funds from the Governor and the Maryland General Assembly. Fortunately, Maryland government is distinguished by a political leadership that has recognized the value of and generously supported preservation activities in the state. Still, the process was challenged by competing programs and overall tight budgets. The General Assembly first appropriated funds to begin installation of infrastructure and to renovate Gertrude Sawyer's existing Farm Manager's Complex. The General Assembly then appropriated nearly \$8 million to continue and complete construction. On January 27, 1998, the building contractor officially turned the facility over to MHT.

Now that the new lab is opening, archaeologists will have unprecedented access to specialized equipment and expertise in the conservation and study of artifacts. A movable five-ton overhead crane allows heavy artifacts to be safely handled. A 320 KV industrial x-ray unit in a special lead-lined room allows the internal composition of objects to be examined. Two freeze-drying units are used for drying and treating organic artifacts, such as a

ship's timbers or a wooden canoe. Walk-in refrigeration and freezing units are used to hold fragile artifacts in stable storage environments.

Microscopes, thin-sectioning equipment, and a UV-visible photo-spectrometer are used to identify artifact compositions. Eventually a Paleo-Environmental Laboratory will allow archaeologists to reconstruct ancient environments and diets, and to examine human impact on the environment.

A new computerized collections-management program installed on a Local Area Network allows staff and visiting researchers access to a unified artifact database. Collections are stored in carefully-monitored environmental conditions to prevent continued degradation of fragile objects. Automated compactible shelving allows the maximum use of valuable space.

A reference library open to the public contains thousands of volumes on archaeology, local history, conservation, and material culture. A conference room is designed to host meetings and educational programs. A Visiting Scholar room provides a spacious and quiet environment for study, analysis, and writing.

The MAC Lab also houses the Southern Maryland Regional Center as well as the Research Department of JPPM. These programs conduct on-going research into the lifeways and cultures of the many human groups who have lived in what is now Maryland since early prehistoric times. This research has contributed significantly to our understanding of human cultural adaptation and change over 10,000 years. MAC Lab staff regularly publish these findings in books, journals, and reports.

Your interest and involvement in the programs of this new laboratory are welcome. Indeed, one of the principal goals of the new facility is to make Maryland's precious archaeological heritage accessible to all citizens. For more information, call Dr. Julia A. King at 410-586-8551.

Prince George's County

From May 15th through May 25th, 1998, the 28th Annual Field Session in Maryland Archeology was held at Mount Calvert (18 PR 6). Mount Calvert is a 76-acre tract owned by the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) located in eastern Prince George's County, Maryland, on the Patuxent River. This significant archaeological and historical site served as a major center for prehistoric occupation, colonial settlement and expansion, and the development of tobacco based plantation agriculture in Maryland.

In 1658, Philip Calvert was granted a 1000 acre plantation on the Patuxent River which he named Mount Calvert. This area was sparsely settled until the 1683 Act For the Advancement of Trade established towns in the Chesapeake Region to facilitate settlement and regulate commerce. Mount Calvert was chosen as one of the town sites. In 1696, Mount Calvert became the county seat for the newly established Prince George's County and was named Charles Town. It was the center of economic, governmental, religious, and social activities for the newly-formed county until 1721 when the county seat was moved to Upper Marlboro. Beginning in the late 18th century, Mount Calvert functioned as a typical southern Maryland plantation using slave labor and engaged in the production of small grains and tobacco.

In 1997 the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) held their 27th Annual Field Session in Maryland Archaeology at the site. These excavations produced abundant evidence of prehistoric and historic period occupation. Further archaeological survey and

test excavations by the M-NCPPC Archaeology Program, directed by Donald K. Creveling and Michael Lucas, and funded by a Non-Capital grant from the Maryland Historical Trust located concentrations of the 17th century artifacts on a terrace overlooking the Patuxent River. These areas were the focus of the excavations for the 1998 ASM Field Session.

Over 100 ASM volunteers excavated seventy 5 X 5 foot units and recovered 17th century artifacts such as North Devon gravel tempered earthenware, Surry wares, and Rhenish stonewares. Features were exposed which may represent two 17th-century structures from the Charles Town era. These features include two possible cellar pits, several structural posts and post molds, possible paling fence lines and boundary ditches. Excavations will proceed during 1998 and 1999 via additional Non-Capital grant funding from the Maryland Historical Trust.

It is hoped that these investigations will further define the layout of this 17th-century town. This project, and other similar projects such as the Lost Towns of Anne Arundel County and on-going research at St. Mary's City will add to the body of knowledge of the development of tobacco plantations and towns in the Chesapeake Region.

Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project

[submitted by Jason D. Moser]

The Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation and the county's Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project are pleased to announce the award of a \$15,000 grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and the National Park Service. The grant will be used to purchase a digital video camera, a computer, and software for video editing. The Lost Towns archaeologists currently excavating at Providence (1649) and London Town (1684), will record, preserve, analyze, and disseminate archaeological information with this new equipment. Field testing will evaluate recent developments in video technology and determine the utility of this technology for archaeology sites. The ability to record and edit high quality digital photographs and video will dramatically increase the capability and efficiency of recording field data; and in rapidly disseminating that data for educational purposes. The Lost Towns Project archaeologists will share digital images with other researchers, and with the public, through the World Wide Web.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Colonial Williamsburg

[submitted by Andy Edwards]

Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research has been and will be involved in several projects this year, several of which are long-term projects such as the Jamestown, Yorktown and Washington Birthplace Archaeological Assessments, and The Coffee House (formerly the Cary Peyton Armistead Site).

1. The 14th annual Colonial Williamsburg-College of William & Mary field school will be conducted in two five-week sessions between June 1 and August 7. This year, students will work on four sites in and around Williamsburg:

* Rich Neck Plantation (17th-Century Plantation)

The 1997 field season was spent finishing the excavation of two brick cellars associated with a large brick kitchen/quarter and a series of root cellars located in front of the hearth. In addition to excavating the cellar, two slave dwelling houses were also examined. The slave quarters used a post in the ground construction technique and were associated with a single grave that contained human remains that have been preliminarily identified as an individual of African origin. This year's dig will explore how space was organized around the six structures identified to date, concentrating on uncovering fence lines and other landscape features. Directed by Staff Archaeologist David Muraca and Phillip Levy, PhD, Candidate in history at the College of William and Mary.

* The Coffee House

Once situated within the heart of the business district of 18th-century Williamsburg, Richard Charlton's coffeehouse and tavern (1755-71) has long since disappeared from the landscape. Thought to be a small public house of lesser importance, this site has been ignored as Colonial Williamsburg Foundation historians and researchers recreated the cultural and economic landscape of this colonial city.

Excavation of the Coffeehouse site (formerly known as the Cary Peyton Armsstead site) recommenced in May of 1997 and ran through September of 1997. Led by staff archaeologist Mary-Catherine Garden, crews from Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research continued excavation of a midden located in the backyard of the coffeehouse. Located on Williamsburg's Duke of Gloucester Street, the coffeehouse operated by Richard Charlton may have been established as early as 1755.

Over 67,000 artifacts were recovered from these deposits. Originally, the midden was thought to be associated with both the coffeehouse (ca. 1755-1767) and the later tavern (1767-1771), the 1997 absence of creamware within this deposit suggests that this feature was sealed shortly after the coffeehouse ceased to operate.

Analysis of this assemblage is continuing through May 1998. To date considerable information has revealed that there are observable differences in the types of wares and vessels used in a coffeehouse and a tavern. In general, the tablewares and glassware tends to be fairly high quality, as would befit an establishment whose patrons include local gentry, royal governors and founding fathers.

In 18th-century Williamsburg, tavernkeeping could be a difficult enterprise. With the population of the colonial capital hovering around two thousand people for the majority of the year, many tavernkeepers turned to a trade to supplement their income. Artifact analysis has revealed that Richard Charlton, in addition to his role as public house keeper, offered his services as wigmaker. The recovery of several crucibles containing residues of gold, silver and copper found in association with a small furnace indicates that there was some form of small-scale metal-working taking place on site.

Recent investigations of this property by Foundation archaeologists have revealed that Richard Charlton's coffeehouse rather than being a witness to the political events taking place was instead a gathering place and a locus for change amongst the colonial elite. By examining this coffeehouse at the town level it became apparent that this institution had close political, economic and cultural

links to the Capitol and the House of Burgesses and significantly influenced the political and economic life of this Colonial capital.

Excavations of the Coffeehouse site will resume in June of 1998. The site is directed by Staff Archaeologists David Muraca and Mary-Catherine Garden, and the Project Archaeologist is Margaret Cooper.

* The Palace Lands Quarter

In 1996, members of the Department of Archaeological Research uncovered an earthen building that appears to be the remains of an 18th-century slave quarter. Historical research indicates that the house was located on a 35-acre tract purchased by Governor Francis Fauquier in 1760. It is likely that the building housed slaves assigned to work the lands associated with the Governor's Palace. Dr. Maria Franklin will direct the excavations.

* Structure 24 at Jamestown

Discovered by archaeologists in the 1930s and designated Structure 24, the brick foundation is situated on a property that belonged to a gunsmith named Jackson who lived along the Jamestown waterfront in the 1620s. This summer's excavations will focus initially upon re-locating and recording Structure 24, then examining the area surrounding the structure. The choice of Structure 24 as a project site is the direct result of the interdisciplinary approach to understanding the nature and development of Jamestown's New Towne undertaken as part of the five-year Jamestown Archaeological Assessment. The project will be directed by Dr. Audrey Horning.

In addition to daily field and lab work, a series of specialized lectures and workshops will be given by Colonial Williamsburg staff. In these workshops, students will receive exposure to faunal and artifact analysis, environmental archaeology, ceramic history, computerized site recording, and architectural chronology. The faculty includes Dr. Marley R. Brown III, Director, Dr. Joanne Bowen, Dr. Audrey Horning, Dr. Maria Franklin, Dr. Lisa Kealhofer, William Pittman and Dominic Powlesland. Staff Archaeologist Gregory J. Brown coordinates the field school.

* Other projects

Phase 2 investigations of three 17th-century sites on Mulberry Island (Pt. Eustis):

In the late 1980s, Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., under the direction of Antony Opperman, completed a Phase I site identification survey of Ft. Eustis, U.S. Army Transportation Center located in Newport News, Virginia. Several of the sites located during the survey were 17th-century house sites contemporary with those excavated by Colonial Williamsburg at Hampton University, Carter's Grove (Martin's Hundred), Archer's Hope, Middle Plantation, Rich Neck, and Jamestown, all of which stretch along the north side of the James from Hampton Roads to Jamestown Island. At the request of the U.S. Army, the Department of Archaeological Research has selected four 17th-century sites for further evaluation: (1) 44NN70 was associated with Captain William Pierce, who held various government offices including Lt. Governor, Captain of the Guard, Burgess, and Council member. A Phase II evaluation is aimed at bringing the site into compliance with federal management standards. (2)

441W9153 is a mid-17th-century site of about two acres. Its specific historic contexts are not known. The evaluation survey seeks to determine the boundaries of the site, determine its integrity, and ascertain some of its physical characteristics. (3) 44NN201 is a late 17th-century site of about 3/4 acre. Again, its boundaries, integrity and physical layout will be determined.

The end result of this phase of the excavations should be a better understanding of how the Army should manage the cultural resources of the facility and the recovery of valuable comparative data for the examination of mid-to-late 17th-century Tidewater Virginia. Staff Archaeologist David Muraca directs the effort and the Project Archaeologist is Grant Gilmore.

An Archaeological Assessment of Yorktown:

During the last half of 1997 and the first quarter of 1998, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Research Division produced a preliminary archaeological and historical overview of Yorktown under the auspices of Colonial National Historical Park. This year's phase of work will concentrate on Yorktown's waterfront, consisting of a comprehensive historical study of that area of town and the commercial importance of Yorktown, archaeological and environmental testing of selected waterfront sites, and a comprehensive archaeological narrative summarizing and synthesizing all archaeological work pertaining to the waterfront. Information about the people who worked at Yorktown's waterfront and the activities that took place in this section of town will enable the National Park Service to expand its interpretation of life in 18th-century Yorktown. The project is directed by Staff Archaeologist Andrew Edwards, Dr. Julie Richter and Paul Moyer are the Project Historians, and Elizabeth Grzymala is the Project Archaeologist.

An Archaeological Assessment of George Washington Birthplace National Monument:

A comprehensive archaeological survey of George Washington Birthplace National Monument was carried out during 1997 and 1998 under a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The survey, conducted by the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, identified at least 35 additional sites within the park, four historical and 31 prehistoric. The second phase of the archaeological assessment will begin this summer, concentrating on (1) completing a historical and architectural study of the park and a close-interval archaeological survey of the historic area, especially addressing African American presence on the plantation. (2) Investigating Native American sites containing Potomac Creek pottery in an effort to understand the apparent migration of people into the Chesapeake from the north during the 13th and 14th centuries (conducted by W&M Center). (3) Investigating what may be a "neighborhood" of 17th-century farmsteads suggested by historical research and tentatively identified during this winter's survey.

This phase of work at George Washington Birthplace will result in a more diverse and comprehensive interpretation of the monument to visitors as well as a popular publication on the archaeology that has taken place there since the latter part of the last century. Staff Archaeologist Andrew Edwards will direct the project. Dr. Julie Richter is the Project Historian, Dr. Lisa Kealhofer the Environmental Archaeologist, and Elizabeth Grzymala the Project Archaeologist.

Green Spring - Jamestown African American Study:

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in conjunction with the Colonial National Historical Park is conducting historical research on African Americans on Jamestown Island, Green Spring Plantation, and other mainland historical sites. The project will generate more information on enslaved and free blacks, their activities, and associations with key areas such as early English sites on Jamestown Island and at Green Spring Plantation, the seventeenth-century home of Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley. The focus is on primary historical documents relating to seventeenth- to early nineteenth-century Virginia. The project involves Colonial Williamsburg's historian, archaeologist, associated historian, and graduate students from the nearby College of William and Mary. The National Park Service will use information generated by the project to help inform interpretations at Colonial National Historical Park. Staff Archaeologist Ywone Edwards-Ingram and Historian Dr. Lorena Walsh will direct the project.

Environmental Laboratories:

Zooarchaeology: The faunal laboratory has completed a major analysis of Williamsburg's provisioning system as it evolved in the Chesapeake's plantation economy. Currently, the lab is building on results from the synthesis of numerous historical sources and over 50 major faunal assemblages from sites located throughout the region. The continued analysis of probate inventories and tooth wear data will help to establish the impact of animal husbandry had on the Chesapeake landscape. The continued analysis of assemblages from rural and urban sites, including several large assemblages from Rich Neck Plantation, and a mid-18th-century Coffee House, will help identify the provisioning strategies of urban households living in specialized economies.

Archaeobotany: In 1996, the Department of Archaeological Research expanded its environmental laboratory to include phytolith analysis. It has continued under the direction of Dr. Lisa Kealhofer, who has a joint appointment with William & Mary's Anthropology Department. Phytoliths have been extracted, identified, and analyzed from Colonial Williamsburg sites at Rich Neck, the Coffee House, and the St. George Tucker garden. In addition, work has been done for Poplar Forest and Monticello. The acquisition of a new coring device this summer will enable lab staff to begin an analysis of changes in Williamsburg's landscape over the last three or four centuries, an investigation of Yorktown's buried waterfront, and land use and agricultural intensification at George Washington Birthplace in Westmoreland County.

Booker T. Washington National Monument, Franklin County [submitted by Amber Bennett Moncure]

In September, 1997, the National Park Service entered into a cooperative agreement with Sweet Briar College to conduct an archaeological overview and assessment of the Booker T. Washington National Monument, the plantation on which Washington spent the first nine, enslaved years of his life, between 1856 and 1865. During the months since, College faculty, staff, and students have researched and surveyed several key locations of the property in an effort to answer questions about the property's plantation history. The only archaeology previously done on the property occurred in the late 1950s when John Griffin exca-

vated part of a slave cabin, now reconstructed and serving as the centerpiece of the Park's interpretation. In recent weeks, the archaeologists have uncovered evidence of the structure long thought to have been occupied by the white slave-owning family and of what is thought to be a slave cabin.

The archaeological survey has recovered little evidence of cabins or outbuildings on the property. Oral tradition long held that Booker T. Washington's aunt lived in a cabin several hundred feet to the west of the reconstructed cabin, but archaeology in the area revealed no evidence of occupation. Evidence was uncovered of a cabin nearer to the reconstructed cabin, including soil stains indicating a post hole and the edge of a wooden house sill and artifacts including 19th-century red clay pottery. This cabin lies just where tradition has asserted Washington's birthplace cabin stood.

Landscape features indicate the location of the original plantation road running south from the main road, and sections of the original road surface were uncovered. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered which would allow for a definitive dating of the road's construction, but documentary and stratigraphic evidence points to the construction of the road in the mid-19th century.

Archaeologists spent several weeks looking for evidence of a plantation garden in areas used recently by the Park Service for an interpretive garden. A few artifacts and features were uncovered, including glass and a posthole. Soil samples from this area were taken and will be analyzed for traces of fertilizing agents used during the plantation period. If located, this garden would in all likelihood have served as the kitchen garden of the enslaved African-American community.

Perhaps most exciting is the archaeological study of the building which is currently interpreted as the "Big House," the dwelling occupied by the white family during the plantation period. This building, which stood until the 1950s, is less than 10 feet away from the known, reconstructed slave cabin. Several persons have questioned this interpretation and archaeologists are seeking evidence that will indicate the socio-economic status of the building's occupants—whether middle-class and white or enslaved and black.

Archaeologists will spend several weeks during the summer of 1998 excavating around the suspected cabin and the "Big House" and creating maps of the two cemeteries on the property—one of the white family and one held by oral tradition to have been used by enslaved African-Americans in the first half of the 19th century. The work of this year will set the agenda for future archaeology on the property and for the interpretation of the plantation and Booker T. Washington's enslaved childhood.

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

[submitted by Barbara J. Heath and Heather Olson]

Land use study: A comprehensive land use study has been completed for the Poplar Forest plantation, combining data from archaeological survey, historic documents (plats, surveys, memoranda, letters), historic photographs and topographic maps. The study has produced two final results: a written report summarizing Jefferson's use of his nearly 5000 acre estate from 1773-1826, and a series of digital overlaps of documentary, topographic and photographic data aimed at recreating the location of property boundary lines, historic structures, roads, fields and natural resources exploited on the plantation. This study will form the basis for future archaeological research and interpretation of the property.

Tobacco Barn Survey and Salvage: A 200-acre survey of land formerly associated with Poplar Forest, and currently slated for subdivision, was completed in December of 1997. A ca. 1800 map had indicated the presence of a tobacco drying barn, a tobacco packaging or "prize" barn, and a stone quarry on this land. Both barn sites were identified during survey, and the site of the prize barn has been donated to Poplar Forest by the City of Lynchburg for future research and interpretation. During the spring of 1998, Archaeology Field Supervisor Tim Trussell, aided by staff members Jamie Bauguess, Robert Feldacher and Jodi Perin excavated the site of the drying barn prior to development. They discovered over one hundred wrought nails, and small quantities of wine bottle glass, creamware, and an etched alloy button dating to the last quarter of the eighteenth century in the plowzone that sealed the site. Seven postholes, ranging in diameter from 0.8'-1.7', were exposed and excavated. Unfortunately, the postholes do not align to form the clear outline of a barn. It is likely that the barn was log and sat directly on the ground surface, and that the postholes discovered at the site represent interior support posts, and exterior holes associated with a lean-to shed or surrounding fences.

Field Schools: The Annual Poplar Forest-University of Virginia field school will be held from June 7-July 10. Participants will be working on two sites this summer. The first is a late eighteenth-century slave quarter complex, discovered in 1995, and partially excavated during the summers of 1996 and 1997. Excavations thus far have revealed a number of sub-floor storage pits ("root cellars") associated with two cabins, as well as a series of trenches associated with the wall lines of another small structure located on the southwestern edge of the site. Feature fill indicates that the site was abandoned sometime in the 1780s. Numerous domestic artifacts have been recovered from the fill of the root cellars and the occupation layers associated with the small structure. These include a number of English and American-made ceramics (including small quantities of colonoware); wine bottle glass, English and Virginia-made tobacco pipes, tools, adornment items, coins, and floral and faunal remains. Work, under the direction of Dr. Barbara Heath and staff members Jamie Bauguess, Lori Lee and Neil Mayberry, will conclude at the site in July. Laboratory Supervisor Heather Olson and staff member Jodi Perin will catalogue artifacts from the site and process soil and flotation samples.

Staff and students will also begin intensive excavations along the banks of the sunken lawn south of the house to look for surviving evidence of the ornamental Jeffersonian landscape. Documents indicate that a variety of shrubs were planted on the slopes of the lawn, and historic photos show an alley of Kentucky Coffee trees that bounded the lawn as late as the 1940s. This season's excavations, directed by Field Supervisor Tim Trussell with staff members Rob Feldacher and Celeste Hendrickson, will attempt to answer a number of specific questions raised by the documentary and photographic evidence as well as broader questions concerning gardening practices used during Jefferson's time. The archaeological data, combined with historical research into period design, plant materials and maintenance, will form the basis for a restoration plan.

Teachers' Field School: The annual week-long seminar, "Digging, Learning, and Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest", will be held from August 3-8, 1998. Teachers will assist staff in excavations on the south lawn, and in processing and analysis of artifacts.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Fort Temiscamingue National Historic Site, Ville-Marie [submitted by Christian Roy and Pierre Drouin]

During the fall of 1997, Parks Canada conducted several weeks of archaeological testing and monitoring at Fort-Temiscamingue, the site of a trading post located in northwest Quebec. The investigations were intended to provide extra information to substantiate the layout of the site's former heritage buildings and spatial organization. Three seasons of excavations directed by Pierre Drouin had previously allowed the location and documentation of most of the buildings depicted on a plan drawn for the Hudson's Bay Company in 1888 as well as other features associated with preceding periods.

The ten-weeks' excavation conducted by Christian Roy focused mainly on the site of the Chief trader's house, the eastern storehouse and the flagstaff platform. Results proved most positive, especially in regards to the site of the Chief trader's house where a sequence of archaeological layers showed an extensive occupation of the site from the Late Woodland period to the beginning of the 20th century. The oldest layer revealed lithic tools and flakes as well as a native copper awl associated with fireplace traces dated to 570 ± 60 BP. French implements uncovered just above included such things as a lockplate and a French gunflint reworked as a drill bit by the Natives. The English Regime was best represented by archaeological remains associated with either the Independent traders (1761-1795), the Northwest Company (1795-1821) or the Hudson's Bay Company period (1821-1901). The last Chief trader's house erected by the Hudson's Bay in 1825-1826 was finally located a few meters south of an earlier house, built around 1785 and mostly used by the Northwest Company.

The excavation of the flagstaff platform revealed the presence of a wooden cellar built around 1840 and surrounded by dry stone-works. Once abandoned in the 1880s, the cellar was partly filled and a flagstaff was sunk at the bottom, secured by a wooden platform and four iron cables anchored to large stones located in each corner. The pole served to hang the flag of the Hudson's Bay Company which would be raised whenever newcomers were approaching the trading post.

An analytical register of all structural remains found at Fort Temiscamingue has recently been compiled. Archaeological testing will resume this spring on the site of the Chief trader's house to complete the test pits left behind at the end of last fall. This season's work will also feature a fair amount of archaeological monitoring as part of the heritage development project undertaken by Parks Canada.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Nova Scotia

Fort Anne National Historic Site

During the summers of 1996 and 1997, a team of archaeologists from Parks Canada spent 16 weeks excavating large portions of a building in the west corner of the parade at Fort Anne National Historic Site. The structure, built by the French in 1703 to house

the king's lieutenant, was later modified and used by the British as a governor's residence until the founding of Halifax in 1749.

The remains of the building, which was abandoned and demolished sometime in the 1770s, offer archaeologists a unique opportunity to study the intriguing social dynamic resulting from the interaction of the British fort and surrounding French town. The site affords a direct comparison of French and English military construction materials and techniques in the first half of the 18th century, and will allow for the veracity of existing historic plans to be checked. Just as important, additional "historic" benchmarks have been established in the parade, which will aid future research.

The excavation was a popular feature with visitors to the site, and helped raise public awareness regarding both the practice of archaeology and messages relating to the site's national historic significance.

Archaeologist John Guilfoyle, Material Culture Specialist Denise Hausen and Collections Manager Janet Stoddard are currently working on the inventory and analysis of the material recovered. Preliminary findings have revealed that while the footprint of the British period is by far the more visible, a few signs of the French occupation do indeed remain. Portions of the historic plans are extremely accurate, while others were obviously drafted without proper measurements having been taken.

Fort Edward National Historic Site

In August and October, 1997, Parks Canada began excavations around a blockhouse constructed in 1750 at the confluence of the St. Croix and Avon Rivers in the present-day town of Windsor. This is the oldest surviving wooden blockhouse in Canada. The small, palisaded outpost of Fort Edward was constructed to help assert British control in a colony dominated by Mi'kmaq and French Acadian populations. It lay halfway along the route connecting the two British settlements at Annapolis Royal and Halifax. British troops garrisoned the fort until the middle of the 19th century, after which it was used as a training ground by the local militia.

The project is in preparation for stabilization work in 1999. Frost action under the stone footing has caused instability in the frame building. A mitigation proposal will entail significant disturbance to the ground in and around the blockhouse. Excavations in the summer exposed the original exterior foundation as well as military deposits from the mid-18th to 19th centuries. Features include a cobbled pavement across the front of the building, an ash dump along one side, and a line of palisades running from a back corner. The palisade is of unknown configuration or purpose but may have provided temporary defences while the earthworks were being developed.

In October, archaeologists excavated a test trench in the interior of the blockhouse after removing modern floorboards. Only part of the original floor substructure remains. These heavy, hewn timbers retain incised numbers used to guide assembly of the pre-fabricated frame brought up from Halifax. Below the floorboards is a 30 cm-thick deposit of loose, charcoal-rich soil containing numerous military artifacts from the late 18th to early 19th century, including a large faunal assemblage. Although the faunal remains are unanalysed as yet, small fish bones are plentiful, indicating that the soldiers availed themselves of local resources in the rivers and the Bay of Fundy.

Below the 1750 construction stratum is a layer of charcoal containing fragments of tamped clay. The fragments show clear traces

of salt marsh grasses used as a binder in the clay. Tamped clay was a common construction material for Acadians. The deposit, pre-dating the construction, indicates that the Acadian community of Piziquid included structures on the hill. Further excavation in 1998 may clarify the nature of that occupation.

Team work has been by volunteers from the local community and from Saint Mary's University in Halifax, under the supervision of Rob Ferguson and John Guilfoyle from Parks Canada. The 1998 work, to be directed by John Guilfoyle, will complete excavations below the floorboards and will be a major part of the visitor interpretation program at the site.

The Nova Scotia Museum

The Nova Scotia Museum in partnership with the Multiculturalism Branch of the Department of Canadian Heritage and the communities of Birchtown, Shelburne County and Tracadie, Guysborough County is beginning the project "Remembering Black Loyalists, Black Communities". The project entails archaeological, ethnological and historical research and will involve members of the participating communities in field-work and exhibit production. The archaeological research in Guysborough County will focus on site survey and inventory. Investigations at Birchtown will include the examination of a series of dry stone mound features, of presently unknown function, and test excavations at several small homestead sites occupied during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The "Archaeology in Nova Scotia" Web Site

(<http://www.ednet.ns.ca/educ/museum/arch/>) has recently added content on eighteenth century ceramics from the Central Trust Site in Halifax. A second web page on the archaeological investigations of the Hot House and Ha-Ha wall at the Uniacke Estate Museum Park is nearing completion and should be on line by May 1998.

A Note About the Mailing of this Newsletter

This summer, field work demands and job changes have left the Boston University Department of Archaeology, which normally handles the mailing of this Newsletter, without a sufficient staff. To help out, members the New Hampshire Archeological Society volunteered to stuff envelopes, stick labels and mailed this Newsletter to U.S. CNEHA members under their non-profit organization postal permit. Your next issue should exhibit the familiar Boston University return address.

Application for Membership The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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 Richmond, Virginia 23221

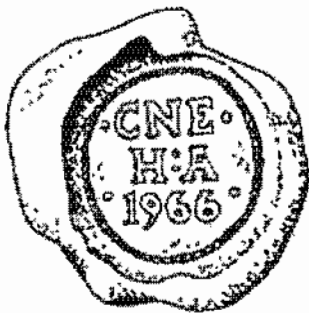
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*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deux personnes de la même adresse postale. Elles ne reçoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.
 **For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'intéressent hautement à l'archéologie historique du Nord-est américain et qui veulent aider à soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus élevée.



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

October 1998

NUMBER 41

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
<http://www.smcn.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm>

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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

Volume 26 (1997) has been mailed. You should have received your copy by now, so please contact the editorial office if you were expecting to receive it but don't have it. We are very pleased by the overall appearance and content of this volume, and I'd like to thank our contributors for their patience in seeing this issue to fruition.

I'd hoped that by now we would have Volume 27 nearly ready to go to the printer. I have learned, however, that whenever the goal of getting the journal on schedule seems attainable, I will be disappointed. At present we have around 20 manuscripts that are with authors for revision, but no manuscripts in hand that can go into the next issue. Understandably, everyone is busy and has other concerns that take precedence, but I cannot help feeling frustrated about the current situation.

What I do have for Volume 27 is a set of commentaries, another of our forum pieces along the lines of the debate over historic cemetery removal we published in Volume 25. This one is an exchange of views about public outreach in archaeology — what constitutes adding appeal and grabbing public interest versus what constitutes pandering and “dumbing down.” It is a timely issue, so I hope we can put together the 1998 volume soon enough to get these commentaries to you in a timely manner!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by January 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

Provincial Editors:

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NEW HAMPSHIRE: David R. Starbuck, P.O. Box 492, Chestertown, NY 12817.

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

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

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VERMONT: Victor R. Roiando, 214 Jefferson Heights, Bennington, VT 05201.

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24531.

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cramer

Trading House of Richard Foxwell

An archaeological team from the University of Maine, with funding from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, has located and begun excavation on one of the earliest 17th century European sites yet excavated in Maine. The project, under the direction of Alarie Faulkner, historical archaeologist in the Department of Anthropology, has identified the trading house *cum* dwelling of one Richard Foxwell, an early trader from Dorchester, Massachusetts, who relocated to the St. George River in Cushing, Maine, in the 1630s. The site, occupied from ca. 1633 to ca. 1636, is indicated on various 17th century French maps in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and has long been the object of Faulkner's research. Taken over and apparently abandoned by Charles deAulnay in ca. 1636, the site marks the south-westernmost claim of the French to Acadia in mid-coastal Maine. The cellar

hole and chimney rubble, which had been misidentified in local tradition as a much later 18th-century blockhouse, proved instead to be a virtually undisturbed post-in-ground structure of the 1630s. Typical artifacts of the period, large bore, small "belly-bowl" clay tobacco pipes and North Devon gravel-free baluster jars occur in large numbers, as do early case bottle and lead cloth seal fragments. Another prize discovery was a decorative cast brass baldric buckle which fastened a sash from which a sword would have been suspended. The six-weeks excavation in the summer of 1998 unearthed a large portion of the hearth and chimney area, finding that much of the charred flooring, its nails and joists, were well preserved beneath the stone chimney rubble. A collapsed, stone-lined cellar within the house, unusually large for the period, was also exposed. This feature provided additional evidence of structural materials which fell into the cellar when the building burned, probably in 1636 or shortly thereafter. A second and final season of excavation is scheduled for the spring of 1999.

J. Seabury House

Archaeologist/Instructor Norm Buttrick of Portland, Maine, continued to teach area high school students archaeology during the 1997-1998 school year. The final excavation of the J. Seabury house, a 19th century site at North Yarmouth Academy, was completed last fall by students at the Academy. Key foundation structures and a trash pit were located, and some interesting artifacts were recovered. They included a polychrome transfer print ceramic with the words "Oh, here is old Robert," a copper based silver plated spoon, a carved bone pendant, and a Connecticut 1787 Cent of the Muttonhead Variety. At Freeport High School, students continued to excavate the Sophronia Rodick Gould site, ca. 1850-1880s, at the Pettengill Farm in Freeport, Maine. The first floor of the house was found intact at the bottom of the cellar, and many of the artifacts found were burned ceramics and deformed bottle glass of the period. In addition to the actual site work, the students spent many hours researching the Rodick and Gould families to discover more about the burning of the house by a sister of Sophronia. Yarmouth and Greely High School Students excavated the Loring Blockhouse site, ca. 1740, in Yarmouth, Maine, for the second year. More of the silt foundation as well as burned floor boards were found, as well as two lead musket balls, a bone knife handle, clay pipe stems of the period and a silver, 1785, Carlos III coin, minted in Mexico.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Mashantucket Pequots Open Museum and Research Center

Expanding beyond casino ownership, the Mashantucket Pequots opened a museum and research center in August 1998. This detailed presentation of their distinctive culture is open to the public seven days a week. The museum offers dioramas, films and galleries that give instruction in Pequot history and Algonquian languages. The jewel of the museum is the recreated village ca. 1550. Based on casts of real life Pequot descendants, the figures in the village convey a life-like quality missing from most exhibits. Thirteen films depicting Pequot life are available for viewing, including "The Witness," a feature about the 17th-century massacre at Mystic.

Unique to the Pequot's museum is an on-site research center

open to the casual browser as well as the serious scholar of not only the Pequots, but of all Native Americans. Materials may not be checked out of the library, but, according to Cheryl Metoyer, director of information resources, a list of holdings will be available on the Internet. The museum is designed to engage children and adults alike with books available for sale on the premises.

Located on the southeast coast, near Mystic, from Interstate 95 exit 92 or from Interstate 395, exit 79A go to the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation, located off of Route 2.

PAST

PAST (based at the University of Connecticut) is working on several interesting projects. The excavation of a mid-19th-century cigar shop site in East Granby is set to begin in September. The site includes the remains of Peter Grohman's home and cigar shop. Grohman employed four workers to hand-roll 100,000 cigars a year from locally grown tobacco. Such small-scale shops were once a common sight in the northern Connecticut River Valley. Eclipsed by larger, more mechanized factories in the cities, they have disappeared from the landscape, and little is known about them. The excavation and historical documentation of Grohman's operation should illuminate this important aspect of Connecticut history.

In North Branford, Connecticut, PAST is continuing its intensive historical and archaeological research at the ca. 1735 homestead site of Samuel Goodsell. The foundation remains of this simple house were discovered in the middle of a new proposed roadway. The house was occupied by Goodsell's wife and unmarried daughter for 50 years after his untimely death in 1751. This site is remarkably intact and contains an enormous quantity of artifactual material, including bottles in which the Goodsell daughter's initials are carved. Detailed Goodsell probate inventories can be correlated with the material culture. The combined archaeological and historical data are so rich they will permit detailed reconstruction of the lifeways of this 18th-century family. Of particular interest is the 50-year period in which the house was inhabited by two single women. How did they live? How were they supported? How did their lifestyle change after the death of their husband and father?

In conjunction with Raber Associates, PAST is completing archaeological and historical investigations at the 18th-century Newgate Prison complex in East Granby, Connecticut. This National Historic Landmark is one of the oldest copper mines in the United States. During the Revolutionary War the mine was converted to a prison, and mining continued with prison labor. For the next 50 years the property served as a prison; prisoners no longer worked the mines but were put to task at a variety of other work ventures such as nail-making and the dreaded treadmill. Mining continued sporadically by private operations until the late 19th century but was never commercially successful.

Newgate, despite its historical significance, has been the focus of surprisingly little systematic professional research. The goals of the study are twofold: to collect data to enhance the current general understanding and public interpretation of Newgate's history, and to increase the understanding of the copper-mining phase of the property. In current exhibits the site's function as a prison is given far more weight than its role as a copper mine. The Connecticut Historical Commission, which owns and operates Newgate as a tourist attraction, is interested in bringing to light the property's important contribution to the development of early min-

ing and ore-processing technology.

Lastly, in a season dominated by 18th-century sites, PAST and Keegans Associates, GIS specialists, have been selected to reconstruct and map the route through Connecticut followed by the French troops of Rochambeau in 1781 on their way to assist the Americans in the War of Independence. The locations of the route and the associated camp sites will be determined through a combination of extensive primary account research and archaeological fieldwork, and then GIS-mapped. This project is a real challenge, but an exciting one. Rochambeau's forces played a critical but little-known role in helping to win the war. The study is a first step in a hoped-for multi-year effort to recognize the French contribution to our independence.

Vermont

Reported by: Victor Rolando

U.S. Pottery Co. Site, Bennington
[submitted by Catherine Zusy]

Much was found during the August 17-21 exploratory excavation of the U.S. Pottery Company site (VT-BE-263), now the location of Bennington Elementary School. Volunteers, under the leadership of archaeologists Victor Rolando and David Starbuck, dug ten pits on the south of the school. It is estimated that over 20,000 ceramic objects were found, at least as many sherds and bits of kiln furniture as were excavated during the May 26-30, 1997 dig (in the southwest corner of the schoolyard).

The U.S. Pottery Company (1847-1858) was not only the earliest and largest 19th-century pottery in New England, but it was also the first American pottery to produce figures in parian. While much is known about the pottery — it was the subject of some of the earliest monographs on American ceramics — less is known about the firm's production, and particularly its parian porcelain production.

Finds include thousands of fragments of bisque yellowware, parian porcelain, Rockingham, flint enamel, agate ware, glazed yellow and white wares, and kiln furniture. Fragments of the following known parian pitchers were found: tulip & sunflower, charter oak, pond lily, wild rose, palm tree, Paul & Virginia, cascade, and the design Richard Carter Barret illustrates on p. 81, the bottom right-hand corner, in his *Bennington Pottery and Porcelain*.

While formal analysis of artifacts has not yet begun — this will happen after all of the objects found are washed and sorted — the following are "significant" finds: fragments of a parian pitcher decorated in relief with lily of the valley flowers and small clusters of grapes (a design not previously identified with Bennington); a fragment of a parian figure of a dog; several parian cane heads, with and without mustaches (as illustrated in Barret, p. 327); fragments of a parian curtain tie-back, similar to one illustrated in Barret, p. 137; and several parian sherds of the Paul & Virginia pitcher. We knew the pottery made this form because marked examples exist, but fragments of these pitchers were not found during May 26-30, 1997 and April 20-22, 1998 digs; several fragments of known Bennington parian designs in yellowware; several fragments of known Bennington parian pitcher designs in yellowware; bisque yellowware faces and fragments of various Toby forms; bisque yellowware head of a cow creamer; and more yellowware fragments which appear to bear relief decoration not yet associated with the pottery.

Fragments of parian vases and trinket boxes were not found at

the site, but this is not conclusive evidence that the U.S. Pottery Company did not manufacture these items. Many fragments of other known pottery forms have not been unearthed during the total of twelve days of exploratory digging (1997 and 1998) at the pottery site. Furthermore, the exploratory excavations have concentrated in the area to the south of the pottery.

Digging under the pavement that surrounds the school and under the school itself could yield fragments of other forms and decoration. Other locations in Bennington — where the pottery either dumped materials, or soil from the site was moved during the erection of the schools on the site in the 1870s and 1950s — could also reveal significant sherds.

Over thirty volunteers assisted with the excavation and washing, sorting, and cataloging of finds.

The Rice Farmstead [VT-FR-256], the Clapper Farmstead [VT-FR-260], the Barrett Farmstead [VT-FR-261] and the Brill Residence and Shop [VT-FR-265], Town Highway 3 in Highgate and Franklin in Franklin County
[submitted by Patricia A. Madrigal]

In the fall of 1997, Hunter Research, under contract to the Vermont Agency of Transportation, conducted archaeological data recovery at four historic archaeological sites along Town Highway 3 in Highgate and Franklin in Franklin County, Vermont. The 40-acre Rice Farmstead [VT-FR 256], located in Highgate, was occupied by five different families between 1835 and 1880. Phase II investigations located the remains of two structures, both of which were subjected to data recovery. The stratigraphy of the first structure was disturbed, probably when the site occupants used the stone building materials to construct the foundation of the second structure. The stone from the second structure was no longer in place and may have in turn been used elsewhere. The 29-acre Clapper Farmstead [VT-FR-260] in Highgate was occupied from 1860 to 1914. Phase II investigations encountered two sequential cellars, one possibly wood-lined. The farmhouse had a dry laid field-stone foundation which measured approximately 7.6 x 9.1 meters (25 x 30 feet) with its long axis parallel to Franklin Road. Extending from the northwest corner of the foundation was a covered drain constructed within a two-foot-wide builder's trench and lined and capped with un-mortared fieldstone. The wood in the second cellar was determined to be part of demolition fill and did not represent an intact surface. The 52-acre Barrett Farmstead [VT-FR-261] may have been occupied prior to 1857. Documentary research revealed that a single family occupied the site until 1899. Structural evidence included the remnants of a stone cellar. A buried feature, defined by a builder's trench and fieldstone lining and capstones, was identified alongside the farmhouse foundation approximately four feet below the ground surface. A stain consisting of burned wood, soil, and possible ash was encountered during removal of the plowzone on the exterior of the northeast corner of the foundation. Although little remained, it was confirmed that this stain was the remnant of a plant and may represent landscape planting, probably a shrub, located along the front of the residence. The Brill Residence and Shop [VT-FR-265] occupied approximately 0.5 acres of land at the hamlet of Browns Corners in Franklin and was occupied between 1845 and 1881. A single family was known to have occupied the site during this time, and evidence of their occupation was found during Phase II fieldwork in the form of a stone house foundation. Phase II documentary research indicated the presence of a workshop and other

outbuildings within this site area. Flooding in 1996 resulted in extensive damage to the site, including the area where the workshop and outbuildings were presumed to be, and data recovery operations were not able to locate their remains.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Brooklyn

[submitted by Christopher Ricciardi]

From June 8 through July 22, 1998, excavations began at the Hendrick I. Lott farmstead in the Marine Park section of Brooklyn, New York. These were directed by Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff, Dr. Frederick A. Winter, and Christopher Ricciardi under the auspices of the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center. Funding was provided by the PSC-CUNY Faculty Research Award Program, the Historic House Trust of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Marine Park Civic Association.

This Dutch-American farmhouse was constructed in 1800, incorporating a 1720 one-room farmhouse built by Hendrick's grandfather, Johannes. With just under three-fourths of an acre surrounding the house, this Nationally Registered Historic Place and New York City designated landmark is one of the few Colonial houses in Brooklyn that remains on its original property and orientation. The Lott family were farmers who were among the largest landowners in Kings County. Engelhardt Lott arrived in America in 1652 and soon began to purchase land in and around the Flatlands section of the county. By the first quarter of the eighteenth-century the family controlled most of Flatlands. Their large farm supplied food to the markets in Manhattan and the town of Brooklyn. Their staple products were potatoes, wheat, poultry and dairy. The salt-hay meadows around the edges of nearby Jamaica Bay provided fodder for stock.

The homestead's last occupant was Ella Lott Bennet-Saydam. Since her death, in 1989, the house and grounds have been owned by two of her nieces. Currently funds are being raised to purchase the house by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation's Historic House Trust division, which maintains twenty historic homesteads in New York City. Once the sale of the property is complete, the Trust plans to restore the house as a community center, educational center, and as a possible living museum. The Lott House is one of the last remaining vestiges of rural New York. In Brooklyn, only fourteen Pre-Revolutionary Dutch-American farmhouses remain standing. Of those, two are part of the Historic House Trust, but both have either been moved or have undergone major renovations/restorations. Of the remaining twelve privately-owned properties only two have remained unmodified. Only the Lott House has remained essentially undisturbed in almost two centuries of existence.

The Hendrick I. Lott House Excavation Project is part of a long term project developed by members of the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center (BC-ARC). Excavations begun in June of 1998 will continue throughout the summer months of 1998, 1999 and into 2000 as part of the Brooklyn College Summer Archaeological Field School. Through this investigation of the archaeological record, we hope to study the undocumented southern Brooklyn farming communities as they changed from rural villages, to organized towns, to neighborhoods and finally into the fully urbanized centers of today.

Excavations in 1998 centered on the eastern side of the property, where mid to late nineteenth-century insurance maps and histories show the site of a one story (possibly with a loft and basement) stone structure. Pictures from circa 1927 show the structure standing. It had windows on the north and south walls with a full door on the west wall with a window structure above the doorway in a (probable) loft area. Foundation walls were uncovered approximately .75 meters below the surface of the ground and extended to about 1.5 meters in depth. These mortared walls were constructed of shaped mica schist and are approximately .5 meters in width. The exposed size of the structure is approximately six meters north-south by five meters east-west. A hearth foundation, constructed of red bricks and mortar, was located on the eastern portion of the wall.

Material recovered from within the structure reveals a mix of functions. Buttons and hair pins made of bone and tortoise shell are present along with pearlware and whiteware ceramics that covers the entire range of the nineteenth-century. Very few bottle fragments or utilitarian pieces were recovered. Although historians have claimed this structure is a "stone kitchen," the materials recovered from within do not lend credence to this notion.

The area immediately surrounding the outside of the foundation walls appeared to serve as a kitchen dump. Thousands of oyster and clam shells along with butchered cuts of cow, pig and goat were recovered. These were mixed in with ceramics that ranged from mid eighteenth-century American-made slipwares to early twentieth-century porcelains. Two distinct shell layers, separated by approximately 40 centimeters of fill, were present in the northern area adjacent to the structure.

The material is presently being washed and analyzed. Once this process is completed a preliminary report based on the 1998 field season will be made available and work will then be planned for the 1999 field season.

For further information on this project please contact H. Arthur Bankoff or Chris Ricciardi at the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center at (718) 951-5507 or visit our web-site for information at <http://depthome.brooklyn.cuny.edu/anthro/depts/index.htm>(.)

Village of Hillburn

(submitted by Edward J. Lentk)

A Phase I cultural resources investigation was conducted within the Hillburn Reservoir property located in the Village of Hillburn, Rockland County, New York. This investigation was carried out by Sheffield Archaeological Consultants of Butler, New Jersey, in advance of the proposed development of the property as an aqua-farming park and cultural center by the Ramapough Mountain Indians, Inc. (R.M.I.). The work was under the direction of Edward J. Lentk, project archaeologist, and Nancy L. Gibbs, historian.

The Ramapough Mountain Indians were incorporated in 1978 with three official geographical divisions called clans. The three clans, situated primarily in Hillburn, NY, and adjacent Mahwah and Ringwood, NJ, provide leadership, continuing a tradition that is apparent in earlier descriptions of tribal lifeways. The Hillburn Reservoir is within lands traditionally used by the Deer Clan of the R.M.I.

The Ramapough Mountain Indians propose to develop a portion of the property (no longer used as a potable water supply) as an environmental, economic, cultural and recreational center. The project elements include the construction of a fish hatchery, establishment

of herb gardens and berry patches, the construction of a Long House cultural and environmental center, the building of trails and picnic areas, and the establishment of sacred and ceremonial sites.

Archaeological reconnaissance and subsurface testing within the property resulted in the discovery of a rockshelter that was utilized by Native Americans during the Late Archaic Period, ca. 3500 to 1000 B.C. Volunteers from the tribe participated in all aspects of field work under professional supervision.

Several historic period cultural features, structures and ruins were found within the reservoir property. Most of the structural features and ruins were associated with the reservoir, which was built around 1906. The most notable historic period structures were the ruins of an early homestead called the Peterson House and a stone arch bridge, both located along an old road that connects the Hillburn community with the R.M.I. community in adjacent Mahwah, NJ. The homestead site and stone arch bridge probably date to 1906, but may be earlier.

Field reconnaissance, confirmed by test excavations, revealed the presence of a charcoal bottom within the property. This cultural feature is a flat, slightly elevated, circular area, 26 feet in diameter, within which charcoal was produced in a mound-like kiln. The charcoal bottom was delineated based on the depths or thickness (10 inches to 17 inches) of the charcoal dust, bit fragments, and presence of large fragments, all of which are remains of the production process. This feature is typical of numerous such temporary charcoal producing sites in the Highlands region.

The participation of tribal members in the field reconnaissance, archaeological testing, and oral history documentation was encouraged and welcomed. Their active participation in the investigation enabled them to gain first-hand knowledge of the history and archaeology of this land.

Update on Gunboat

Since the 1997 discovery of the Revolutionary War American gunboat from Benedict Arnold's fleet in Lake Champlain, the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) staff has been working with Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont, the Naval Historical Center in Washington, DC, and the Lake Champlain Basin Program to decide on next steps. A comprehensive management plan is needed to assess all possible options regarding the gunboat. This report would then be submitted to a panel of federal and state officials as well as other cultural resource managers for a decision. Public interest in the project has resulted in many groups demanding the raising of the remains of the boat and its display in towns such as Whitehall, NY, and Norwich, CT. Examination of options, however, should concentrate on long-term preservation of the gunboat, including the possibility of leaving it in the lake. (Based on article in LCMM news, spring 1998.)

Development of Archaeological Park Proceeding

The Town of Colonie, located near Albany, New York, has taken first steps toward creating a 40-acre town park with an archaeological theme. The area contains remains of a 17th-century Dutch farmhouse, as well as buried remains of an 18th-century house which burned in the 1960s. Dr. Paul Huey conducted excavations at the site in the 1970s, raising interest in the property which caused the town to buy the core area of the site for preservation. Since then, more acreage has been added. Plans include creating non-intrusive playing fields, walking and bicycle trails, interpretive signs, and a visitor's center to provide information on

the site's history.

Excavations under the Streets of Albany Continue

A second 18th-century coffin with a skeleton was uncovered during the continuing archaeological monitoring and excavations under the streets of downtown Albany. The work is under the direction of Dr. Charles Fisher of the New York State Museum, for the State Department of Transportation. The new find also is part of the first Dutch Lutheran Church burial ground where the first wooden coffin and skeleton were found earlier. Initial examination of the skeletons showed well-worn teeth and the possibility of gout in the feet of the female skeleton, a condition rare in females and even rarer in colonial populations. Elsewhere in the excavations, leather shoes, knee buckles and buttons, a USA button, wine glasses, bottles, gunflints, and ceramics have been collected.

Other excavations on Broadway, separate from those above, are now underway.

New Longhouse Dedicated at Ganondagan State Historic Site

The reproduction of a 17th-century Seneca longhouse at Ganondagan, one of the Historic Sites administered by the State of New York, was dedicated in July 1998 with two days of ceremonies, dances, music, crafts, and tours. The 65-foot by 20-foot building would have housed about 40 people. Furnished with authentic reproductions and built on a piece of land determined by archaeologists to be away from the actual village remains and burials, the longhouse is designed to represent occupation of the site by the Seneca until burned during an invasion by the French in 1687. Although the state provided seed money for the project, the Friends group orchestrated the fund-raising campaign to pay for most of the \$364,000 project.

Another change at the historic site is the addition of 240 acres of land owned by the North brothers which borders the historic site and connects the main part of the historic site with another section known as Fort Hill, site of a large corn granary which also was burned during the French invasion. The state, as part of the purchase agreement, agreed to a living trust that allows one of the brothers and his sister to remain in their home on the property for the rest of their lives.

Hillary Clinton visited the new longhouse in July and met with a group of clan mothers, a historic first.

Excavations Continue at Old Fort Niagara

Test units opened at Old Fort Niagara, under the leadership of Doc Knight, Director of Archaeology and Collections, have revealed building remains, ceramics, and gunflints. The east foundation of the British officers' guardhouse built in 1768 has been located and defined. In September, Knight sponsored a special event at the site where the locations of 14 now-vanished buildings, identified through archaeology and map studies, were outlined on the ground. Visitors were given special tours and brochures about the buried structures.

1998 Excavations at New York State Historic Sites

Archaeologists from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's Historic Sites Bureau, under the direction of Lois Feister, Chuck Florance, and Joseph

McEvoy, conducted excavations at Crown Point State Historic Site, located on Lake Champlain, during July. The program included a Sunday Archaeology Day where visitors were invited to visit the excavations, talk to the archaeologists, and examine artifacts found in this year's project. The 1998 archaeology work focused on the remains of brick bake ovens along one wall of Fort St. Frederic, a French fort built on the lake shore in the 1730s. Walls of the bake oven remains needed restoration. Archaeologists excavated along the interior and exterior of the walls to study the method of construction and to find areas where the walls still were stable. The ruins, as they now stand, were found to be the base of the bake ovens, the oven floors once being located higher above their rubble base. The ovens were found to have been built by the British over older French ovens.

Field work in the central part of the state resulted in the discovery of the original location of a cabin built by Baron von Steuben, the drillmaster for the American Revolutionary Army. After the war, Von Steuben was given a land grant in upstate New York which he developed into farms. At his death, Von Steuben was buried near his house, but the body later was moved to a nearby location, a shrine visited by many people each year. The location of the original house (and grave site) then were forgotten. The newly discovered piece of land is being purchased by the State of New York for preservation.

The crew excavated in the front yard of Walt Whitman's birthplace on Long Island in hopes of finding an early 19th-century ground surface dating to the famous poet's childhood. This work was done prior to installation of a new sprinkler system for the house. Only layers dating after ca. 1850 were found, but a nice pictorial spread on the excavations appeared in the *Sunday New York Times*, Long Island section, in June.

Additional work was done at John Jay State Historic Site in Westchester County. Testing was conducted near a historic laundry building and in a farm field where a new maintenance building is to be built, as well as in the interior of the main barn which is being developed as a small museum for interpretation of the farming activities at the site over time.

Finally, the crew returned to the 1817 Union Hotel at Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario to conduct excavations on the west side of the building which is to be the new headquarters for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. The remains of original stone steps into the basement of the building were uncovered, located where modern engineers had planned to install new steps. Attempts will be made to reuse the old system.

Fort Edward

After eight years of excavations at French & Indian War sites in the Hudson River town of Fort Edward, teams from Adirondack Community College led by David Starbuck concluded their work in the summer of 1998. While Fort Edward, and specifically Rogers Island, has a wealth of unusually intact British camp sites from the 1750s, any further excavations at this time would constitute a serious over-digging of the remaining sites. Over the past eight years, two seasons were devoted to the ruins of Fort Edward on the east bank of the Hudson River, and six seasons were spent on Rogers Island where a total of one barracks building, one small-pox hospital, five huts, one latrine, one possible storehouse, and several soldiers' and officers' dumps were excavated, all from the French & Indian War period. Other categories of excavated sites included open-air sites where musket balls had been cast, and sev-

eral fireplaces from buildings that had previously been destroyed during years of indiscriminate treasure-hunting on the island.

The 1998 season was unusually productive in that two hut sites were located and excavated, both of which were quite different from previously-dug huts. The first measured 11 x 11 feet, the most common size for soldiers' huts on Rogers Island, and it contained scattered bricks from at least one fireplace. Imbedded in the dirt floor were musket balls, gunflints, buttons, Spanish coins, a broken bayonet, and a felling ax, along with sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware and fragments of wine bottles. However, what made this hut unusual was that hundreds of large fragments of butchered cow and pig bones were also scattered throughout. In other huts, it was typical to find just very small fragments of burned bone, but not pieces so large that it would have been impossible for soldiers to walk on or around them. The working hypothesis for now is that this had first been a hut site for one or two seasons, and during a subsequent season's campaign, butchering and consumption was carried out nearby, and the bones were thrown on the remains of the former hut.

About thirty feet to the southeast, dark staining outlined a larger building or hut site that measured 16 x 16 feet and which had a large fireplace against its southern wall. The fireplace, while carefully constructed, is indicative of a one-story building, and the punky remains of a wood floor survived throughout most of the building's interior. The fire channel within the fireplace contained thousands of fragments of calcined bone, as well as dozens of burned pipestem fragments. A dog burial was also discovered at the northeast corner of the site, and key artifacts included a spade, an ax, British coins, a pair of scissors, medicine bottles, many sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware with "Scratch Blue" decoration, and two 11"-long strips of gold braid. The larger size and better quality of the building itself, and the quality of the artifacts, strongly suggests that this was an officers' house located alongside the rows of 11 x 11-foot huts.

The preparation of final reports on Rogers Island has begun, and the animal bones are being analyzed by Jene Romeo in partial fulfillment of her Ph.D. at CUNY.

Fort William Henry

The second season of excavations at Fort William Henry in Lake George was undertaken in the summer of 1998 under the auspices of Adirondack Community College and under the direction of David Starbuck. Famed as the site of the action in the novel *The Last of the Mohicans*, this British log fort was destroyed in late 1757 by a French army led by the Marquis de Montcalm. First excavated in the mid-1950s prior to reconstruction, the rebuilt fort has stood as a tourist attraction in Lake George Village ever since. Excavations in the summer of 1997 reached the bottom of the 30-foot-deep well, exposed an exceptionally deep dump east of the fort, and explored several areas within the parade ground of the reconstructed fort.

The new work in 1998 included the excavation of a trench on the eastern side of the fort in an effort to find the road bed from the original roadway that ran into the southeast corner of the fort. While no traces of the road were found, cultural deposits became thicker (over 8 feet) and more artifact-laden as the fort was approached. Just outside the east wall of the fort, under 7 feet of mixed soil deposit, there was a burned layer that probably represented the burning of the fort in 1757, and below that there was a large prehistoric "roasting platform" that may have been used for

processing fish from Lake George. Composed of hundreds of fine-cracked rocks, the surface of this feature was littered with dozens of incised Late Woodland pottery sherds.

Additional excavations at the northwest corner of the parade ground of the fort revealed the east side of a burned log wall from the West Barracks. This was especially informative because it demonstrates that the 1950s' reconstruction had been built 8-10 feet west of the actual footprint of the building. This wall will be followed and exposed during the 1999 season, and excavations on the western side of the wall have the potential to drop down into the cellar of the barracks. Burned logs from a second building were also found on the east side of the parade ground.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Luster House Site, Middletown, Monmouth County (submitted by Richard Veit and Gerard Scharfenberger)

Monmouth University's 1998 field school, directed by Dr. Richard Veit of Monmouth University and Gerard Scharfenberger of Louis Berger and Associates and the Middletown Landmarks Commission, was carried out at the 1717 Johannes Luster House (28Mo261) in Middletown, NJ. The house, situated on a private 5-acre lot, is tentatively slated to be moved in the fall of 1998 as part of a proposed AT&T expansion. The all-volunteer project was begun by Scharfenberger and Veit in September 1997.

The house dates to the early 18th century and was described in the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory as one of the best examples of Dutch colonial architecture in Monmouth County. Originally constructed as a one-room house, supposedly with timbers taken from a ship which sank in the Navesink River, the building was expanded in the early 18th century to a linear two-room configuration. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, three more additions were made on the rear of the house. Each of the original two rooms had its own entrance, giving the structure two front doors. During a 19th-century remodeling, the paired doors were replaced by a single door. Fragmentary stone supports for stoops were noticed by both doors. Interestingly, the structure has a very shallow foundation, consisting of two courses of mortared fieldstone. The foundation is between 6 and 8 inches deep. In one location a post mold was found underlying the foundation. This may indicate a previous structure that stood on the site or may be related to an earlier support system for the house.

The field school also focused on defining features and activity areas around the house. A shovel test grid was excavated across the property, followed by more intensive testing in areas with noteworthy features or concentrations of artifacts. A cluster of architectural debris to the west of the house is believed to represent a barn. An 1840s painting by David P. Van Brackie in the collections of the Monmouth County Historical Association depicted a barn in this location. Excavation units were also placed to investigate a substantial trash pit filled with 18th- and 19th-century household debris. Sizeable quantities of ceramics and faunal material were recovered. The ceramics included several marked pieces of pearlware, a large redware colander and a child's porringer. A feature, believed to be a privy, was found on the next-to-last day of the field school. This will be examined more fully by volunteers working at the site this fall.

Morris-Stelle-Salter House, Rumson, Monmouth County
[submitted by Richard Veit and Gerard Scharfenberger]

The spring of 1998 saw the Jersey shore battered by relentless rains. These rains precipitated an interesting archaeological discovery. Dr. Vivian Garrison, wife of the late Dr. Conrad Ahrensberg, discovered artifacts washing out of the dirt floor of her 18th-century house in Rumson. She contacted Richard Veit at Monmouth University. Veit and Scharfenberger visited her house and examined the collection. The house is an exceptionally well-preserved side-hall plan frame Georgian house with scalloped shingles. It sits on a property owned at different times by some of Monmouth County's most illustrious families. In the 1660s, William Almy, a land speculator from Rhode Island, made the original land purchase on Rumson Neck, a peninsula between the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers. He, in turn, sold the tract known as Passage Point to Lewis Morris. Morris was the nephew of Colonel Lewis Morris, owner of New Jersey's first ironworks, and a cousin of Lewis Morris, the first Governor of New Jersey as a separate province. Lewis Morris of Passage Point was murdered in 1696 by his slaves. His widow Elizabeth Almy married Captain John Leonard. Following Leonard's death, Almy and her sons sold the property to Gabrielle Stelle, a wealthy merchant involved in the coastal trade between eastern New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. The Stelle family subsequently sold the property to Richard Salter, a wealthy provincial official, in 1737. Salter is known to have built a substantial house on the property, possibly Dr. Garrison's house. During the Revolution the house was owned by the Harsthorne family which operated a tavern there. They were suspected of being Tories, and their loyalty to the Crown may help explain how this house survived the British depredations during the Revolution, when so many other homes in the region were destroyed.

Artifacts recovered by Dr. Garrison include an assortment of creamware vessels as well as smaller quantities of Chinese Export Porcelain, Staffordshire slipware, and locally-produced redwares. Native American artifacts dating from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods have also been found on the site. The majority of the Native American artifacts are triangular Madison projectile points. One is tempted to speculate that they represent a Native American occupation of the property just prior to the European arrival. Work is ongoing to document the fascinating house and its archaeological resources.

Merchant and Drivers Tavern, Rahway, Union County
[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the spring of 1998 Hunter Research, under contract to the Rahway Historical Society, conducted selective archaeological investigations at the Merchant and Drivers Tavern in order to identify and evaluate archaeological remains that might be affected by proposed interior restoration work. John Anderson established the tavern in 1798 in a building constructed sometime after 1778. It was used for public meetings, auctions, and studhorse services and as a stop on a local stage coach line. Anderson operated the tavern while living on the premises and retained ownership of the property until his death in 1819. During this time the northeast wall of the tavern was extended approximately 11 feet, and an exterior door was added to the taproom. In 1822, ownership of Anderson's tavern passed to his son-in-law and executor Dr. David S. Craig. During Craig's ownership the building was

enlarged from a two-story to a four-story structure. Twenty-nine shovel tests and three excavation units were excavated. The survey revealed a large amount of disturbance around the tavern foundation (most shovel tests contained fill to a depth of at least two feet of the ground surface). A brick cistern located to the northwest of the kitchen addition and a trash pit adjacent to the southeast wall were the only significant resources encountered within two feet of the ground surface. Fill containing large amounts of building rubble, as well as probable subfloor, confirmed the existence of a demolished structure adjacent to the northeast wall of the tavern. A post feature, possibly related to a floor support, was also identified in this location. Excavation in the basement revealed a possible wall trench related to the original northeast wall of the tavern, and an unexceptional floor accumulation. The southeast side of the tavern appears to have been disturbed by landscaping and utility pipe trenches within three feet of the ground surface. Artifacts recovered from the fill appear to relate to tavern usage and can contribute insights into late-18th- and 19th-century tavern material culture in a local and regional context.

Church/Store Building, Deserted Village of Feltville/Glenside Park, Watchung Reservation, Union County
[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the spring of 1998, in conjunction with proposed restoration, Hunter Research, under contract to Union County, conducted archaeological investigations at the Church/Store building in the deserted village of Feltville. The village was established in the mid-1840s to house workers employed in a mill built on the Blue Brook to produce stationery products, and the Church/Store dates from that period. After a period of decline from 1860 to 1882, the village was transformed into a vacation resort (Glenside Park) in the later years of the 19th century, a time when preexisting buildings were modified and new ones erected. Restoration plans for the Church/Store necessitated archaeological evaluation of the building interior and immediate surroundings, and an initial survey was undertaken in 1992-1993. The survey demonstrated that substantial changes had taken place in grade levels around the building, particularly on the west and south sides. The ground level had been raised by approximately one and a half feet, probably early in the Glenside Park period (1882-1916), with associated blocking of a basement window and replacement of 1840's access arrangements by new porches. The basement interior proved to be considerably disturbed, and little evidence was recovered to address specific research questions relating to the placement of original chimneys and access from the first floor interior to the basement. As a result of the 1993 investigations, a substantial revetment wall noted to the south of the building was believed to pre-date this landscaping process. The original east wall foundation was also located and examined. Removal of the Glenside Park period porches for restoration provided context and opportunity to further examine issues raised by the 1992-93 investigations. A total of four excavation units were completed during the current investigations. Two of the units located the steps/stoops of the original front door on the west wall of the building as well as Feltville period stone settings used for landscaping purposes. There was some indication that the stoops were slightly later than the settings. Both sets of features appear to be structurally later than the building itself since they are set into an artifact-bearing level which itself abuts the building. A date in the 1850s is suggested for these fea-

tures. No trace of earlier steps or stoops was found. The other two units investigated the stone features located to the south of the building. Based on these investigations it is believed that these features, including the revetment wall to the south, are contemporary and were constructed during the Glenside Park period.

N.J. Route 34, Village of Cheesequake, Old Bridge Township, Middlesex County

[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the summer of 1992, in connection with proposed road improvements, Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, conducted a Phase II archaeological survey in Cheesequake, New Jersey. In the summer of 1997 three National Register-eligible sites identified during the survey were subjected to data recovery. Testing encountered the remains of a stoneware kiln and extensive manufacturing waste that can be securely identified as part of the Morgan Pottery, the first of two major potteries in the village of Cheesequake (the other being the Warne & Letts Pottery), which was in operation from around 1770 to 1800. The Morgan Kiln Site is considered to be of national significance in view of its pivotal role in the development of an indigenous American stoneware industry during the period ca. 1730-1830. The site is also significant because of its association with the Morgan family, who controlled the mining and distribution of most stoneware clays used by potters along the eastern seaboard (and even further afield during this period, and who were also involved in the establishment of a number of stoneware potteries. As a result of the survey and data recovery excavations, the representative sample of materials produced at the kiln site has been expanded substantially and can serve as a useful reference tool for archaeologists and ceramic historians throughout the region. Testing also encountered the structural remains of the Warne/Hillyer House and related archaeological deposits. This house was erected around 1850 by James M. Warne, eldest son of Thomas Warne, founder of the Warne & Letts Pottery, and was later occupied for 35 years by members of the Hillyer family; it was subsequently removed from the site in the late 1920s. Data recovery carried out within the proposed right-of-way focused on obtaining accurate dimensions and construction details of the house foundation.

Enterprise Pottery Company, City of Trenton, Mercer County

[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

From 1995-1998, Hunter Research, under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, undertook a mitigation program for the Enterprise Pottery Company in connection with highway improvements along U.S. Route 1 in Trenton. In 1994 and 1995, historical, archaeological and architectural research was conducted on the Enterprise Pottery Company, reputedly the first industrial pottery in the United States that was specifically set up to manufacture sanitary earthenware. Archaeological monitoring on the property demonstrated that substantial subsurface remains of kilns and other structures are preserved on the Enterprise Pottery property. However, the New Jersey Department of Transportation, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, and Hunter Research concluded that traditional data recovery was not appropriate for this particular project. All parties agreed that the information that could be potentially retrieved from excavating the

bases of the industrial pottery kilns within the ramp right-of-way would not substantially augment the existing body of knowledge on the technical aspects of kiln construction or industrial pottery manufacture. Therefore, as part of the mitigation plan for the ramp, Hunter Research developed a database on Trenton's industrial potteries. Spanning the years 1850 to 1940, the database contains over 100 entries for industrial pottery manufacturing sites in Trenton. Database entries contain information on pottery locations, years in operation, owners, and products. Reference information, including historic maps and city directory entries, is also included for each pottery. Scanned images of historic maps, photographs and engravings, maker's marks and advertisements have also been incorporated into the database. A series of maps was produced to complement the database and show pottery locations in ten-year intervals from 1850 to 1940. In addition to the database, a teacher's guide on the pottery industry was produced as part of the public outreach component of the project. The guide, *From Teacups to Toilets: A Century of Industrial Pottery in Trenton, New Jersey, circa 1850 to 1940*, which was designed to introduce late elementary and middle school students to Trenton's industrial pottery industry, received a 1998 New Jersey Historic Preservation Award. It is available to teachers free of charge from the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

The 1998 Historic St. Mary's City field school investigated a site on the western edge of Smith's Townland, a three-acre tract leased to William Smith in 1666. Limited testing of the area in the 1980s had shown that there was a 17th-century site on the property. It was suggested that it was the location of John Morecroft's house, an historically known property dating to 1666. In 1992, as part of the removal of an 1840s slave cabin from the site, an oyster shell-filled pit was located which yielded over 30 lead printing type from the 17th century. This was thought to be associated with the press of William Nuthead, who began printing in St. Mary's City in 1685. In the 1840s, a pair of slave cabins were built on the site. These structures were occupied well into the 20th century. One was destroyed in the 1930s, and the other was moved from the site in 1994.

The goals of this year's excavations were to systematically investigate the site, determine building locations and provide data for identifying the various components. A stratified random sample was planned as the first step towards understanding the spatial and temporal distributions on the site. Abundant evidence of 17th-, 19th- and 20th-century occupations were collected. Significant details concerning the architecture and history of both slave cabins were noted. The excavations produced an extensive artifact record of this occupation of the site. There were numerous 17th-century artifacts and features in the northwest section of the site. One large post hole was noted in this area. Associated with the post hole was a large, 18 ft. by 13 ft. pit feature full of densely packed oyster shell and containing numerous tobacco pipe fragments and 17th-century ceramics. In 1999, HSMC will return to this site to complete the random sample and investigate the complex of 17th-century features.

Anne Arundel County

Staff from the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP) excavated and recorded the wharf feature of the first Alum production facility in America. The site came to the attention of MMAP from information about a possible early ferry landing. Using historic research with a field check led to one week of site testing.

Cape Sable on the Magothy River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, became the location of mining operations, processing laboratory and maritime slupmeris for the Troost Alum Works. Beginning in the first quarter of the 19th century, mining and production of various natural resources occurred on the peninsula through the middle of the 19th century. Mineral resources of the Cape were significant enough to attract the attention of professional and amateur geologists for the next one hundred and eighty years.

Project members included public and private sector volunteers utilizing state of the art recording techniques (DGPS, GIS and Laser Transit) to document shoreline and submerged features. The archaeologists discovered a multi-component wharf and dock feature, the focus of this summer's excavations. Artifactual evidence, however, was limited to period ceramics, glass and a tobacco pipe bowl.

Calvert County

The close of the 1997 field season left Chesapeake Flotilla Project (CFP) archaeologists with a tantalizing lead to the possible location of War of 1812 gunboats Numbers 137 and 138. Survey work at the head of St. Leonard's Creek, adjacent to the site of the historic town of St. Leonard's, had found and recorded a variety of vessel components when, in the final days, the remains of at least one and possibly two relatively intact hull structures were detected beneath several feet of mud in the shallows near Quakers Swamp.

Funding, generously provided through the US Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, made it possible to explore this promising site. The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development again invited the participation of graduate students from East Carolina University's Program in Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology under the direction of Dr. Lawrence Babits.

Field investigations were undertaken during the first three weeks of June and, as previously, within a floating silt boom and certain to contain disturbed sediments. The crew of four students plus Dr. Babits determined conclusively that there are remains of two vessels, one much more disturbed and fragmentary than the other. They tested approximately 35% of the more intact hull. Although the remains measure about 50 feet in length by 14 in breadth and this conflicts with published accounts of the gunboats of series 135-140 being 60 feet long by 16 feet wide, Babits does not believe this discounts the vessel as a gunboat. He cites its very heavy construction in comparison both with other vessels of its size and other period gunboats as a possible indication that it was built to carry armament. He also notes that there are no contemporary plans for the vessels and that the published descriptions date to nearly 200 years later and so may be erroneous.

Few artifacts were encountered, but few were expected since the vessels were stripped by both military personnel and the local inhabitants, were scuttled, then stripped again and finally burned.

Under these circumstances the recovery of any artifacts is remarkable. A variety of extremely graphitized iron fasteners, including a fishplate, were recovered as well as copper sheathing nails. Since the latter were recovered from inside the hull, Babits suggests that these were not used for the hull sheathing but for lin sheathing to protect a breadroom or magazine. Barney did indeed use these vessels to carry foodstuffs; it was the chief reason he made a concerted effort to rescue No. 137 from the British when it lagged behind the flotilla at the Battle of Cedar Point on June 1, 1814. In addition to the iron fasteners, treenails were also present, and two fragments of heavy leather bearing sewing punctures were recovered. One of the leather pieces was apparently sewn into a tube structure as though used as a gasket or to prevent wear. Two partial blocks were raised, and a third may be represented by an impression in a concretion, wooden handles of a belaying pin and some other tools were also found, as were fragments of lead sheathing and numerous pieces of melted lead. These last could indicate lead casting activities but more likely represent items destroyed when the vessel was burned.

With respect to weaponry, Babits comments, it was "represented only by three 0.63-inch musket balls. Two were crudely treated in that the sprue was not completely removed. The third had a sprue completely cut away. Two other lead pieces seemed to be impacted musket balls. By weight, one was the equivalent of a ball used in a .69 caliber musket and the other could have been used in a .75 caliber musket. These impacted musket balls, if that is what they are, provide a clue to vessel identification because gunboat 137 was engaged in a small boat fight immediately prior to taking refuge in the Patuxent River. The Americans used .69 caliber weapons while the British used .75 caliber (1998, letter brief)".

One final artifact, the only personal item found, is a brass cuff button of the type used on vests and jackets between 1790 and 1820. This has not yet undergone conservation and bears no distinctive motif but may provide further information if a manufacturer's mark exists on the back.

While none of the evidence proves conclusively that these vessels are the gunboats, their disposition and period of associated artifacts makes it a strong probability. According to Commodore Barney's records, the two boats were drawn up aboast in the shallows when burned and scuttled. The remains in St. Leonard's Creek indicate the two vessels were side by side, bows toward shore, and at least one was burned; the other has not yet been studied sufficiently to know whether it was burned.

The possibility of future work on this site is dependent on the analyzes of this season's work, study of the artifacts now being conserved at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, and the recommendations of the final report. The US Navy, as the owner of the vessels and key funding agency, will make the ultimate decision as to whether further investigation, perhaps of the second boat, is warranted.

With regard to the remainder of the fleet, DHCD staff intend to continue ground penetrating radar studies on the upper Patuxent. This research is scheduled for the winter months when damage to wetland vegetation is minimal and when the equipment and operator are available through the US Department of Agriculture. It will again be undertaken in cooperation with the Calvert Soil Conservation District.

The CFP wishes to acknowledge the assistance and generosity of a number of organizations and individuals. Once again, the Southern Maryland Dredging Company, Inc. facilitated the Project meeting wetlands permitting conditions through the loan of a float-

ing boom and silt curtain. Mr. Denny Murray kindly allowed the Project access to his property adjacent to the site for use as a land base during the field work. Mr. William Clark, District Manager of the Calvert Soil Conservation District, and his staff again played a critical support role in providing exceptional surveying and recording capabilities, making everyone's tasks easier. This field season was made possible by funding from the US DoD Legacy Resource Management Program through the Naval Historical Center (NHC). The CFP is very grateful for the participation, assistance and guidance provided by NHC staff, Drs. William Dudley and Robert Neyland. In addition, thanks are due to Mr. Rich Dolesh, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, for permitting use of the replica War of 1812 gunboat and its crew to ferry guests of the media/interpretive partners event to the archaeological site, and to Dr. Ralph Eshelman, CFP Interpretive Coordinator, for narrating the trip. The Project wishes to thank, also, Dr. Robert Gallagher of the Academy of Natural Sciences for providing use of their pier facilities for the duration of the field work.

Sincere appreciation is owed to Dr. Babits and his students, Jeff Enright, James Embrey, Jenna Watts, and Marc Henshaw, for their tireless efforts and exemplary professionalism which made the project the success it is. Finally, the CFP wishes to express appreciation to all the staff at MHT, the MAC Lab, the Exhibit Services Program, and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum for assistance with the myriad behind the scene tasks that generally pass unnoticed unless not done.

For more information about the Chesapeake Flotilla Project, please contact either: Dr. Susan Langley, State Underwater Archaeologist, MHT, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023, Tel. 410-514-7662, Fax 410-987-4071, e-mail Langley@dhed.state.md.us or Dr. Ralph Eshelman, Interpretive Coordinator, CFP, 12178 Preston Drive, Lusby, Maryland 20657, Tel. and Fax 410-326-4877

Elsewhere in Calvert County, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum continued its Public Archaeology Program during the summers of 1997 and 1998, under the direction of Kirsti Uunila and Paula Mask. This program is designed to give members of the public an opportunity to learn about archaeology and to excavate a site. Participants have included grade-school students, Boy Scouts working on their archaeology merit badge, teachers seeking continuing education credits, and volunteers from across the country. Excavations have focused on what appears to be a servant or slave quarter associated with the Kings Reach Site, located at JPPM. Kings Reach was a plantation house occupied from ca. 1690 to ca. 1715, which was excavated in the 1980s. The quarter site is located several hundred feet from the house. The artifacts from the quarter date to the same time period as those from the house, but are far fewer in number and variety. Nail concentrations and postmolds suggest that there were at least two buildings at the quarter site, with the yard in between them used for trash disposal. Several wide (16-18 inches) fence ditches cross and surround the site, and at least one appears to run to the plantation house. Excavations will continue next year, in hopes of better defining the structures at the quarter site.

St. Mary's County

In 1997/1998, the Research Department of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) conducted a Phase I shovel test pit survey around Harpers Creek and Pearson Creek, two tidal

inlets onboard the Naval Air Station Patuxent River in St. Mary's County. The work was led by Cassandra Michaud and Michael Kell, under the direction of Julie King, Ed Chaney, and Laura Galke. STPs were placed 25 feet apart, to a distance of at least 200 feet from the creeks. Areas further inland had been previously surveyed by Dennis Pogue in the early 1980s. The current investigations revealed a large number of prehistoric and historic sites. The latter included early 20th-century vacation cabins, several 19th-century slave quarters, a colonial site that was probably a tenant or slave quarters associated with Eltonhead Manor, and a 17th-century site that may be Susquehanna, the home of Christopher Rousby. Rousby was the King's customs collector in Maryland. In 1684, he was murdered by George Talbot, Lord Baltimore's cousin and a member of the Council of Maryland. The newly-found site is on property that was part of Rousby's plantation, and the number and types of artifacts recovered there indicate that it was occupied by a person of some means. Included with these artifacts was an unusual square terra cotta pipe bowl.

Virginia

Reported by Barbara Heath

Gloucester County Archaeological Project

David A. Brown, a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, has recently completed the recuration of the Gloucester County Archaeological Project (GCAP) in Gloucester County, Virginia. The assemblage, consisting of sixty boxes of artifacts and documents from over 100 archaeological sites, represents nearly four years of excavations at historic and prehistoric sites throughout the county. The GCAP began in 1976 under the direction of Douglas Sanford and was funded through the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) with additional support from Gloucester County. The project was initially intended to perform an archaeological assessment of the county's Courthouse Green Historic District and the Revolutionary and Civil War fortifications within the present-day Gloucester Point Archaeological District.

By 1977, the GCAP had expanded its scope to include the survey of archaeological sites throughout the county. Limited open area excavations were conducted on archaeological sites chosen for their potential to shed light on the history of Gloucester County. These excavations included work at the 19th-century Peasley Charity Free School, a refuse-filled ravine dating from the third quarter of the eighteenth century within Gloucester town, and an early 18th-century tavern beneath the county's courthouse green. A major goal of the project was public education. Numerous exhibits and lectures were prepared by GCAP members to inform the public about the importance of archaeology.

In 1978 John Saunders became the director of the GCAP. Due to budget restrictions the project was limited to the survey and excavation of endangered sites within the county. With the departure of Mr. Saunders later in the same year, the GCAP continued to limit its activities. The last director of the GCAP was Mr. Wayne Clark who in 1979 used the GCAP to begin an archaeological survey of Bena, an area in lower Gloucester County. Initiated by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, the intention of the Bena Archaeological Survey was to identify all archaeological sites within a specific geographical area. A secondary goal of this work was to identify the location of a 16th-century Spanish settlement rumored to have occupied this area. The

survey was only partially completed when the GCAP was disbanded in early 1980.

After the GCAP stopped, all artifacts, documents, and other related materials were placed in boxes and put into storage. A suitable long-term storage area was never available for the collection, and its condition deteriorated significantly during successive movements of the artifacts and documents. The Gloucester County Board of Supervisors, in cooperation with the Gloucester County Historical Committee and under the advisement of the Department of Historic Resources, agreed to provide funds for the equipment necessary to recurate the GCAP collection. Mr. Brown, under the supervision of Professor Stephen Mrozowski, volunteered to recurate and assess the collection as part of a practicum in Historical Archaeology at the University of Massachusetts, Boston.

The reuration of the collection included re-bagging over 100,000 artifacts from over 300 different contexts into acid-free bags. Each bag includes a standardized tag containing all relevant information pertaining to the context. Bags were then separated by individual project and placed in succession within acid-free boxes. All photo-documentation was transferred into archival quality storage materials, and loose documents were organized and placed within binders. A written assessment of the collection will be completed by December 1998. This assessment will include a review of the projects undertaken by the GCAP over its four-year existence and an evaluation of the project's cataloguing procedures. More importantly, the assessment will include recommendations for future work using the collection, including its proper storage and immediate conservation needs. The potential for this collection's use in future research and publication is immeasurable and will contribute substantially to the history and prehistory of Gloucester County and the surrounding regions.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Archaeology at the Chaudiere Falls (submitted by Martin Royer)

During fall 1997 and winter 1998, the Innergex firm carried out excavation and drilling work for the construction of a new hydroelectric generating station at the Chaudiere Falls, south of Quebec City. Because this work threatened the vestiges of an old hydroelectric complex built between 1899 and 1901 — one of Quebec's earliest — archaeological intervention was recommended so that information could be collected about these vestiges.

Built by the Canadian Electric Light Company, the Chaudiere power station originally served Quebec City and the south shore, and supplied the power for building the Quebec Bridge. In the 1920s, the outdated station could only fill the needs of Levis and the surrounding area. In 1923, it was acquired by the Quebec Power Company, a subsidiary of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, which gradually converted it into a distribution substation. Over the years, flooding brought operations to a standstill on many occasions. The worst flooding, in 1970, led to its shutdown: by that time it was only serving part of Saint-Romuald.

The archaeological intervention was conducted intermittently between October 6, 1997 and February 17, 1998, with the archaeologist monitoring the site as the work proceeded. Our task was to gather information with a view to preparing detailed descriptions of the nature, construction method and former operation of the extensive remains of the old Chaudiere station. Among the remains recorded were the dam and its west wing, ice aprons and a channel facing the headrace, the headrace retaining walls, the water inlet, penstocks and their supporting structures, the floor of the station building and its foundation, as well as the retaining walls and the wooden weir of the tailrace.

The intervention report included a historical and technical survey, which revived interest in the old Chaudiere power station. A brochure based on the archaeological, historical and etimological research is due to be published in spring 1999, as part of the development of the Parc de la chute de la riviere Chaudiere, where traces have also been found of some of the earliest signs of prehistoric settlement in Quebec.

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Poster à l'adresse ci-dessous:

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