



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 1999

NUMBER 42

JOHN L. COTTER (1911-1999)

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
<http://www.smcm.edu/cneha>

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.

John L. Cotter, one of the pioneers of North American historical archaeology, died on February 5, 1999, after a short battle with lymphoma. He was 87 years old. Cotter began his career in the 1930s at the Lindenmeier and Clovis Paleoindian sites in Colorado and New Mexico, respectively. This early interest in Paleoindian cultures spurred him to complete his Master's thesis at the University of Denver in 1935 on the distribution of Folsom and Yuma projectile points. Just three days after his death, on February 8, his last publication, *Clovis Revisited: New Perspectives on Paleoindian Adaptations from Blackwater Draw, New Mexico*, co-authored with Anthony T. Boldurian, went to press, bringing his career-long interest in Paleoindian manifestations in the Americas full-circle. Cotter was able to see a mock-up of the book's cover, to be published by the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, in May 1999, just before he died.

In the intervening years, Cotter pursued a long and varied career, beginning in the late 1930s when he was in charge of archaeological field parties in Kentucky under the Works Progress Administration. In 1940, he began what was to become a 37-year association with the National Park Service, first at Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona, with subsequent posts at Natchez State Parkway, Mississippi; Washington, D.C.; Jamestown, Virginia; and finally in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Shortly after his transfer to Philadelphia, Cotter received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania. He then began a 17-year association with the Department of American Civilization at Penn as a part-time faculty member, where he was instrumental in introducing new generations of students to the fledgling sub-discipline of historical archaeology. Indeed, he taught what is widely regarded as the first class in North American historical archaeology at Penn in 1960. He retired from the National Park Service in 1977 and from the Penn faculty in 1979, but still maintained an office at Penn and worked there half-days until only a few weeks before his death. In recognition of Cotter's long and distinguished career, the Society for Historical Archaeology named him the first recipient of the prestigious J.C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology in 1984. At its 1999 annual meeting in Salt Lake City, the SHA further honored Cotter by establishing a new award, the John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology, in his name.

It is for his work at Jamestown and in Philadelphia that Cotter is best known. In 1954, in preparation for Jamestown's 350th anniversary, he was placed in charge of a major exca-

vation at the townsite of the first permanent English settlement in North America. This work built upon the excavations that J.C. "Pinky" Harrington had conducted at Jamestown more than a decade earlier. Cotter's three years of excavation culminated in *Archeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia*, published as Archeological Research Series No. 4 by the National Park Service in 1958. An updated and revised version was published in 1994 as Special Publication No. 32 by the Archeological Society of Virginia.

In 1992, Dan Roberts and Mike Parrington joined Cotter as co-authors of *The Buried Past: An Archaeological History of Philadelphia*, published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. This book synthesized all of the major historic archaeological research undertaken in the Philadelphia region through 1989, and built upon a little-known unpublished manuscript entitled *The Friendly Underground: An Archaeological View of Philadelphia* written by Cotter in the 1960s. The published book, while updated to include nearly thirty years of additional archaeological research in Philadelphia, nevertheless bears the unmistakable *imprimatur* of the unpublished effort begun by Cotter three decades earlier.

In addition to the books noted above, Cotter published more than 130 articles and reviews on a wide variety of topics during his long and distinguished career. Besides his many publications, he also began in the 1960s to compile a bibliography of historical archaeology, which can now be found on the Society for Historical Archaeology's website. In his later years he was a regular contributor to *Archaeology Magazine's* Forum series. He also took an interest in gerontology from an anthropological perspective; one of his last publications, appearing in the Occasional Papers of the Association of Senior Anthropologists, is entitled "Keeping in Focus Before and After Retirement."

John Cotter's career spanned more than six decades, and his archaeological and anthropological interests were as broad as his career was long. His dedication to excellence inspired several generations of students and fellow professionals, and his contributions to the field amply reflected his wide-ranging interests. His wisdom, good humor, and wit will be greatly missed by all of his many friends and colleagues.

Daniel G. Roberts

1999 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING

St. Mary's City, Maryland

October 22-24, 1999

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

The 1999 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is scheduled for the weekend of October 22-24, 1999. This year's Conference is jointly sponsored by Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. The actual meeting with paper presentations will be held in St. Mary's City on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM). We will again have a Student Paper Competition in both Undergraduate and Graduate classes with the winning papers to be published in the Journal. The Call for Papers is included with this Newsletter.

A conference hotel has been arranged in Solomon's Island,

Maryland, approximately 30 minutes north of St. Mary's City. Current plans call for an opening reception to be held at the new Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland. We are planning numerous pre-conference workshops at Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) and at the MAC Lab, plus architectural and archaeology tours in the nearby region. The MAC Lab will be available for pre-conference researchers, while the HSMC Lab will have time for researchers after the conference (by prior arrangement with the respective facility). The annual banquet will be a re-enactment of the 1987 banquet held in St. Mary's City with the fine food provided by the ladies of Trinity Church. A reception will precede the banquet in a reconstructed Ordinary in St. Mary's City to which all conference attendees will be invited. All attendees, spouses and offspring will receive free admission to HSMC during the Conference.

Conference Co-Chairs are Silas D. Hurry (HSMC), Daniel W. Ingersoll (SMCM) and Laura Gaikie (JPPM/MAC). Program Chairs are Timothy B. Riordan (HSMC) and Silas D. Hurry. Conference coordinator is Ilene J. Frank (HSMC). For additional information, look for announcements on the CNEHA web page (www.smcm.edu/cneha) or contact Silas Hurry at 301-862-0973.

Email: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu

CNEHA WEB PAGE UPDATE

The CNEHA World Wide Web page has been updated with current information (new officers' addresses, new journal, back issues, out of date information removed and/or replaced), and we now have a much simpler address.

The old address (www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm) still works, and actually, the pages still reside there. To make things simpler, however, I have added a shortcut address in a higher level directory which should be a lot easier to remember. The new address is: www.smcm.edu/cneha

Please take a look at the pages and let me know if anything is not working, or if there are other features or information you would like added to the page. As always, we have to thank St. Mary's College of Maryland for continuing to host the page. Send feedback on the page to me via email at sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu

Silas Hurry, Nascent CNEHA
Webmaster

UPDATE — *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

In my report in last October's newsletter I expressed cautious optimism about getting Volume 27 (1998) into production in the near future. I noted the large number of manuscripts that had already been reviewed and were with authors for revision; at last we have gotten some of these back from the authors. This means we will go into production shortly, with hopes of having Volume 27 to the printer by late spring. We don't have quite enough material in hand to make up a full issue yet, but at least we have something to work with and, we

hope, will soon have a full complement of articles and book reviews to go along with the forum or commentary section we already have (see October, 1998, newsletter).

All in all, this has been a relatively slow time for the editorial office, but we look forward to a busy time over the ensuing months as we gear up for Volume 27. We have been receiving and have under review manuscripts on a wide variety of topics of interest to archaeologists working in northeastern North America (and elsewhere!), which bodes well for future issues.

I note with pleasure the recent rise in CNEHA membership, and I am hopeful that among the new members are many who would like to publish in the journal. Please contact the editorial office if you have questions or would like publication guidelines. The address is listed in the box on the front of this newsletter; you can also reach us by email: nha@bu.edu

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by June 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor, and if you would like to submit an article dealing with archaeological collections management or curation, please send it to Beth Acuff, Dept. of Historical Resources, 2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

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UPCOMING CONFERENCE

"Ceramics in America 1999" Conference

Friday, April 16 and Saturday, April 17, 1999, Winterthur, Delaware. The "Ceramics in America 1999" conference at Winterthur will explore recent discoveries in the field through a series of papers presented by museum curators, consultants, archaeologists and scientists. Among the topics speakers will address are Chinese export porcelain, green-glazed earthenware, pottery of native people in southwestern North America, redware of northern New England and English porcelain made for the American market. Patricia A. Hallpenny, director of museum collections, is chair of the conference. For information contact Sandra Soule, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, or call 800-448-3883, 302-888-4600 or TTY: 302-888-4907. Online, go to www.winterthur.org.

CURATION NEWS

Report on the National Archaeological Collections Management Conference San Diego, California - November 14-17, 1998

from the Curation, Conservation, and Collections
Management Committee of the SHA

In order to best exploit the existing national expertise at state and federal agencies, universities, and private museums and to ensure that the finite resources that currently exist are used efficiently, the SHA taking the lead in partnership with the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the American Institute for Conservation (AIC), the Office of the Assistant

Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Interior Museum Program, and the Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service, agreed to sponsor a national archaeological collections management conference. In addition, each of these groups pledged financial and in-kind support for the effort.

The conference goal was to develop standards, protocols, and management policies to enhance and augment the existing guidelines presented in 36 CFR Part 79 and other federal guidelines. In addition, the conference would address a host of related issues, specifically: deterioration of collections and associated records, sub-standard facilities for housing collections, inadequate professional staff and training to manage collections, lack of appropriate management policies, lack of access to collections and information, and a lack of coordinated policy at the local, state, and national levels. These persistent problems imperil the nation's archaeological collections.

With this partnership secured, five members of the SHA Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee submitted a successful grant proposal to the National Center for Preservation, Technology, and Training. The SHA and its partners proposed that a National Archaeological Collection Management Conference, inviting 30 leading experts in the field of archaeological collections management, conservation, and archives management, convene in San Diego to address a host of issues which are central to the long-term care and preservation of our archaeological heritage.

Working closely with staff of the National Center for Preservation, Technology, and Training, the Department of the Interior, the Department of the Army (Civil Works), and the San Diego Museum of Natural History, the committee successfully planned and hosted the National Archaeological Collections Management Conference. The collection conference held in San Diego November 14-17, 1998, served as a pre-conference warmup to the Second Conference on Partnership Opportunities for Federally-Associated Collections sponsored by the Department of the Interior.

Experts were drawn from across the United States and Canada representing private, local, state, national, and tribal interests. The model for this gathering of professionals was the 1974 Airlie House conference. That conference was convened to address the urgent need of the Department of the Interior and the archaeological profession to reassess their responsibilities and actions relative to archaeological investigations and to address a series of basic questions concerning the future direction of public archaeology. That conference identified the crisis in the curation of the nation's archaeological collections that exists today.

The National Archeological Collections Management Conference goal was to develop an archaeological collections management plan which can be implemented on a national level by all federal, state, and private entities responsible for programs which have jurisdiction over archaeological collections. As with the Airlie House model, the discussion topics were divided among six working groups.

Using the reports generated by each of the six teams, the conference participants have now developed a feasible action plan for remedying existing deficiencies in the curation of publicly owned collections, and for ensuring that archaeological collections accessioned in the future will be properly curated. These professionals have created a framework for the

development of standards, protocols, and management policies for the long-term care of our country's archaeological collections — our nation's patrimony.

To implement this strategy we (the conference participants and our partners) will seek the support of as many professional allies as possible by approaching the professional societies with interests in archaeology, archaeological collections management, and conservation. We will seek the support of other interested parties such as State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal communities. With as many allies backing the proposal as possible, it will be presented to the Secretary of the Interior, Departments of Defense and Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution (the largest collections holding agencies) in order to seek their support for congressional funding to implement the plan. The overall message to Congress will be that this is good for the country because it will:

- Enable federal and state agencies to comply fully with public law and regulation
- Enhance educational opportunities to the public by making information about collections and documents available, both physically and through electronic media
- Promote cooperative ventures among organizations with similar curatorial needs
- Increase funding to repositories
- Increase access to collections and documents for local communities, teachers, cultural and ethnic descendent groups, and others
- Assist the contract community by establishing uniform standards
- Establish a coordinated strategy for the management and use of the nation's archaeological collections, records, and reports.

Based on a presentation by the committee chair, the SHA board has pledged to continue its support of this endeavor. A motion was passed approving, in principle, the working draft of this report. It is the committee's hope that the report will be published as a special publication of the SHA in the near future. This is an historic opportunity for the SHA to make a substantive contribution to the profession and for the American public to preserve and protect the nation's archaeological legacy.

Robert C. Sonderman
Chair, Curation, Conservation,
and Collections Management
Committee

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Fort St. George

In September 1998, an archaeological crew under the direction of Jeffrey P. Brain of the Peabody Essex Museum returned to the site of Fort St. George at the mouth of the Kennebec River in Phippsburg, Maine. Fort St. George was the principal settlement of the 1607-1608 Popham Colony, the first English

colony in New England. We had confirmed the location of the fort in 1994, and in 1997 had found the remains of the storehouse, the largest and most important structure within the fort. Assisted by the Maine State Museum Field School and a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, we continued excavating the storehouse in 1998 and were rewarded with many details regarding its dimensions, construction, and usage.

We have been guided in this work by a contemporary plan of Fort St. George that was drawn by one of the colonists, John Hunt. Although initially skeptical of this document, we have discovered that it is an incredibly accurate guide to the position, size, form, and even construction of features within the fort. As the only known detailed plan of an initial English settlement on these shores, the archaeological demonstration of its accuracy infinitely increases its historical importance. This unusually intimate union of history and archaeology is enhanced by the fact that the site was essentially unoccupied for two centuries following the abandonment of Fort St. George. Thus, the project is a case study of a time capsule in historical archaeology. We look forward with excitement to continuing the excavations in 1999.

Fort Shirley

The on-going archaeological investigation of Fort Shirley in the town of Dresden resumed for another two weeks in July, 1998. Norman Buttrick and James Leamon co-directed three trained excavators and several volunteers in examining the northeastern corner of the mid-eighteenth century wooden structure. Excavation revealed the corner of the palisade trench, as expected, but no indication of a blockhouse as indicated on a contemporary plan.

The location of the fort's two blockhouses is of importance in trying to determine the fort's orientation. Two contemporary plans, by the same artist, depict blockhouses at opposite corners of the fort — but the plans differ as to which corners were the blockhouse sites. Previous excavations showed no blockhouse on the southeastern corner, nor did the 1998 season yield evidence of a blockhouse at the northeastern corner. So far we are left with one of two conclusions: either the contemporary plans were inaccurate — more anticipatory than real, or the blockhouses were added later and, built on grade, made only slight ground disturbance that was easily obliterated by later farming and garden activity.

York

In the summer of 1998 Archaeological Research Consultants of Ellsworth, Maine, carried out a phase 2 excavation at the Lewis Bean Site in York, Maine. The project was done under contract to Hannaford Brothers, prior to construction of a supermarket on the site. Extensive test excavations were carried out on a well-preserved section of the site which included the remains of the house believed to have been built by Lewis Bean Jr., about 1695, and disassembled after the death of his grandson Jeremiah Bean in 1757. Although numerous seveneenth-century sites have been excavated in southern Maine, early eighteenth-century sites have seen little work, due to their scarcity. This was a time of frontier war and abandonment of homesteads and entire towns. Indeed, York was virtually destroyed in a raid in 1692, and sev-

eral members of the Bean family were killed or taken captive. Rather than flee to the safety of Massachusetts, Lewis Bean chose to stay and build an 18' x 18' home, with a substantial stone cellar, bulkhead, and brick chimney. Several thousand artifacts were recovered from the intact strata of the cellar, which was filled and sealed in 1757. Overall the site has provided a rare view of Maine in the first half of the eighteenth-century. It should serve as a type site for future excavations in Maine, and may provide an important rural comparison to urban sites excavated in nearby Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The site has been fenced and will be avoided in current phases of construction. Full scale excavation would only take place should the site be impacted by potential future development of the parcel. A report is under preparation by the project director, Emerson Baker.

South Berwick

The summer of 1998 saw the fourth season of excavation at the Humphrey Chadbourne site (ca. 1643-1690), a joint project of the Old Berwick Historical Society. The project is directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College. Mill-owner and merchant, Humphrey Chadbourne was one of the richest men among the first generation of settlers in New England. When he died in 1667 he left an estate of over £1,700. The home remained in his family until destroyed in the surprise Salmon Falls raid in 1690. To date over 15,000 artifacts have been recovered, many of which are currently on exhibit at the Old Berwick Historical Society. The brief 1998 field season focused on fully delineating the mansion house, and an adjacent earthfast barn or outbuilding. After these excavations it is now known that the house underwent at least three phases of construction between ca. 1643, and the time Chadbourne's probate inventory was drawn in 1667. The first phase was a one-room, two-story house, with a massive hearth, and adjacent bulkhead leading to a full stoned cellar. A second phase of construction included a rear lean-to, built on 2-3 courses of stone footings, but lacking a cellar. At the same time, a side lean-to was constructed opposite the hearth — creating a central chimney with kitchen on one side, and lean-to on the other. This side lean-to was built on earthfast posts. Finally, in 1664, a parlor and end chimney was added onto the end of the kitchen, and the rear lean-to was extended to keep the building as a rectangle. The 1664 date is con-

firmed by a dated window lead and dated brick found in this part of the house, and the inclusion of the parlor in Chadbourne's 1667 probate inventory. The parlor was plastered, an expensive rarity for its day, but the room sat above a wood-lined cellar, secured by earthfast posts. Behind it, the extension of the lean-to was constructed with sills on grade.

What is truly notable about this substantial house, full of numerous fancy possessions (silver buttons, bone-handled mirrors, decorated spurs, cock's head hinges, etc.) is that its owner, one of the wealthiest men in New England, chose to use earthfast forms of construction, even for the fanciest room in the house. It supports evidence from a growing body of sites in Maine that earthfast construction was used for a variety of reasons, and was not merely an economic necessity. Work in 1999 will focus on what is either another wing of the building or a detached dependency which was also discovered in 1998.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

State of Connecticut Stabilizing Beckley Furnace [submitted by Victor R. Rolando]

Through the organization of a local citizen's group, the State of Connecticut has finally begun to take more than a passing interest in one of their properties — Beckley Furnace — at East Canaan, Connecticut. Also known as Canaan #2, it was among the few final charcoal blast furnaces that survived past World War I.

The furnace was built by John Adam Beckley in 1847, 30-foot-square base and 32 feet 9 inches high, with a 9-foot diameter bosh. In 1856 it was modified to operate at warm blast, and two years later was acquired by the Barnum Richardson Company. The furnace was updated again in 1880. A fire in 1896 almost destroyed the operations, but it was rebuilt, this time to 40 feet high, with blast provided through five water-cooled tuyeres (nozzles), a state-of-the-art water-cooled hearth, and possibly the modern turbine that still remains in place at the dam. The works last operated during the winter of 1918-19. The State of Connecticut purchased the furnace and immediate grounds in 1946 for a park, and since then, little has been done to preserve the stack beyond a high chain-link fence a few years ago to protect sight-seers from falling stones.

In 1996, Fred Hall, North Canaan Town Historian, contacted Edward Kirby of Sharon and asked for input and help to preserve the deteriorating stack. Site studies by Carla A. Cielo, Bill Edwards, Vic Rolando, Kirby, and others followed. That November 19th, the "Committee for the Preservation of The Beckley Furnace" was formed by Bill Adam (descendant of Samuel Forbes Adam who built the first blast furnace at North Canaan), Fred Hall, Ron Jones, Gabriel Seymour, Tony Cantele, Walt Landgraf, Bill Solan, Anna McGuire, and Kirby. Three days later, members of the Committee conducted a site visit with Nick Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archeologist, and David Poirier, Connecticut State Historic Commission, all of whom expressed support for the preservation of the furnace and site.

A preliminary report on preservation of the stack was written by Carla A. Cielo on January 3, 1997, and the price tag for stabilizing and preserving the stack was later determined to be \$186,000. On February 27 1999, through the hard and effective efforts of State Senator Del Eads and Representatives Phil Prelli and Andrew Roraback, the State of Connecticut provided \$250,000 for the project. Also received was a \$10,000 grant from the Wellner Family Community Trust, created in 1995 by the late Louis I. Wellner of North Canaan, to benefit organizations providing educational, recreational, and other services to the Town. An additional \$6,000 came from selling prints of a painting of the furnace by A. N. Wyeth.

During 1998, Ryan-Biggs of Troy, NY (Steve Sopko) were chosen to provide architectural expertise, and Joseph Gnazzo Co. of Vernon, Ct., for engineering. Project Manager is Robert McNulty of the State Department of Public Works. A number of on-site conferences were held throughout the year, and actual work finally started in November with archaeology work by Fred Warner and roofing of the stack by Gnazzo. An

assessment of the work was made December 8th by all principals plus staff of the State Historic Commission, and on the 17th, members of the Beckley Furnace Committee plus Rolando, Sopko, Warner, and others, inspected the furnace ruins of nearby Copake Furnace, NY, with permission of Tom Scofield, Park Manager, to gain some technical insight.

This year promises to provide many changes at the old furnace stack and its surrounding little park alongside the Blackberry River. The site is located between Lower Road and the river, about a half mile southwest of East Canaan (Route 44). For those interested in further information on the area's ironworks history, *Echoes of Iron* by Ed Kirby (150 pp., 60 illus., 8-1/2" x 11") is expected out by March 1. Ordering information: \$15 to Sharon Historical Society, 18 Main Street, Sharon, CT 06069.

Putnam Park

[submitted by Dan Cruson]

Beginning on September 19th and continuing until November 15th, a continuous series of weekend digs was held at the Revolutionary War Winter Encampment at Putnam Park in Redding, Connecticut. This encampment was occupied from November of 1778 until April 1779. Although it had been the subject of two previous excavations, new areas that had been recently cleared of their dense brush cover promised to give us a chance to explore an undisturbed portion of the otherwise heavily landscaped park.

I directed the excavations assisted by a group of my anthropology students from Joel Barlow High School and some volunteers from the Friends and Neighbors of Putnam Park, the newly created support group for the park.

Our efforts concentrated on a relatively undisturbed hut site at the northern end of the Company Street. This hut was part of the winter encampment occupied by Enoch Poor's Brigade of New Hampshire troops, although there was also a group of Continental soldiers who had been raised in Canada that were camped there as well.

The hut area was filled with a thick layer of charcoal that had been created when the huts were burned upon being abandoned in the spring of 1779. Mixed into this charcoal were a great number of very small bone fragments which were apparently the remains of many meals that had been dumped onto the dirt floor and walked on for the several months of the occupation. This bone had been calcined and so was fairly well preserved, although the pieces are so small that identification by species is going to be difficult if not impossible. The scatter of bone, however, has yielded one other unexpected bit of information; the location of the hut walls. At least the east wall of the hut is clearly outlined by the absence of bone. We are just beginning to look for the other walls which were not obvious as we excavated.

Other features consisted of the collapsed remains of the hut's chimney which had fallen into the cooling remains of the hut shortly after burning. There was also a small shallow ash pit that had been dug into the floor of the hut to accommodate waste ash from the fireplace. This must have been done early in the encampment since there was a soap shortage beginning in January, and there were incentives offered for those who saved their fireplace ash, according to an eyewitness account of the camp which has just been discovered this past spring.

There were also several very large rocks right in the middle of the hut floor. Since they extended down into the glacial till and since they exhibited fire reddening from the final burning of the hut, it appears that the hut was built around these rocks and that they were never removed from the finished structure. As one of our young excavators observed, "They really do make rather handy seats," which is true, but only if you are excavating the hut floor with a trowel and can put your feet into the unit.

Besides this, there were the usual finds of 18th century military artifacts which ranged from musket balls to the remains of a small medicine vial. Work on these artifacts is continuing over the next several months, and it is hoped that a final report will be finished by this spring, followed by a detailed account of the find in a future journal.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Metheny

Beverly

[submitted by Tad Baker]

In the summer of 1998 the Department of History at Salem State College held an archaeological field school at the John Balch House in Beverly, Massachusetts. Emerson Baker directed the field school in the front yard of this mid-seventeenth century homestead. The owner, the Beverly Historical Society, is considering reconstructing an historic garden in this yard and wanted to know if the yard contained intact archaeological deposits which would be disturbed in the reconstruction. Although foundation work and utility trenches have disturbed parts of the yard, intact colonial ground surfaces and features were encountered. Indeed, the site includes a significant ceramic period occupation. Several thousand artifacts were recovered from the historic period, including the entire length of occupancy of the homestead. Several early postholes were excavated near the building which could represent an addition to it. A seventeenth-century fire pit was also partially exposed. Future work on the site is now under consideration.

Medfield

[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt]

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC completed an archaeological site examination at the Dwight-Derby House in Medfield, Massachusetts, in July and August, 1998. The project, funded by the Friends of the Dwight Derby House, Inc., with a matching grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, tested areas of greatest impact from regrading and foundation work prior to renovation of the building. More than 7000 artifacts were collected from 26 excavation units, including six prehistoric flakes from the north side of the house.

The Dwight-Derby House is an eighteenth-century wood-frame building, with portions of a seventeenth-century parlor and later (19th-century and 20th-century) additions. Built ca. 1652 by Timothy Dwight, one of the first settlers and organizers of the town, two successive families lived in the house through out the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries: the direct descendants of Timothy Dwight (ca. 1652 until the 1790s) and

the Townsend/Derby family who remained until 1880.

The archaeological investigation at the Dwight Derby House has offered a glimpse at the changing fortunes of six generations of inhabitants at the house. The east yard, particularly, provided evidence of what may have been an urban dooryard, with access to and from the east parlor during the last quarter of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century. In the late 1700s, Hannah Dwight was living in the house with her adult daughter, Patty, who married and raised a family at the house. The east dooryard may have been an adaptation to allow both mother and daughter to maintain their role as female head of household, by turning the east parlor into a second kitchen.

The east dooryard was also the site of a high quantity of redware, such as would be used in the processing and storage of foodstuffs. Redware milkpans, in particular, are used in the making of cheese and butter, and it is possible that the east yard, bounded on two sides by the house, provided a protected area for such household tasks.

Further archaeological investigations at the Dwight Derby House are likely to continue prior to planned landscaping and grading, so that evidence of late-18th and early-19th-century household tasks, such as dairying, can be collected.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Dennis E. Howe

Town of Newington

[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt]

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC has been contracted to conduct the first of a three-year archaeological survey for the Town of Newington as part of a Certified Local Government Grant. The survey, administered by the Newington Historic District Commission, will locate and identify archaeological resources along Little Bay and the National Wildlife Refuge along Great Bay from Broad Cove to the Peverly Brook drainage. Particular attention will be paid to areas which have seen much modern development and encroachment, to known historic sites, and to the prehistoric shoreline of the bays. The aim of the Newington HDC is to locate and catalog subsurface resources in order to protect them.

IAC, LLC will be assisted in the compilation of background documents, collection of oral history, walkover survey, Phase IB fieldwork, and laboratory processing by volunteers from the Newington Historical Society and other interested members of the public. The project expects that several archaeological sites will be identified in the first phase of research and fieldwork in 1998-1999 as Great Bay and Little Bay (as well as the Piscataqua River drainage) were important elements in the trade and transportation systems for Native American peoples and European settlers.

The survey will also develop a partnership with the Great Bay Wildlife Refuge to produce an interpretative plan of historic resources along the bay. Long-term objectives are to develop an educational program for Newington school children that can be worked into curricula on local history, math, and science.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Excavations on Broadway in Albany

The proposed locations of a new Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) building and new parking garage in downtown Albany were explored by Hartgen Archeological Associates during the closing months of 1998. Exposed were remains of the walls of numerous buildings, fireplaces, privies, and trash deposits from the 18th century to the 20th century. The excavations were open to public viewing, and formal tours were given by a historian two days a week. Over 1000 people took advantage of the tour offerings. Some artifacts from the excavations were put on exhibit at the Albany Visitors' Center, located nearby, an exhibit which generated an increase in visitation for that facility. The work revealed information about tanneries, the undergrounding of streams, remains of the Albany Female Academy building, a Presbyterian church, an early firehouse, remains of the shop of famed Albany silversmith Isaac Hutton, a wooden structure dating back to ca. 1650, and evidence of Native American occupation before Europeans arrived. Artifact finds included heavy deposits of hand-painted pearlware and early window glass, and personal items such as ink wells, toothbrushes, and lice combs. Because so much was found, time for thorough excavations was granted. The DEC building will be built on piers so that much of the site will survive.

Tram Site Acquired by the Archaeological Conservancy

The first archaeological site in New York State to be acquired by The Archaeological Conservancy is the Tram site, located near Livonia in Livingston County. The Seneca site was abandoned sometime before A.D. 1600. The Tram site is one of the earliest to show contact between the Senecas and Europeans. Although relatively few European goods are found, their paucity show that the Senecas were not yet engaged in wholesale acceptance of European goods. The Tram site was reported by E.G. Squier in his 1850 report for the Smithsonian where the area was estimated at about 16 acres. Arthur C. Parker conducted excavations there, as did avocational archaeologist Charles Wray. Wray estimated the site to be about 10 acres in size. In 1986, the Rochester Museum conducted a field school at the northern end of the site to verify the location of the palisade. To date, this has been the only testing of the habitation area, thus making this site one of the best preserved in the country. The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired eight acres.

Birch Avenue Archaeology Project Receives Award

The New York State Historic Preservation Awards recognize excellence in the protection and enhancement of the state's historic places. When a proposed new Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation substation at Lake George was found to be located on an important 18th century French and Indian War encampment, Niagara Mohawk decided to address the full impact of the project on this significant archaeological site. Although the project did not fall under the purview of the historic preservation regulations, Niagara Mohawk worked

with the State Historic Preservation Office to redesign the project to reduce impacts and retained the firm of Collamer and Associates to conduct excavations of those portions that could not be avoided.

News Briefs from New York State Historical Archaeology

While monitoring reconstruction of Main Street in Cherry Creek, Elaine Harold of the SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey found the remains of not only the plank road, but also a section of the corduroy road.

The SUNY-Stony Brook field school, directed by David Bernstein, Frank Turano, and Daria Merwin, took place at the Joseph Brewster House in Setauket, Long Island, where three major components were located: a 19th century occupation, a prehistoric presence dating back to 2000 B.C., and a 17th century component containing both Euro-American and Native American materials.

Christopher Lindner of Bard College and his students continue their study of the development of the landscape in the Mid-Hudson Valley. CRM evaluations of three buried landscapes of the former Blithewood Estate at Bard included re-location of a drive to an overlook, the foundation of the garden-er's house, an early example of the use of fill for landscaping effect, and an old garden bed along the scenic approach road. In response, the College has begun to seek support for a center at Bard for the history and archaeology of the Hudson River landscape.

The Weaver-Demarest Site in Waterford, explored under the direction of Joseph Sopko by the New York State Museum's Cultural Resource Survey Program, revealed deeply stratified late 18th through 19th century deposits associated with a hotel, residence, and church.

The Rochester Museum and Science Center recently completed classification and analysis of over 12,000 glass beads from three 17th century Seneca Iroquois sites. These glass bead data extend the Seneca bead chronology established previously. The new study will be published as Volume 3 of the Charles E. Wray Series in Seneca Archaeology. The study indicated disjunctions in the variety, chemical composition, and quantities of beads available to the Seneca. These are thought to have resulted from the trade monopoly granted to the Dutch West India Company in A.D. 1621.

British War of 1812 Anchor Recovered

Originally located two years ago by Plattsburgh, New York, divers who returned it to the lake for safe storage, the 14-foot anchor was raised in September 1998 from Plattsburgh Bay after interested parties established a conservation plan, funding, and permits. The object is believed to be one of the bow anchors from the frigate *Confiance*, flagship of the British fleet at the Battle of Plattsburgh Bay in 1814 and the largest vessel ever to have sailed on Lake Champlain. The same day it was raised, the anchor was taken to the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum for conservation. Built of wood and iron with some surviving traces of paint, the anchor will be a challenge to treat. However, its burial in mud for much of the 184 years it was underwater helped in its conservation so that many markings on the anchor are readable. Once the conservation is completed, the anchor will be returned to Plattsburgh for permanent display.

Excavations at Sylvester Manor on Shelter Island

Steven Mrozowski, director of the Center for Cultural and Environmental History at UMass-Boston, and five graduate students excavated test units in the lawn of the 17th century Sylvester Manor on Shelter Island, New York. Parts of a milkhouse, a section of the original manor house, a rock feature, and a section of the original gardens were revealed. The manor house remains contained Dutch bricks, floor tiles, and other Dutch artifacts. This rare early site has remained in the same family and includes voluminous documents, maps, and deeds so the research potential is great. Other artifacts from the limited excavations included milkpans, pipe stems, a wax seal, gaming pieces, porcelain and whiteware, cow bones, and Native American pottery. Mrozowski is particularly interested in the landscape history of the site. Further excavations are planned.

New York State Preservation Office (SHPO) Program, 1998

During FY 1998 which ended on September 30, the SHPO office added 840 Cultural Resource survey reports to its records, compared with 407 in FY 1997 and 364 in FY 1996, an increase of 30% in survey activity. These reports document Phase I archaeological surveys of over 30,000 acres of land and Phase II and III intensive surveys of over 37,000 square feet. A survey of more than 10,000 acres in the St. Lawrence Valley for the New York Power Authority and over 6,000 acres of underwater survey for dredging projects off Long Island and in New York harbor account for half of the 1998 survey acreage total. Several Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) were executed with various state agencies and local municipalities for consideration of archaeological site preservation, excavation, and curation. An additional MOU was negotiated with the State Education Department to maintain a copy of the New York State Museum archaeological site files in the SHPO office.

Clintonville

[submitted by Gordon Pollard]

A third season of research at the Clintonville, New York, iron forge site was conducted during the summer of 1998 through a field course directed by Dr. Gordon Pollard of SUNY Plattsburgh. Focus was on the remains of what had been one of the largest bloomery forge buildings in the world, and which contained a total of 16 forge fires for smelting high grade Adirondack iron ores. The forge operated from 1830 to 1890.

The 1998 excavations centered on two features. One was the 6' x 6' brick and stone foundation of one of the bloomery forges, which yielded exceptionally well preserved details of forge construction. Three of the heavy, cast-iron plates which formed part of the 2 1/2' x 2 1/2' firebox were still in place, including the bottom plate, back plate, and forespar plate. Other firebox components were uncovered as well, including 3 sections of the cast-iron pipes that had been in the stack of the forge to pre-heat the air blast.

The second feature of interest was the foundation area of one of the six massive triphammers that had operated in the forge building to shape the masses of iron that were produced

in the bloomery forges. Field work in 1994 and 1996 had determined the location and orientation of two of the hammers, and in 1998 the excavations were expanded to determine the configuration of the anvil-end foundation of one of them, along with details of the water wheel pit that lay parallel to the hammer. The water wheel served as the power source for operating the hammer. Excavations revealed a series of stacked and cross-layered heavy beams that served as the foundation of the hammer's anvil, and a wheel pit that would have held a breast wheel with 4' face. The floor of the wheel pit, lying 6' below the present ground surface, had been constructed of 3"-wide planks which were perfectly preserved. Partially preserved 10' square beams which served as cribbing were found on sides of the pit.

The archaeological data, combined with a wealth of historic documentation, are providing exceptional insight into the layout, organization, and operation of 19th century bloomery iron production sites.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

The summer of 1998 saw the beginning of a new program at Historic St. Mary's City that has international implications. One of the participants in this year's Field School in Historical Archaeology was a West African, Bala Saho. He attended the session as part of a new collaborative effort between HSMC, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and The Gambia National Museum, where he serves as Curator.

Bala Saho is a native of The Gambia and a member of the Mandinka people. He received his BA degree in history from the University of Jyväskylä in Finland and a MA degree in Economic and Social History from the University of Helsinki and a second Masters degree in Development Studies from the University of Sussex in England. In addition, Bala has had training in conservation at the University of Florence, Italy. None of this education was in archaeology, however. Through this new collaborative research project, Bala has received experience in field archaeology. He hopes to apply this new knowledge in exploring the remarkable historical sites in The Gambia with the goal of developing them for tourism. Additional Gambians will be brought to St. Mary's each summer for training so that a corps of individuals knowledgeable of archaeological field methods can be created in The Gambia.

As one of the centers of the Atlantic Slave Trade, the story of The Gambia is very important to world history, but it has received no attention from archaeologists. Not a single archaeological excavation has occurred on a 16th, 17th-, or 18th-century site in the country. The Gambia is rich in both African and colonial European archaeology. Over the next five years, we hope to conduct test excavations on a 1660s English trading post site on The Gambia and nearby African village sites. Beyond the prospect of exciting research opportunities, the expertise of HSMC in museum archaeology, exhibits, and reconstructions will assist The Gambia National Museum staff in developing their nation's rich heritage resources for tourism. Not only will this information provide new insights regarding the slave trade and English settlement in Africa, but it will allow us to better understand the back-

ground of the first Africans brought to Maryland and Virginia in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Many of the servant quarters and slave quarters discovered at St. Mary's City were very likely occupied by some individuals from West Africa.

Through the contacts and efforts by St. Mary's College Professor William

Roberts and the HSMC Research staff, we hope to significantly change this situation in the next few years. A grant proposal has been submitted to fund two years of work. If successful, excavations will be conducted on five Gambian sites and the materials brought to St. Mary's City for analysis and interpretation. Following completion of the analysis, type sets will be developed to aid future Gambian archaeology projects and all artifacts returned to the National Museum. Results will not only aid the Gambian people but will provide important information to allow us to better recognize archaeologically the first Africans in early Maryland and tell their story.

Anne Arundel County

Working in advance of a construction project, archaeologists from the Anne Arundel County's (Maryland) Lost Towns Project have uncovered the remains of a 1760s brickyard, possibly the source of many bricks used to build mansions in Annapolis during the city's Golden Age. This is the first known excavation of a commercial Colonial brickyard. Located north of Annapolis near the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, the brickyard site was owned by Horatio Sharpe, royal governor of Maryland. Unlike many colonists, Governor Sharpe did not rely on tobacco cultivation for income. He built and operated a gristmill as well as the brickyard, and he engaged in land speculation and other commercial and industrial ventures.

Archaeological salvage excavations have uncovered three temporary kilns, or clamps, and the Lost Towns staff and volunteers have noted surface indications of many others. The brick clamps were built of bricks molded from locally quarried clay. The master brickmaker's assistants stacked the unfired bricks as much as 12 to 15 feet high in clamps measuring 20 by 20 feet. The workers left arched channels approximately 2 feet wide and 3 feet high to accommodate firewood and air. They also banked earth around completed clamps to control the amount of air that entered the structures. Too much air and fuel would have created too much heat, fusing 15,000 to 80,000 individual bricks into a single useless mass. Too little fuel and air, and the bricks would not be sufficiently well fired. They would be soft, crumble easily, and be virtually useless. After one to two weeks of controlled burning, the brickmaker dismantled the clamp and sorted the bricks by size and quality. Fancy decorative bricks in a variety of shapes with gracefully curved surfaces were particularly valuable. Several cove and quarter water table bricks have been recovered from the rubble fill. Nothing is known of the people who worked at Governor Sharpe's brickyard. Many, probably, were enslaved Africans. They quarried clay and cut firewood during the winter, molded and stacked bricks in the spring and summer, fueled the burning clamp under the direction of the master brickmaker (himself possibly a slave), and dismantled the kilns and sorted the bricks once the stack had cooled. Sharpe may have rented his slaves to building contractors as well for brickmaking at individual house and

church sites. Excavations will continue until construction commences. We anticipate report completion by the end of the calendar year.

The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project and the Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation (Maryland) have just completed the first phase of a digital videography and 3-D modeling project with the aid of a \$15,000 grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology & Training/National Park Service. Project staff digitally recorded excavations at the colonial town sites of Providence (1649-ca. 1680) and London (1683-ca. 1780), and—in collaboration with the county's open access cable channel director—produced a 30-minute video about the project. The film also incorporated 3-D animated models of artifacts recovered from the early 18th-century cellar hole at the Rumney's Tavern site. Jason D. Moser, Tracy Corder, and James G. Gibb discussed project methodology and results in their paper at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Salt Lake City in January, 1999. The presentation included examples of the artifact models and of animated 'walk-through' models of the tavern and of the 17th-century dwelling of Providence settler Robert Burlz. Completion of the final report for the first phase of the project is imminent. For copies of both the paper and the report (when finalized), direct requests to Al Luckenbach, PACE, P.O. Box 6675, Annapolis, MD 21401, or e-mail James G. Gibb at jggibb@erols.com. The second phase of the project will emphasize higher quality images with greater detail for additional video production and for posting on a web site.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Brent Cemetery

[submitted by Martha R. Williams]

In an investigation closely related to the early colonial history of Maryland and Virginia, members of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia currently are investigating the Brent Cemetery site (44ST130), located near Aquia, approximately 17 miles north of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The volunteer effort is being undertaken on behalf of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Arlington and the local parish of St. William of York. The group recently completed its second season of field work at the site and now is processing the materials excavated during 1998.

Beginning in 1647, four members of the Brent family emigrated to Virginia. Three family members had been prominent in the St. Mary's City settlement in Maryland. Giles Brent, who married the daughter of a Piscataway Indian chief and had been "Lord of the Manor of Kent" on Kent Island, established the plantation of "Peace" at Aquia. Margaret Brent, who served as executrix of Leonard Calvert's estate and owned substantial property in Maryland, settled with her sister Mary at a property named "Retirement." The Brents' nephew George moved to Aquia between 1662 and 1670 and called his plantation "Woodstock." George's second wife, Marianna, was the daughter of Henry Sewall, owner of Mattapanay in Maryland and former secretary of the Maryland colony. The cemetery contains the graves of George Brent, his two wives, and several of his children, as well as several later interments; the earli-

est marker is dated 1685.

The original objective of this study was to ascertain whether the site contained the remains of what traditionally had been thought to be the "first Roman Catholic chapel in Virginia." Field investigations to date have included shovel testing of the site outside of the walled cemetery area; complete recordation and mapping of all marked graves and potential unmarked interments in the cemetery; excavation of twelve 5 x 5 ft. test units in areas of high artifact concentration; and background research on the history of the Brent family. No excavations have been undertaken or are contemplated within the cemetery.

Field work has identified both a substantial prehistoric component and the boundaries of a domestic site that appears to have been occupied between ca. 1675 and 1725. A moderately intense scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage and broken stone tools occupied the eastern half of the property; the earliest diagnostic point thus far found has been a Middle Archaic bifurcate. The southwestern quadrant of the site, close to Aquia Creek, contained a very dense concentration of Woodland Period/Potomac Creek material, including both diagnostic points and several varieties of prehistoric ceramics, intermixed with early eighteenth century artifacts. These areas of the property appear to have been cultivated, and no clear vertical separation of the prehistoric and historic materials could be discerned.

The historic component identified during Phase I shovel testing first appeared as a very dense concentration of architectural debris, including stone and brick rubble, wrought iron nails, and window glass, combined with items characteristic of a domestic occupation. The concentration was located south east of the marked graves of George Brent and his family. Unit testing revealed at least three historic posthole/postmold features and a mound of architectural debris. The strata within the mound feature included a layer of lath-marked plaster sealed beneath stone and brick rubble and overlying two intact occupation layers containing late 17th and early 18th century and Late Woodland materials, respectively.

The exceptionally well preserved historic assemblage encompasses an array of domestic artifacts such as ceramics, bottle and table glass, metal utensils, tobacco pipes, straight pins, furniture or trunk tacks and escutcheons, and glass beads. Ceramics range from utilitarian North Devon gravel tempered wares and coarse red earthenwares to polychrome and blue and white tin-glazed earthenwares, combed and trailed Staffordshire slipwares, and Rhinish/Westerwald and English brown stonewares. The latest ceramic type, with fewer than 10 fragments, is white salt-glazed stoneware. The wide range of faunal remains recovered include fish bones and scales, turtle shell fragments, and cow and deer bones, some butchered. The "small finds" are perhaps the most interesting: an ivory or bone folding toothbrush, a bone handled clasp knife, a "braided" multi-coated silver-coated copper-alloy ring, and an undated copper sixpence coin tentatively identified as a locally minted jeton. Dating of the intact occupation layer is supported not only by the ceramic assemblage, but also by a marked "WE" pipe bowl manufactured by Will Evans, a Bristol pipemaker of the 1670s-1690s.

The site clearly is the location of the first "Woodstock" complex built by George Brent and is the earliest Anglo-American site north of Fredericksburg in Virginia that has been examined archaeologically. The integrity of the site and its association

with the regionally and locally important Brent family render Site 44ST130, including the cemetery and the associated pre-historic component, eligible for listing in the National Register.

Additional archeological work planned for 1999 will consist of placing 1-2 additional test trenches around the periphery of the house site to verify its dimensions and look for additional features; extending shovel testing outside of the fenced cemetery property to define the limits of the prehistoric component and identify other potential historic components; and excavating two or three half units to locate possible grave shafts in an area where additional burials may be present.

Further information about this site and the excavation is available by calling Martha Williams, ASV project director, at 703-573-3769.

Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Smith's Knoll Historic Cemetery

[submitted by Rita Griffin-Short]

The City of Stoney Creek, Hamilton-Wentworth Region (Niagara Peninsula), Ontario, chose RGS Archaeological Services to carry out archaeological testing at Smith's Knoll Historic Cemetery (AhGw-132) during July and August, 1998. The site commemorates the Battle of Stoney Creek which took place June 6, 1813, one of the final battles during the War of 1812. The Americans placed their field artillery on the knoll which was stormed by a small group of British. Many died, both British and Americans. The dead were buried on a hot June morning, on the spot, by local citizens.

During the late 19th century, a local "squire" with an interest in phrenology disinterred the burials. No record has been found to date indicating that they were reburied. A group of interested citizens worked towards buying the site and had it consecrated as a cemetery by the Bishop of Niagara in 1909.

The City of Stoney Creek, now the custodian of the site, wants to develop it as a park, incorporating it into Battlefield Park and the Historic Gage House. The battle took place on the Gage farm.

It was imperative that the burials be located, assuming they were on site. The testing method was a series of trenches at 2 m. intervals over a 13-day period. Human remains were recovered from a small area at the east side of the site. These were indiscriminately distributed along with animal bones and domestic demolition debris throughout the strata.

The debris was used to level the area to accommodate a stone monument. The area had been disturbed in the 1940s when four stone plot markers were installed in the area assumed to be the burial area. The resulting mixing of soils further disturbed and re-distributed the bones with many found near the surface.

A minimum of eight individuals have been identified from the 434 identifiable fragments based on the acromion process of the left scapula and the right distal clavicle. Several very corroded American artillery buttons were recovered but not all of the bones. Testing will be intensified when we return this spring in order to recover the remaining human remains. These will be reinterred on site once they are properly documented. Inquiries may be directed to rgshort@spectranet.ca

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

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

During the spring of 1998, Parks Canada conducted six weeks of archaeological testing and monitoring at Fort-Temiscamingue NHS. Although intended to mitigate the impact of the heritage project undertaken on the site of the old trading post, this year's investigation also focused on the location of two farm buildings and on the excavation of a few test pits to expose three structural remains selected to be displayed as part of the heritage buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company (1821-1901).

Supervised by consulting archaeologist Christian Roy, the archaeological monitoring and testing has uncovered a number of remains including two unknown structures, a farm building and a house located west of the First Men's house. The possible foundation wall of a third building, identified so far as the first blacksmith shop erected at Fort-Temiscamingue in the second half of the XVIIIth century, has also been unearthed near the Clerk's house. The western end of that building had already been located in 1993 by Pierre Drouin. Artifacts have been collected in association with these structural remains allowing us in most cases to date the demolition of these buildings.

While the attempts to locate the barns of the Hudson's Bay Company have failed, the unexpected discovery of three human burials containing four individuals east of the so-called Protestant cemetery has provided new data on the role and occupation of Fort-Temiscamingue. The presence of trade silver ear rings and glass beads in one of the burials, as well as physical anthropologists' expertise and general context of discovery, strongly suggest that the individuals were of Native ancestry. The other burials have not supplied any artifacts. According to Parks Canada's regulations, work was immediately halted. In agreement with the Algonquin community, the human remains were later reinterred with associated artifacts during a ceremony presided over by the Elders.

On the other hand, the test pits excavated to expose the structural remains selected for the heritage project have also revealed new informations concerning three of the Hudson's Bay Company buildings, the Clerk's house, the First Men's house and the Blacksmith shop. The data collected served to complete the analytical register of the structural remains found on the site, as well as to verify prior interpretations.

The archaeological report of the investigations conducted at Fort Temiscamingue in 1997 and 1998 is in the process of being completed. During fall 1998, geophysical survey work was done by Technologies J. Pilon Inc. as a first step toward establishing the boundaries of the new cemetery.

Major Discovery in Québec City

[submitted by Jacques Guimont and Lise Rochette, Parks Canada]

For the first time in Québec City, last December archaeologists at Parks Canada uncovered vestiges associated with the city's very first walled fortifications on a site known as the

"redoute du bourreau", or the Executioner's Redoubt. The vestiges are located inside the Parc-de-l'Artillerie National Historic Site, on the western edges of the Nouvelles Casernes, or New Barracks, a series of defense structures built under the French colonial administration.

This discovery was made possible thanks to a major restoration and consolidation project conducted on a portion of Québec City's fortifications — i.e., the Coteau de la Potasse halfbastion and the tenaille des Nouvelles Casernes. The purpose of the project is to offer Québec City's citizens and visitors access to the complete circuit of the city's fortifications within the next few years.

The present-day fortifications at Québec City are primarily the work of Chaussegros-de-Léry, and were completed between 1745 and 1756. However, numerous other military structures were erected in the city from the late 17th century on. In addition, the city walls have undergone numerous changes since the time of the British Conquest. Although most of these structures have been removed for some time now, numerous vestiges are still lying below the surface of the ground, as the discovery of the redoute du bourreau has made once again dramatically clear.

The redoubt acquired its gruesome name around 1700. "Beginning in 1695, the executioner, an ill-esteemed personality who was required to live at some distance from the other inhabitants, was granted living quarters in the redoubt. In the years following, most of the city's executioners lived in this redoubt until it was demolished around 1745."

The first wall surrounding Québec City, a series of redoubts linked by palisades, was erected in 1690 by Major Provost, as ordered by Comte de Frontenac. In what amounts to a happy coincidence, 1998 marked the 300th anniversary of the death of Comte de Frontenac, an illustrious governor of New France.

Archaeological excavations will resume in spring 1999.

Archaeological Monitoring on Saint-Vallier Street, Saint-Roch District, Québec City

[submitted by Serge Rouleau, Design et Patrimoine, Ville de Québec]

The city of Québec decided to enhance the urban facilities on Saint-Vallier Street in the Saint-Roch district, a longtime neglected part of the town. The project started in April and ended in June 1998. Only the portion located between Dorchester and Langelier was concerned by the project.

Saint-Vallier Street is one of the oldest ways of communication in and around the city and was established early in the 17th century. It is known to have attracted many craftsmen and small industries during the 18th and 19th centuries, especially potters and tanneries. Moreover, a federal study has recognized this portion of Saint-Vallier Street as part of an industrial district (from the middle of the 19th century up to 1930) of historical significance in Canada.

Archaeological monitoring led to the discovery of structural remains of dwellings and industrial buildings of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Also, up to seven specimens of wooden drains were uncovered, some of them related to post-1850 tanneries. Finally, one road improvement dating back to the last quarter of 18th century was also documented.

The major discovery of this project was certainly the two

deposition sites used as a potter's dump during the last quarter of the 18th century. Evidence shows that the two deposits exclusively received remnants of production. The collection is essentially made of coarse earthenware, and "terrine" is the most common object of the production. Many fragments of the tools used in the kiln are also part of the collection. The two deposits extended into the street from private properties located on the south side of Saint-Vallier where, it is believed, the site originated.

Preliminary archaeological and historical evidence tends to indicate that this production originated from the workshop of the "maître-potier" Pierre Vincent dit le "Cadien" established on Saint-Vallier Street from 1766. He was born in Acadia at l'Assomption de Pisiguit around 1739 and was deported in 1755. He stayed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a while and made his way to Québec City where he became one of the most productive potters of the area. At the time of his death, in 1803, he was still active and owned a large part of the properties south of Saint-Vallier Street. Recommendations have been made in order to locate and investigate the workshop and the whole site.

Archaeology at the Esplanade of the Parliament of Québec (submitted by Mario Savard, Parks Canada)

The Esplanade of the Parliament in the city of Québec is located between the Québec National Assembly building and the Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site. Until 1871, the site was occupied by defense works that were an integral part of the line of fortifications erected to defend Québec. Since large-scale landscape restoration was planned in this area, archaeological excavations had to be undertaken with the purpose of gathering all relevant data on the occupation of the site and of ensuring the conservation of vestiges significant for the history of Québec and its defense works and, we hoped, of providing inspiration for the landscape architects.

Parks Canada and the City of Québec undertook the first inventory campaigns in the summer of 1997 and in the spring of 1998, which then led, in the fall of 1998, to an inventory campaign and to archaeological monitoring conducted jointly by the Commission de la Capitale nationale du Québec, the City of Québec and Parks Canada.

The team formed for the excavation and monitoring activities, led by archaeologist Daniel Simoneau of the City of Québec, succeeded in uncovering large sections of a ravelin, of two tenailles and of a counterguard built by the British in the early 19th century, as well as short sections of works dating from the French period, including what appears to be the counterscarp. The team also revealed the macadamized layout of the old Saint-Louis Street as it wound between the 19th-century advanced defense works. Data was also collected on the ditch, the environment and the public services (notably gas street lighting).

The interpretation of the data gathered during archaeological interventions correlated with the data taken from various historic documents (texts, engravings and other sources) enabled the archaeologists from the City of Québec and Parks Canada to develop a 3-D electronic model of the sector as it appeared around 1815.

Chers collègues du Québec,

Je suis toujours à votre disposition pour recueillir les textes que vous voudrez bien m'envoyer - en français ou en anglais - pour publication dans cet espace qui nous est réservé. Les autres membres du CNEHA sont très intéressés à vos recherches. La prochaine date de tombée est en mai.

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Thanks for everything and take care.

Monique

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Newfoundland

St. John's Waterfront Archaeology Project (submitted by Peter Pope)

Waldegrave Street Parking: The Waterfront Archaeology Project operated again in conjunction with the Field School for Memorial University of Newfoundland archaeology students, under the direction of Dr. Peter Pope of the Archaeology Unit, assisted by graduate students Amanda Crompton and John Wicks. After consultation with the City Engineering Department we sought and obtained permission from City Council to test areas in and around the Waldegrave Street Parking lot (CjAe-33), now slated for re-development as a Convention Centre. The area is adjacent to the Kenny's site (CjAe-17), tested in 1993 and 1997, which we revisited for a surface collection and which again showed mid-18th- and 19th-century materials. The nearby Waldegrave Street Parking area is a shallow low-lying depression, at the west end of George Street, not far inland from the original harbourfront. Historic maps indicate that it was not developed as an urban streetscape until the 19th century. Earlier maps indicate that by the early 18th century the fringe of this formerly marshy area was covered in fish flakes.

We opened three excavations at Waldegrave Street Parking. The most productive was located between a 19th-century water line and a 19th-century sewage line and uncovered various fill strata containing a large quantity of 19th-century materials, particularly glass and refined earthenwares (REW). Underlying these fills we uncovered an earlier cultural deposit, itself overlying a thick, apparently undisturbed, peaty stratum. It was crudely paved with rocks to the eastward end and elsewhere pock-marked with small depressions,

which appeared to be animal and human footprints. We also uncovered a large quantity of wooden artifacts, likely the remains of a fish flake. Ceramic evidence of North Devon coarse earthenwares (CEW) and Westerwald coarse stonewares (CSW) suggests a 17th-century dating.

Backhoe testing in a grassed area northeast of the Waldegrave Street Parking pavement uncovered a thick deposit of recent fills over a series of 19th-century secondary deposits. The test exceeded 2 m in depth. Further excavation uncovered a thin peaty soil overlying a thick layer of gray clay. Both strata contained well-preserved wood and leather artifacts, including a very handsome late-18th century shoe, of a quality likely to have belonged to a merchant. A number of shoes were recovered, perhaps inadvertently lost on the fringes of this damp harbourside fen, while bottle glass and CSW sherds recovered are more likely to have been dumped deliberately. We also used a backhoe to open the southeast corner of the Waldegrave Street Parking Area. Excavation here indicated that early soils down to sterile gravel were removed during construction of the paved parking area, a few years ago. Development here will not require archaeological mitigation, although a "watching brief" might be appropriate.

327 Water Street: Excavations were opened on a vacant gravel lot at 327 Water Street (CJAe-08), just west of the Murray Premises, with the enthusiastic cooperation of the owner, Wayne Kelly. Excavations here in 1993 had uncovered 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century materials, in disturbed contexts, as well as a stone-paved quayside of about 1830. A 1993 test within the foundations of the late 19th-century building formerly on the site, used as Lee's shoe store until it burned ca. 1990, indicated that the demolition which followed the fire had destroyed all cultural strata below the building. Our initial 3 m by 3 m back hoe test in 1998, on the harbour side of these foundations, indicated that backhoe work during demolition had seriously disturbed cultural strata outside the 19th-century structure. The mixture of wood and brick rubble with burned 20th-century shoes and early modern ceramics in the disturbed strata indicates that the demolition contractor buried at least part of the 20th-century fire rubble in this harbourside lot. It also strongly suggests that, when he did so, he disturbed 17th- and 18th-century archaeological contexts.

An undisturbed context was encountered in one part of the original test. Trowel excavation uncovered a thick deposit of household debris including CEW, CSW, clay tobacco pipes and some bottle glass, dating between 1660 and about 1695. After the Field School was over, a smaller crew of Blair Temple and Mike Walsh, assisted by volunteers Rick Gaulton and Tammy Wheeler, used shovel and trowel to expand the excavation to the east, eventually uncovering a strip of undisturbed strata about 1.5 m wide and 3 m long. This deposit was almost entirely surrounded by the disturbance inflicted on the site a few years ago. The unusually high proportion of high status tin-glazed wares ("delft" or "faience") as well as the recovery of an early silver coin and a piece of gentleman's jewelry, in the form of a gold "point" or lace tip, suggests that this material probably related to a relatively well-off resident household, rather than to migratory crews. Southwood's map of St. John's in 1675 shows a plantation in the area, belonging to Thomas Oxford. This secondary deposit might well be

a product of the Oxford household.

The key strata were punctuated by post moulds, interpretable as remnants of successive stages or wharves. The surface of the 17th-century strata contains charcoal and melted ceramics, which might reflect the burning of St. John's by French forces in 1696-97. These late 17th-century strata lie directly on sterile gravel: a puzzling situation because St. John's harbour was well developed by 1660 and materials of that date should overlie some natural soil, if not earlier cultural strata. It looked as if any such earlier strata had been cleared by deliberate cutting into the slope of the harbourfront ca. 1660. This hypothesis was confirmed when we fully exposed the sterile level to find its surface unnaturally erratic, as well as being pock-marked with early post-moulds, truncated by cutting before renewed cultural deposition in the later 17th century.

The early capital investment in harbour improvement, represented by this cutting episode, must have created quite a bit of fill. One might guess that it ended up not too far away, and likely closer to the water, in order to make land. This is only one of the reasons why the 327 Water Street merits further archaeological attention, as soon as funding permits. Incidental finds in 1993 and 1997 suggesting an early occupation in this area have panned out: we found gold (literally!), and this site holds great potential to shed light on the early development of the port of St. John's.

Torbay: As part of the Field School in Archaeology, the crew spent a day on the Torbay waterfront (CJAe-34), at the invitation of the Torbay Heritage Committee. Surface collection in the area south of the main river recovered 18th and 19th century materials, notably Westerwald CSW of the mid-18th century. Further materials of like date were recovered from shovel test pits in this area and to the northeast of the smaller brook flowing into Torbay Bay. Excavation in the silted pond near the mouth of the larger river recovered late 20th-century plastic materials under 80 cm of fine clay overlying sterile gravel subsoil. This confirms the impression given by a review of historic photographs: the silting of this former pond is a very recent phenomenon. This silting is likely a result of suburban development of the river valley, associated clearance of woods, and consequent widespread disturbance and soil erosion.

Renews and Port Kirwin: As a fortuitous result of Field School field trips to Renewes and Port Kirwin, two further sites were identified on the basis of incidental finds. Neither find was a result of systematic surface survey but simply of trekking around historic sites: the Mount at Renewes (CfAf-5), excavated by Steve Mills in 1993, and the graveyard at Port Kirwin, which has headstones dating as early as the 1740s. At Renewes we recovered the base of a 17th-century North Devon CEW tall pot, eroding from a bank at the edge of a seaside meadow (CfAf-16). This was about 0.5 km east of the Mount. At Port Kirwin we recovered assorted bottle glass, tobacco pipes and 17th-century CEW and CSW eroding from a peaty bank in a recently-cut ditch between the newly-improved waterfront road and the old cemetery. Port Kirwin may well be the site of 17th-century Fermeuse, for which planters and fishing establishments are attested in the documentary record.

Preliminary Summary: Students cleaned and numbered over 5000 artifacts, under the supervision of Scott Andrews, our conservation assistant. The leather shoes and many wooden artifacts retrieved from the lawn area at Waldegrave Street Parking will probably be our biggest conservation challenge. We have a wide range of ceramics from that site as well as the very interesting ceramic sample from 327 Water Street, with its high count of tin-glazed vessels. The Water Street site also yielded a good sample of pipe bowls, dating between 1660 and 1690. Our silver coin remains unidentified but it is certainly very old and we are hopeful that cleaning and an x-ray will permit identification. The promising results from intensive excavation at 327 Water Street are an excellent example of the possibilities of urban archaeology on the St. John's Waterfront, where we have the cooperation of informed, historically-aware, property-owners. The disturbed strata here represent the unnecessary loss of 17th- and 18th-century archaeological contexts — a clear example of why it is so important for the City and the Province to regulate mechanical excavation in the harbour area. The excavations at Waldegrave Street Parking are a good example of what can result from cooperation between the City and the MUN Archaeology Unit: an important development area has been assessed and a restricted archaeologically-sensitive area identified.

The St. John's Waterfront Archaeology Project was largely funded through Memorial University of Newfoundland, thanks to the University Endowment Fund, the Smallwood Centre for Newfoundland Studies, the Office of the Dean of Arts and ISER. The Culture and Heritage Division of the Newfoundland Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation supported some of our conservation costs, and we received contributions in kind from the City of St. John's, the MUN Archaeology Unit and Past Present Consulting. The Waterfront Archaeology Project is an initiative of the Heritage Outreach Project, sponsored jointly by Memorial University and Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency.

Ferryland

{submitted by James Tuck}

The Ferryland Archaeology Project, directed by Dr. James Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, concluded its seventh season on October 23, 1998. Work concentrated on the eastern end of George Calvert's original Colony of Avalon (1621-1638), later occupied by Sir David Kirke and his family until the place was burned by French forces in the fall of 1696.

The defenses of at least the eastern portion of the colony are now becoming apparent. A ditch, about 20' wide and 3'-4' deep, partly faced with rock on its outer edge, formed the initial line of defense. A rampart of about the same dimensions, faced on the interior edge with rough stone, was also revealed during 1998. Documentary sources indicate that this was surmounted by a palisade comprised of posts, rails, and trees seven feet tall sharpened at the top.

A bridge spanned the ditch at the eastern end of the cobble street that ran through the settlement. Water-saturated conditions have preserved the bridge sills and several large post molds paralleling the bridge itself. No evidence suggests whether the bridge was a drawbridge and, in fact, no trace of

the gate that must have existed at this location has been preserved.

Inside the defensive works a small portion of what appears to be a fire place, a portion of a cobble-lined pit, perhaps a cellar, an exterior cobble walkway paralleling the north wall of a structure, and a slate-lined drain leading away from the structure were all discovered. We believe that these scant remains are evidence of a house which, judging by the objects from a deep midden adjacent to the house, was occupied by members of the Newfoundland gentry during much of the seventeenth century.

Artifacts include two silver-plated spurs, tin-glazed earthenware, a wealth of Portuguese *terra sigillata* earthenware heretofore unreported from North American sites, window leads and glass, gilt glass beads, and other similar "up-scale" objects. In the uppermost layer were found two gold finger rings, both women's rings but of different sizes. They lay immediately below rocks from the house chimney collapse, and it is tempting to associate them with the French destruction and looting of the place in 1696.

A few objects, particularly Chesapeake tobacco pipes with a DK monogram impressed upon them, indicate that the family responsible for the midden was that of David Kirke. We know from historical records that the Kirke family moved into Lord Baltimore's "mansion house" in 1638. It is hard to escape the conclusion that we have discovered a small portion of the original principal residence of the Colony of Avalon. Unfortunately, most of the structure lies beneath an existing road, so unless the lower levels of the midden produce some "Calvert" artifacts, it will be some time before we can compare the dimensions of this structure with those reported in 1622 for the mansion house.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Museum

{submitted by David Christianson}

Black Loyalist studies: This past summer, archaeologists working with the Nova Scotia Museum conducted research on Black Loyalist sites in the Tracadie area and in Birchtown, Shelburne County. The project was funded partly by the Multiculturalism Programme of the Department of Canadian Heritage. The principal objective at Tracadie was to locate and identify settlement features associated with Black Loyalists and their descendants within, and adjacent to, the 3,000-acre 1787 Thomas Brownspriggs land grant. Sixteen areas of archaeological interest were found during the course of this survey that was directed by Stephen Powell (powellst@gov.ns.ca). Many of the sites recorded can be directly associated with African Nova Scotian family names. Surnames such as Berden (variant of Borden/Bowden), Eimes (Elms), and Shepard (Shepherd) all appear on the 1787 land grant.

Birchtown, Shelburne County, has been the focus of archaeological research since 1993. Birchtown was founded in 1783 by Black Loyalists led by Colonel Stephen Blucke. It became, briefly, the largest settlement of free African Americans in North America. Col. Blucke had previously served with the Loyalist military forces, assuming command

of a mixed-race regiment in 1780. This regiment became one of the most feared units of the Revolutionary War, conducting raids into New Jersey, even after the surrender at Yorktown. The main focus of the 1998 archaeology was a piece of land thought to have once belonged to Col. Blucke. Laird Niven (laird.niven@ns.sympatico.ca) directed a six-week excavation of a late eighteenth feature that had been infilled with stones sometime during the first half of the nineteenth century. Within and below the fill were thousands of artifacts, including many complete ceramic pieces, dating to the late eighteenth century. The large quantity, and very good quality, of the artifacts was a surprise, contrasting sharply with the previously-excavated sites in Birchtown. The artifacts include several military items, including two pewter buttons of the 2nd American Regiment, dating between 1780 and 1782. Was this the home of Colonel Stephen Blucke? While the artifacts suggest that this is the case, only further historical and archaeological work can answer the question. Other activities of the 1998 Birchtown project included the extensive testing of a second late-eighteenth century cellar and the examination of a series of unusual stone features.

Acadian studies: The Nova Scotia Museum awarded a 1998 research grant to Jonathan Fowler to document Acadian settlement sites in the New Minas area. This work will consist of documentary and cartographic research and includes archaeological reconnaissance survey.

The Acadian education class at the Nova Scotia Museum for students in Grades 4 to 6 was redesigned. A major component of the new class has students participating in a simulated excavation at Belleisle, an Acadian archaeological site previously investigated by the museum. Four excavation "pits", each representing a different area of the site and including stratigraphy and reproduction artifacts, are excavated by students who then research their finds and prepare oral reports. Further information on this program can be obtained from David Christianson (chrisdj @gov.ns.ca), curator of archaeology at the museum.

Fort Edward National Historic Site

During the fall of 1998, Parks Canada archaeologists John Guilfoyle, Rob Ferguson and Geoff Smith excavated below the floorboards of the 1750 blockhouse at Fort Edward in Windsor, Nova Scotia. This work is in preparation for stabilization of the structure's footing. Below a thin layer of gravel, baseballs and rodent dung, we encountered a thick deposit of British military midden, dating from the late 18th to early 19th centuries. This deposit contained a large quantity of faunal material, including fish bone. It reflects the efforts of the garrison to supplement their rations with locally available foods from the rivers and adjacent coastline. Other materials include a wide range of regimental buttons, iron shot, a bayonet, domestic ceramics and glass, cutlery, straight pins, and British and colonial coins and tokens. Among the latter was an 1823 Nova Scotia 1/2-penny token, the first currency authorized by the colony. We also recovered a concentration of bone button blanks and the stock bone from which they had been cut. The stratum is apparently a re-deposited midden, placed in the blockhouse during repairs to the floor in the mid-19th century. It may have offered some insulation.

Removal of the midden stratum revealed the original hearth footing of field stone, and a three-course footing for the building. These features will be protected during the stabilization.

Earlier Acadian occupation on the hill is found below the British deposits in a thin stratum of tamped clay and charcoal. Function of an Acadian structure at this location is unknown, since domestic buildings are generally found closer to the dyked fields along the shore. The only associated artifact is the leg of a small copper-alloy pot. Pre-contact Aboriginal lithic material has been mixed into the Acadian stratum.

Earlier in the summer, a series of test pits in the parade area, undertaken as clearance for a proposed path, exposed some unanticipated stone footings. No structures are documented on the parade. The foundation and a hearth of the original officers' barracks, contemporary with the blockhouse, were also located at this time.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

New Book: *Max Schrabisch: Rockshelter Archaeologist*

Max Schrabisch, an early twentieth century archaeologist active in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, is the subject of a book by Edward J. Lenik just published by the Wayne Township Historical Commission.

Archaeologist Edward J. Lenik, director of the Archaeological Research laboratory at the Van Riper-Hopper Museum and long time member of the Commission, introduced Schrabisch to the many area residents through lectures and hikes to sites Schrabisch discovered. After many years of collecting Schrabisch's writings and stories about his rather imperious personality, Lenik has put it all together in a book. The book describes what is known of Schrabisch's life and discusses his contributions to archaeological research. An extensive annotated bibliography of his writings provides a catalog of the subjects upon which Schrabisch held forth.

Max Schrabisch, a German immigrant living in Paterson, NJ, first located and investigated many of the Native American archaeological sites in New Jersey. He was particularly good at finding rockshelters.

An accomplished linguist and musician, he eked out a living giving music lessons, finding sponsors for his exploration, writing newspaper columns and selling or trading artifacts. Traveling by foot and public transportation and presuming upon the kindness of acquaintances with automobiles, he identified hundreds of prehistoric sites in New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania and southeastern New York.

His legacy is in both his archaeological reports and in his newspaper columns. He recorded local history and wrote rhapsodically on the wonders of nature that he encountered in his travels. He also delivered exhortations so vituperative on the subjects of women's suffrage and jazz music, that the news papers hastened to point out they were his opinions only.

For more information, contact the Wayne Township Historical Commission, Van Riper-Hopper Museum, 533 Berdan Avenue, Wayne, NJ 07470. Proceeds from the sales of the book (120 pages, 18 illustrations, \$10 per copy), will go toward the continued work of the Museum and the Archaeological Research Laboratory.

New Book: *Feast of the Dead: Aboriginal Ossuaries in Maryland*

Ossuaries are communal graves containing the reburied, skeletonized remains of multiple individuals. For more than a century, archaeologists have been intrigued by the Native American practice of ossuary burial in the Maryland tidewater region. During this time, investigations have run the gamut from antiquarian curiosity to modern scientific study, although details of much of this work are poorly reported or only found in obscure technical literature. For the first time, *Feast of the Dead* attempts to compile all of this information in one volume and examine the data from Maryland's three dozen known ossuaries from an archaeological perspective.

In *Feast of the Dead* (a title derived from the 17th century Huron burial ceremony), Maryland Historical Trust archaeologist Dennis C. Curry details the excavated data from each of Maryland's ossuaries and takes a look at what these unique mortuary features may mean. Clearly reflective of Native American spiritual beliefs, ossuaries also appear to evince native social, political, and status concepts which evolved during the period from roughly A.D. 1400 to the time of European contact.

A valuable research source for archaeologists, *Feast of the Dead* is intended to shed light on Native American burial rituals for the general reader as well. It also serves to help reconstruct the lifeways and belief systems of late pre historic Algonkian groups in Maryland.

ISBN 878399-72-1. 120 pages, 61 illustrations (including 51 photographs), references cited, glossary, index. \$15.00 (softcover). Maryland residents must add 5% sales tax (tax exempt organization must include copy of Maryland tax exempt certificate). Postage & handling are \$3.50 for 1 copy; \$1.00 extra for each additional copy.

Send order with payment or P.O. to the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., 4302 Crow Rock Road, Myersville, MD 21773-8826. Checks should be made payable to the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM Inc.).

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Historic St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is pleased to announce its 1999 field school in historical archaeology which will run from 9 June - 15 August. 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 was probably used by William Nuthead, the first printer of Maryland. During the 19th century, two slave cabins were built on the property. 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 17th-century structures on the site.

For the student, the program will be an intensive experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week of the class is

devoted to lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students will learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following nine weeks, students participate in the excavation, recording and analysis of sites in an internationally famous archaeological district. Guest lecturers will speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students will also have the rare opportunity 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 honors college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. Credit is transferable to other institutions. The program costs \$840 which covers tuition. There is a \$55 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. A limited amount of housing is available. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student.

HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C. in Southern Maryland. Although rural, Southern Maryland is within easy driving distance of major urban areas for entertainment and sightseeing.

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 where you can be reached after the semester is over. For specific questions about the course, call (301) 862-0974. Email: Riordan@smcm.edu

Send Applications to:

Archaeology Program
Department of Research, HSMC
P.O. Box 39
St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686

Summer Internships in Historical Archaeology

The Hermitage will host its eleventh year of internships in historical archaeology during the summer of 1999. Interested students may apply for ten, five, or two week terms. Participants receive room, board, and a stipend of \$250 per week.

FIVE AND TEN WEEK TERMS: Intended for advanced undergraduates and early-phase graduate students who have had field training in archaeology. The Hermitage internships offer an opportunity for more experience in a research-oriented setting with a strong emphasis on direct interaction with museum visitors. Dates: Session I, May 31 - July 4; Session II, July 12 - August 15. (Ten week internships cover both sessions.)

TWO WEEK TERMS: Intended primarily for advanced undergraduates and graduate students in such fields as History, Education, African-American Studies, Cultural Anthropology, American Studies, Folklore, and Geography. The two-week internships offer exposure to the archaeological study and public interpretation of the recent past. No

archaeological experience necessary. Dates: Session A, June 7-20; Session B, June 21 - July 4; Session C, July 19 - August 1.

The Hermitage is a historic site museum visited by 250,000 people a year. Archaeological fieldwork on the property in 1999 will continue investigations of the First Hermitage, the location of dwelling sites occupied originally by Andrew Jackson's family and later by enslaved African-American families. Interns will participate in all phases of field excavation and laboratory processing of finds. Applicants should be in good physical condition and should be aware that this internship primarily involves long hours of digging in hot, humid, and dirty conditions.

Application is by letter, which should include a summary of education and research experience and a statement detailing your specific interest in the program. Be sure to indicate if you are applying for the two, five, or ten week internship,

and include your session preference and dates of availability. Applicants must have two letters of recommendation sent under separate cover. If you would like to be notified once your application is complete, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped postcard. Send letters and inquiries to: Dr. Larry McKee, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN 37076.

All application materials, including the letters of recommendation, must be received by April 10. All applicants will be notified of selection decisions no later than May 1.

Application for Membership The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

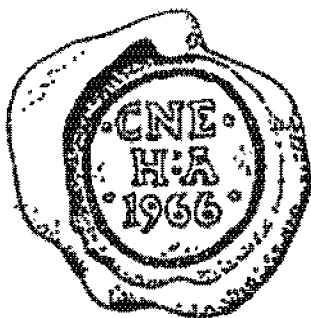
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 Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
 Department of Historical Resources
 2801 Kensington Avenue
 Richmond, Virginia 23221

	Rates	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Individual/ordinaire	\$20.00	\$23.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Student/etudiant	\$12.00	\$13.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Joint*/conjoint*	\$25.00	\$28.75
<input type="checkbox"/> Fellow**/Associe**	\$35.00	\$40.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Life/a vie	\$500.00	\$575.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Business/entreprise	\$40.00	\$46.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif	\$30.00	\$35.50

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:
 Pierre Beaudet
 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
 Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

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



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

June 1999

NUMBER 43

CNEHA '99

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

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We are finalizing plans for what promises to be a very rewarding 1999 CNEHA conference. Mark your calendar for October 22-24 when Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum will host CNEHA '99 in St. Mary's City, Maryland. Southern Maryland is located between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, about 60 miles south of Washington DC and 75 miles south of Baltimore, Maryland. St. Mary's City was the first capital of Maryland, established in 1634. The city was essentially abandoned after the capital was moved to Annapolis in 1695 and has been studied archaeologically since the 1930s. St. Mary's City is also the home of St. Mary's College of Maryland, established in 1840. The setting is rural and unspoiled along the banks of the St. Mary's River. There are no commercial shops and the nearest fast food is 15 minutes away. We will be providing a box lunch service for conference attendees.

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

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.

Conference Schedule

Friday will feature a variety of workshops and tours. A special workshop on architectural artifacts will be offered at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland. The presenter will be Orlando Ridout V, Chief of the Office of Research, Survey and Registration of the Maryland Historical Trust. Mr. Ridout is extremely knowledgeable of historical architecture and serves as a consultant to diverse organizations including Mount Vernon and Colonial Williamsburg. A second material culture workshop will be held at the Archaeology Laboratory of Historic St. Mary's City focusing on 17th-century ceramics. Henry Miller and Silas Hurry will lead this hands-on workshop utilizing the archaeological collections of Historic St. Mary's City.

Tours being offered include a day-long field trip by bus up the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay with stops at Mount Calvert, a 17th-century county seat, Londontown, an 18th-century port town, and finally, Annapolis. While in

Annapolis a tour and discussion of the Paca Gardens is scheduled. A second tour will focus on the architecture of St. Mary's County and will include many of the premier historic homes. This tour will be led by Kirk Ranzetta who serves as the architectural history specialist for St. Mary's County. The final scheduled tour is a walking tour of the St. Mary's City Townlands with Henry Miller. He will discuss the development of the town, its demise and subsequent use, and our plans for interpreting this archaeological landscape. All of these tours and workshops will require pre-registration. Information on costs will be included in the Preliminary Program scheduled for mailing later this summer.

Friday will conclude with a free reception and tour of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. This brand new archaeological research, conservation, and curation facility has state of the art systems and equipment to preserve Maryland's archaeological heritage. The evening reception is being sponsored by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

Saturday begins the Conference in earnest with all of the papers presented on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland. Concurrent sessions will be scheduled in the newly renovated Social Science building, Kent Hall, and an adjacent auditorium, St. Mary's Hall. A book room and refreshment center will be set up in Kent Hall. Paper sessions will continue in the afternoon followed by a reception in Farthings, a recreated 17th-century ordinary, and finally the CNEHA banquet featuring a Southern Maryland Church dinner with 17th-century entertainment.

Sunday begins with the annual business meeting which is followed by additional paper sessions. Current plans call for a special Sunday afternoon post-conference public symposium featuring invited speakers in history and archaeology discussing the role of the Calvert family in North American colonization with a special focus on Newfoundland and Maryland. This special public session is contingent on the receipt of a grant to help support travel by the speakers.

The conference hotel will be the Holiday Inn in Solomon's Island. Solomon's Island is a beautiful seaside village with strong maritime roots. Numerous shops and restaurants are within easy walking distance of the hotel. Also within walking distance is the Calvert Marine Museum with extensive exhibits and children's activities. A special reduced admission fee has been arranged with the Museum for CNEHA attendees and their families. We have also arranged free admission to Historic St. Mary's City for all conference participants and their families. The hotel rate is \$89.00 per room as a flat rate regardless of the number in the room. An additional 5% tax will be added to the room rate.

The greatest challenge with this conference will be the distance from the conference hotel and the various venues. Public transportation is virtually non-existent in Southern Maryland. Bus transportation will be provided from the

hotel to the Friday night reception at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Patterson Park. Some van service will be provided from the hotel to St. Mary's City on both Saturday and Sunday. St. Mary's City is about 20 minutes by car from the conference hotel. We will be asking in our registration packages concerning your transportation needs and the number of family members for museum admission.

Join us in Southern Maryland for what promises to be a very pleasant and rewarding CNEHA conference.

STUDENT COMPETITION ST. MARY'S CITY, OCTOBER 23-24

CNEHA is pleased to announce its fourth student paper competition, to take place on October 23-24, 1999, in St. Mary's City, Maryland. The first student competition was organized almost ten years ago for the annual meeting in Morristown, NJ. David Landon, then a graduate student at Boston University, presented the winning paper, "The Potential Applications of Tooth Cement Increment Analysis in Historical Archaeology" (*Northeast Historical Archaeology* 17: 85-99). Despite its success, the student competition did not become a regular feature at subsequent meetings and was not revived until 1997. The second student competition, organized by program chair Karen Metheny and conference chair Paula Zitzler, ultimately drew six students to Altoona, PA, to present papers to a jury of six scholars (Jean-Guy Brossard and Brian Ross, Pointe-a-Calliere Museum, Montréal; Lu Ann De Cunzo, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware; Sara Mascia, Historical Perspectives, Inc.; Eva MacDonald, Archaeological Services, Inc.; and Phil Neusius, Department of Anthropology at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and to conference attendees. The announcement of the competition generated widespread interest, and several students became CNEHA members through their involvement in the contest. Two prizes were offered: a year's membership in CNEHA and publication of the winning papers in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. First and Second Prizes were awarded to Michael Scholl of Temple University and Pauline Desjardins of the University of Montréal, respectively, and an honorable mention was awarded to Anna Badcock, University of Sheffield, who traveled from England to present a paper entitled "Images and Memories: The Recording of Avenue Coking Works, Chesterfield, England." All three received a student membership from CNEHA. Michael's paper ("In Delaware the Millennium has come": Nineteenth-Century Farmstead Archaeology and the Methodist *Discipline*"), drawn from his master's thesis, and Pauline's paper ("From the Warehouses to the Canal by Rail Ca. 1839: The Lachine Canal, Montréal, Quebec"), based on her dissertation research, will appear in an upcoming issue of the journal.

At last year's annual meeting in Montréal, October 17-18, we were pleased to hear the papers of five students in the Council's third student competition. Panelists included Jean Belisle of Concordia University, John Fossey of McGill University, Louise Paradis of the University of Montréal, David Landon of Michigan Technological University, and Executive Board member Karen Metheny. First prize was awarded to Allison Bain, Université Laval, for "A Treatise of Cleanliness in Meats and Drinks and the Benefits of Clean Sweet Beds." Second prize went to Julie Ernstein, Boston University, for her paper on "Nostalgia and the Perpetuation of a Historic Ideal: Two Views from a Twentieth-Century Maryland Suburb." Alain Chouinard, Université Laval, was awarded an honorable mention for his paper on "The Forge of the Loyola Plantation in French Guyana (1668-1769): Results of the 1997-98 Excavations and Archaeometallurgical Study of the Forge's Output." These students have been awarded a certificate and a year's membership in CNEHA, and will have their papers published in the journal. Many thanks to Pauline Desjardins for organizing the competition, to the panelists for providing encouragement and thoughtful commentary to the entrants that will enable them to improve their work in and scholarly contribution to the field of historical archaeology. Finally, we wish to thank all of the students who participated in the competition. We look forward to seeing the winning papers in a future issue of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

The Executive Board has worked hard to make the student competition a regular feature of the annual meeting. The competition serves an essential role in CNEHA's student outreach program, encouraging student members to undertake and present their own research, to attend professional meetings, and to learn how to prepare and present a conference paper. It also provides students with the opportunity to have their work recognized and published in the journal of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. To publicize the contest and encourage new student members, announcements are mailed to universities and colleges in the United States and Canada, and the call for papers is posted on the internet, through several on-line mailing lists and through CNEHA's web site. We wish to encourage our members to attend the student papers in St. Mary's. The audience has heard many fine presentations in years past, and we are sure to hear more this fall. We invite all of our student members to enter the competition at a future date.

We have a fine slate of students for CNEHA's fourth student competition in St. Mary's City. This year's competition is being organized by Silas Hurry and Karen Metheny. Papers will be judged by a panel of scholars to be drawn from the fields of historical archaeology, history, material culture, and American studies. The papers are limited to twenty minutes (8-10 typed, double-spaced pages) and students are required to submit a copy of the finished paper, with references, to the organizers in advance of the conference. The papers will be read by the panelists prior to the

competition.

Students will then present their papers at the conference in front of an audience composed of the panelists and conference attendees. In past years, student papers have been integrated with the rest of the conference program, grouped according to subject material. Student papers will be judged for their content (is the work original? well organized? is a problem or research question presented and answered by the student? does the student use comparative data? archaeological theory? is the research question or topic site-specific or placed within a larger social, cultural, or economic context? are appropriate sources used to support the argument?), the presentation itself (panelists will focus on the oral presentation — the student's confidence and ease of presentation — but will also evaluate the use of audio-visual aids), and the paper's overall contribution to the field of historical archaeology (again, the originality of the research or of research methods, usefulness to the field, etc.). This year, prizes will be awarded for the best graduate and best undergraduate papers. Winners will receive a certificate of award, a year's membership in CNEHA, and publication of their paper in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

Again, we invite all of our members to attend the student papers in St. Mary's, and to spread the word about the competition to students who are entering the field or thinking of choosing historical archaeology as their area of study. Good luck to all our students this fall!

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

The editorial office had a relatively slow winter, but in February and March activity picked up, and a number of manuscripts were returned in revised form. As a result, in March we began production of Volume 27 (1998). As I write this report we are still in the final production phase, though we also are waiting for responses to detailed queries from two of our authors. Here's a preview of what the table of contents looks like at the moment, though I note it is subject to change.

Forum on Archaeology and the Public:

I Know It's Only Rock 'n' Roll but They Like It! Community History, Popular Music, and Public Audiences by Stefan Beilinski. Is It Only Rock 'n' Roll? A Comment on Stefan Beilinski's Community History, Popular Music, and Public Audiences by James Gibbs. Commentary on Beilinski's "I Know It's Only Rock 'n' Roll but They Like It!" by Carol McDavid.

Articles:

"In Delaware the Millennium has Come": The Methodist Discipline and the Archaeology of 19th-century Farmsteads by Michael D. Scholl (awarded First Place in the 1998

CNEHA Student Paper Competition).

Exploratory Pollen Analysis of the Ditch of the 1665 Turf Fort, Jamestown, Virginia by Gerald K. Kelso, Audrey J. Horning, Andrew C. Edwards, Marley R. Brown III, and Martha W. McCartney.

Historical Skeletal Remains from Dundas county, Ontario: A Cautionary Tale Concerning Individual Identification by Lynda Wood and Janet Young.

Domestic Masonry Architecture in 17th-Century Virginia by David Brown.

Reworked Ballast Flint from Aptuxcet by Barbara Luedtke.

Research Note:

"A Recreation to Great Persons": Bowling in Colonial Boston by Ann-Eliza H. Lewis.

Book Reviews:

The Great Warpath: British Military Sites from Albany to Crown Point, by David R. Starbuck, reviewed by Charles Fisher.

Maritime Archaeology: A Reader of Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, edited by Lawrence E. Babbitts and Hans Van Tilburg, reviewed by David Stewart.

At present the expectation is that members will receive Volume 27 before the annual meetings in October.

In the pipeline we have what promises to be an exciting publication on the archaeology of 19th-century farms, edited by Sherene Baugher and Terry Klein; it is proposed as a thematic double issue. The topic is very timely, and it will be to CNEHA's credit to be able to make a substantive contribution to this flashpoint of current concern in historical archaeology in the Northeast and elsewhere across the U.S. and Canada.

We do have one monograph manuscript currently back with the author for revision. We're hoping, therefore, to produce the second in our monograph series in the year 2000, and we'll keep you posted about our progress.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by September 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor, and if you would like to submit an article dealing with archaeological collections management or curation, please send it to Beth Acuff, Dept. of Historical Resources, 2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9. (email: rob_ferguson@pch.gc.ca)

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

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

State Editors:

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

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

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. (email: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu)

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 367 Burroughs Rd., Boxborough, MA 01719.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Dennis E. Howe, 22 Union St., Concord, NH 03301. (email: earlyhow@aol.com)

NEW JERSEY: Lyan 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: Rebecca Yamin, John Milner Associates, 1216 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. (email: ryamin@johnmilnerassociates.com)

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

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, P.O. Box 133, 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.

WINTERTHUR'S ANNUAL WINTER INSTITUTE

Winterthur's annual Winter Institute, a graduate-level course in early American decorative arts, will be offered January 16 - February 4, 2000.

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 use of Winterthur's scholarly facilities. The Institute offers a chance to work with curators and guide specialists in work shops and period rooms. Weekend options include tours of nearby historic sites, special subject tours, and research in the library.

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, 1999, and must be returned by August 1, 1999.

Tuition is \$1400; partial scholarships are available. For applications and housing information, call or write to Cynthia Doty, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, or call 800.448.3883 x 4923. For online information about Winter Institute, go to www.winterthur.org.

ARCHAEOLOGY MAGAZINE'S FIRST ONLINE DIG

Presenting *ARCHAEOLOGY* Magazine's first online dig:

At Brooklyn's eighteenth-century Lott House, uncover the buried past of a Dutch family living on the fringes of the burgeoning city that would become New York.

1720. The Age of Reason. Wigs are the rage. Women's necklines dip scandalously. There is no Declaration of Independence, no Constitution. No Thomas Jefferson. No Brooklyn Bridge. Bluebeard sails the stormy seas. And more than one tree grows in Brooklyn. There, in the Flatlands area, a well-to-do Dutch family by the name of Lott builds a modest home on their new farm. In 300 years, that modest home grows into a 22-room manse, and all the time the same family calls the place home.

In the 1980s, only one resident remains. When she dies, the ancestral home is empty for the first time since before World War I, before the Civil War, before the American Revolution. In eight years, the house that withstood 300 years of use is crumbling, and the property on which it stood has become a jungle. The land remains an archaeological goldmine, a microcosm of change over three centuries.

Join our interactive dig and help Brooklyn College's team of archaeologists unearth:

SERVANT QUARTERS:

If the Lotts were in the avant-garde of the abolitionist movement (they released their slaves years before the Emancipation Proclamation), did their philosophy affect the treatment of their servants and slaves?

A TENNIS COURT:

Images of the Great Gatsby come into focus as you help locate the Lotts' tennis court.

AN OLD WELL:

Are either of two circular depressions on the property the site of a former well?

On *ARCHAEOLOGY'S* virtual dig:

- Keep up-to-the-minute on excavation with total access to field notes. Coming in June.
- Argue for an additional trench by the back shed. Explain why you don't think a strange clay tube from the trench by the porch is a pipestem after all. Question methodology. Propose new lines of inquiry. When you contribute to our on-line bulletin board, you are in direct contact with the excavators.
- Meet an expert in faunal analysis who will discuss what animals the Lotts ate, what animals they raised, and how to tell the difference.
- Listen to oral histories recalling the old days at the Lott House. Coming soon.
- Play detective as you search family wills, probates, deeds, and other sources to discover clues about the family's way of life.
- Interpret these mystery objects. We can only guess what these artifacts may once have been used for.
- Learn to handle the tools of the trade.
- Grab your trowel and enter our simulated test pit. Follow along with our trenchside stratigraphy lesson as the stone kitchen emerges.

www.archaeology.org

For more information, contact Elizabeth Himelfarb at 212-732-5154, ext. 12.

Archaeology Magazine,
135 William Street, New York, NY 10038

THE MUSEUM INSIDER

The Museum Insider series recently received a finalist award from the New England Chapter of Women in Cable and Telecommunications. The award was for Volunteer Community Program Series Produced by a Woman (over 30,000 cable subscribers). The video competition was co-sponsored by Bravo, the Independent Film Channel, and Lifetime Television. It is the fifth award for the series.

The Museum Insider was created in 1995 to introduce audiences to cultural and historical resources in New England, and to educate the general public about the museum profession. The series includes on-location documentaries and studio programs, and each program features a different organization and topic. The series has covered how to visit an art museum, museums as educational and community centers, historic preservation, historic sites archaeology, and a field school in architectural history. Several local museums and historical organizations have been featured on the series, including the Wadsworth Atheneum, New Britain Museum of American Art, Huntington House, Lutz Children's Museum, Connecticut Firemen's Historical Society and Museum, Tolland Historical Society, Hicks-Stearns Family Museum, Manchester Historical Society, Wood Memorial Library and Museum, and the Cheney Brothers National Historic Landmark District. The series has aired on public access channels throughout Connecticut. The on-location documentary on the Huntington House received an award in a national competition; Finalist: Documentary Profile, Alliance for Community Media. It has aired as far away as Texas.

The Museum Insider is produced by Lojeri Productions, Inc. Production of the series resumes in 1999 and will feature museums in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Lojeri Productions, Inc., is a federally approved nonprofit corporation with 501(C)(3) status. It was established to produce educational and promotional videos and films for and in conjunction with, other nonprofit groups including museums, historical and cultural agencies, and educational organizations.

For more information, contact:

Loretta Rivers, Producer
The Museum Insider
Lojeri Productions, Inc.
P.O. Box 885
Vernon, CT 06066
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CURRENT RESEARCH

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Excavations at the Williamsburg Site in Upstate New York

Crews working under the direction of Brian Nagel and Connie Bodner from the Rochester Museum and Science Center are excavating three sites to be impacted by the construction of a new salt mine located near Groveland, New York. One 38-acre site is linked to Williamsburg, the first European settlement in the Genesee Valley, founded during

the American Revolution. The other two sites, totalling 8.3 acres, are American Indian sites. An earlier study conducted at the Williamsburg site produced coat buttons, clay pipes, ceramics, wrought nails, window glass, and bone-handled utensils. The remains of six individuals, presumably Indian, have been uncovered at the other sites, leading to further controversy over the project which the Iroquois claim is disturbing sacred land.

New Museum Opens Near Amsterdam, New York

The Noteworthy Indian Museum, sponsored by the Noteworthy Company of Amsterdam, New York, located in the Mohawk Valley, is opening in June inside a two-story limestone building built in 1842. Thomas B. Constantino, founder of the Noteworthy Company which makes litter bags, admired the American Indian way of life and collected artifacts from various sources. The museum displays will feature many of the 60,000 items he amassed before his death ten years ago. The museum will display only items from the Mohawk Valley. Designed by a former theater production designer who worked on Broadway, the unusual exhibits include a turtle made of oak set into the floor near the entrance. Visitors will step on the back of the great turtle which represents the start of civilization in Indian folklore. Items on display include tools, pottery, baskets, pipes, and other artifacts associated with the fur trade.

Reconstruction of the Face of a Woman's Skeleton

Excavations by the New York State Museum under the direction of Charles Fisher uncovered skeletal remains of two men and of a woman, each in separate coffins, buried between 1720 and 1740 in what once was a Lutheran church grave yard located today in downtown Albany. The woman's remains were the most complete. Gay Malin, museum preparator and sculptor, is reconstructing the woman's face. Wooden dowels of different lengths are placed around the woman's face, and facial muscles are formed of clay which are overlaid with more clay to sculpt the woman's face. Cautioning that she can only create a likeness, not an exact replica, Malin envisions a gaunt face with an almost nonexistent chin, lips puckered by lack of molars, skin between nose and lip heavily wrinkled due to her having only front teeth for chewing. Further study of the skeleton has revealed that the woman, nicknamed "Pearl," was about 40 to 45 years old when she died and was 5 feet 1 inch tall with bowed legs, a sign of childhood rickets. The dumbbell shape of her toe bones indicate gout, an unusual ailment for a lower-class woman. Her ribs showed scarring and regrowth of an old lung ailment; her skull hinted at sinus problems. Raised ridges on her bones, particularly the femur, indicate strong muscle attachments, suggesting she was a servant or laborer. The same was found on the bones

of the two male burials despite evidence they, too, had lung infections, broken arms, and herniated disks. Reburial of the remains will occur in mid-May. The reconstruction of the woman's face will go into the museum's collection.

Focus on the Shipwreck *Land Tortoise*

The February issue of *Naval History* featured the recent federal designation of the Lake George shipwreck, *Land Tortoise*, as a National Historic Landmark. A British floating gun battery sunk during the French and Indian War, the 52-foot-long ship was described in the article as "perhaps North America's oldest intact warship." The shipwreck now is one of three Lake George shipwreck sites designated as submerged heritage preserves that can be visited by scuba divers. In May, during a conference of the Northern American Society for Oceanic History held at the Sagamore Hotel on Lake George, archaeologists and oceanographers from around the nation gathered for a ceremony honoring the warship. A plaque was presented.

Another Large Archaeological Project in Downtown Albany

Archaeological work by Hartgen Associates of Troy, New York, has begun at the site of what will be a four-story parking garage behind the Foley Federal Building on Broadway in downtown Albany. Initial testing revealed the site was on the original west bank of the Hudson River. The original shoreline of the river already has been revealed to be a quarter of a mile inland from its present-day location. Most of the area between the dig and the river today is occupied by Interstate 787, but originally the Hudson curved inland here, creating what was called the Albany Basin where the Erie Canal joined the river. Docks, warehouses, and other buildings were established, making this a bustling international center of commerce. Native American artifacts also have been found in an exposed piece of the river's edge. Early 18th and 17th century layers will be uncovered as the crew works at the site for about three months.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Baker-Brearily House, Lawrence Township

The 1761 Baker-Brearily House is one of the northernmost examples of the fine brick houses typified by the pattern-end buildings of Salem County, New Jersey. The receipt of a New Jersey Historic Trust Matching grant for the restoration of the structure called for archaeological investigations in and around the house. These investigations have recovered

evidence of three buildings, two of them pre-dating the 1761 house.

The Brearily family acquired the property in the late 1690s, and by 1722 a "mansion house" was in existence. Successive generations of the family continued to occupy the house and farmstead into the late 19th century. Inventories of 1777 and 1845 provide useful information on the material circumstances of the family.

Archaeological investigations by Hunter Research Inc., for the township of Lawrence focused on the area of the post-1761 kitchen wing whose existence was postulated both from the 1845 inventory and from structural evidence on the east gable of the house. As fully exposed in the spring of 1999, the kitchen wing was a two-phase structure with a fieldstone foundation, 30 by 15 feet overall, extending south from the southeast corner of the 1761 house. The main section, containing a large cooking fireplace, was 20 feet by 15 feet, while the southern addition, containing a probable bake-oven foundation, added ten feet to the long dimension of the structure. Convergence of historical and archaeological evidence suggests a date between 1800 and 1820 for construction.

The kitchen foundations overlay and partly incorporated two earlier structural elements. Substantial fragments of stone foundation walls were found under and to the west of the southern part of the kitchen foundation. Associated occupation soils suggested usage of the structure in the second quarter of the 18th century. A contemporary rough stone wall with a band of well-set cobbles on its northern side ran parallel with and to the north of these 18th century foundations. Although the remains were not fully elucidated, they appear to represent a two-component building at least 30 feet in east-west dimensions. The eastern component is about 20 feet long and about 10 feet wide, while the western part of the house is 12 feet wide and perhaps 12 feet long. The association of this building with domestic artifacts suggests that it is a pre-1761 domestic building with two rooms on the first floor.

The documentary evidence could suggest that this building is the "mansion house" of the 1722 inventory. This building may have been left standing to the south of the new 1761 house to function as a kitchen in the later 1700s, since there is no other good evidence for kitchen facilities prior to the building of the new kitchen in the early 1800s.

Excavations adjacent to the front (north) entrance of the 1761 house recovered evidence of a third building. This was a rectangular cellar pit, the southwest corner of which was exposed in the excavated area. Augering suggested that the structure was as much as 20 feet square. Partial excavation of the exposed portion of the pit showed that it was filled before upcast material from the construction of the 1761 basement immediately to the south was placed over the top.

Incorporated into the fill were two clay tobacco-pipe

bowls, one of them of the Bristol, England, manufacturer Robert Tippet II. Typologically these bowls are dated to ca. 1690-1720. While not conclusive, this evidence suggests use of the area adjacent to the building in the early 1700s, and therefore perhaps that this cellar pit represents an early house, perhaps one built in the late 1690s by John Brearley I.

Supplementing these restoration-driven studies is an ongoing shovel-testing program being undertaken cooperatively by Hunter Research, the Eighth Grade of Lawrence Middle School, and the Lawrence Historical Society. Close interval testing around the north and east sides of the house in the fall of 1998 and the spring of 1999 has recovered 18th and 19th century material, as well as a substantial Late Archaic and Early Woodland site.

For more information: Ian Burrow, Hunter Research Inc., 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08611. Burrow@hunter-research.com

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Rebecca Yamin

National Park Service Valley Forge Center for Cultural Resource projects:

The National Park Service's Valley Forge Center for Cultural Resources is finalizing an archaeological overview and assessment of Gettysburg National Military Park. This document, by Jill Halchin, Julia Steele, and David Orr, includes the results of recent previously unreported testing at historic farmsteads and other historic and prehistoric sites on the battlefield and summarizes previous research, environmental data, and historic contexts for the park. The Center is beginning a multiyear project to complete an archaeological assessment of the area north of the Schuylkill River and the village of Valley Forge. That effort will focus on the brigade encampment areas and associated historic farmsteads.

Archaeological Test Excavations, Mount Washington Tavern, Fort Necessity National Battlefield, by Douglas V. Campana, reports on 1995 excavations of historic strata outside the tavern. This work illustrates material culture at a major coach stop on the National Road during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Excavations on the west side of Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia revealed evidence of early historic features along the bank of Dock Creek which were later covered with fill during the construction of the foundation of the well-known building. Artifact analysis is ongoing.

Diggs/Monroe and Culp/Mundorff Sites, Borough of Gettysburg

Phase I/II evaluation and Phase III data recovery investigations were undertaken at the Brandon Trailer Court Site (36AD233) in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, by John Milner Associates, Inc. during the summer and early fall of 1998. Funding for the project was provided by the Borough of Gettysburg. The project was directed by Wade Catts, with assistance from Amy Jessup, Juliette Gerhardt, and Reginald Pitts. The site contained two historic components, the Diggs/Monroe house and lot, and the Culp/Mundorff black-smith shop, both with initial dates of occupation during the middle of the nineteenth century. A layer of modern fill, varying in depth from nearly 3.0 feet to less than 1.0 foot, covered much of the site area. The Diggs/Monroe component was identified and examined through a combination of manual excavation of units and features, and mechanical stripping. Among the features excavated were a trash midden, a stone-lined well, a brick walkway, a brick drain, and several ash piles and/or activity areas. The western foundation wall of the house was located, and the landscape of the rear yard was sampled. The archaeological evidence recovered from the Diggs/Monroe house and its 30-by-150 foot lot is associated with the occupation of African-American families headed by Clara Diggs, Elizabeth Butler, and Richard Monroe. Over 8,300 artifacts were recovered. The material remains provide physical evidence of the economic status, personal preferences, domestic economy, and behavior of the site's inhabitants during the last quarter of the nineteenth century into the early years of the twentieth century. The Culp/Mundorff shop component consisted of the north, east, and south foundation walls of the second black smith shop that occupied the lot, and tantalizing evidence of the footprint of the first shop, dating ca. 1855/56 until about 1904. Ownership of the lot (measuring 60-by-150 feet) was first in the hands of the Culp family, and later the Mundorff family (related to the Culps by marriage). Over 1,300 artifacts were found, the majority of them associated with the use of the shop as a storage building were found, the majority of them associated with the use of the shop as a storage building immediately prior to its demolition in the 1950s. The final report on these investigations is underway.

Gable Park Woods (36LA1226) and Thonsville (36LA1227), Lancaster County

Phase I and II investigations were undertaken in connection with the reconstruction of S.R. 3034, Section 001 (Wabank Road) in Lancaster Township, Lancaster County, PA. The Phase I survey was conducted during the spring of 1995 and the Phase II investigations were carried out in the fall of 1996 for the PA Department of Transportation District

8-0 and the Federal Highway Administration by John Milner Associates, Inc. Wade Catts directed the projects with assistance from Juliette Gerhardt. Two historical archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I survey. The Gable Park Woods site appears to have been associated with a picnic park created between 1894 and 1897 by Jacob Gable, a prominent landholder and developer in turn-of-the-century Lancaster. The park was located along the Conestoga River, southwest of the city. Archaeological evidence consisted of the remains of a large stone foundation that housed a water wheel and pump, and evidence of a bridge.

Archaeological remains at the Thonsville site consisted of a large cellar hole, stone-arched cellar, brick-lined cistern, and late nineteenth-century surface midden. Phase II investigations at the site found that the structure was built between 1852 and 1860 by German-born Charles Thon, Esquire. The building was called Thon's Cottage, and was constructed under Thon's direction to resemble a castellated structure of Europe. Thon, at various times a teacher, map maker, Justice-of-the-Peace, and finally a pauper, left a record of his life in a published volume of extracts from his diary, which he had kept for nearly 40 years. He was described as an eccentric, and the architectural footprint of his "cottage" is clear evidence of his proclivities. Archaeological evidence of the cottage included the remains of three turret or tower foundations. Following Thon's occupation, which ended in financial ruin, the property was the home of a series of tenants, the last of whom was Christian Ketterman. Thon's Cottage was destroyed by fire ca. 1890-1903, and was not rebuilt. Artifacts recovered from the site dated primarily from the tenant period. The report on these investigations is on file at the PA Department of Transportation.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Martin E. Sullivan has been selected as the new Executive Director of Historic St. Mary's City, the outdoor living history museum at the site of Maryland's 17th-century capital. His position will become effective on June 1st.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, Chairman of the Historic St. Mary's City Commission, made the announcement and commented that "We are extremely excited that Marty Sullivan will be coming to Historic St. Mary's City. He will bring to the museum and the community an incredible range of skills. He is an accomplished leader in the field of cultural management; he has had extensive experience in fundraising; and he has a proven commitment to the educational mission of museums. With this appointment, we feel confident that we have the leader we need to move Historic St. Mary's City

forward into the new millennium."

Dr. Sullivan has over twenty-five years of demonstrated achievement in cultural management, including fifteen years as a museum director, most recently at The Heard Museum in Phoenix, Arizona. The Heard Museum is an internationally known museum of Native American art and culture. While at The Heard Museum, Dr. Sullivan led a successful \$20 million capital and endowment campaign.

Commenting on the appointment, Dr. Sullivan said, "Historic St. Mary's City is a vitally important center of research and learning about early English settlement in the New World and contact with Native Americans. I am thrilled at the opportunity to further strengthen its research and education programs, and to enhance its partnership with St. Mary's College of Maryland. With the superb support extended by Governor Glendening, Lieutenant Governor Townsend, and the Maryland Legislature, I feel confident that the Historic St. Mary's City Commission and Foundation are poised to do great things."

Dr. Sullivan also served as the director of the New York State Museum in Albany and as the president of The Institute on Man and Science, an entrepreneurial community development and research institute focused on improving small towns and rural areas through self-help. From 1978-1981, he was the Director of the Division of Public Programs at the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Sullivan earned a Ph.D. in U.S. Social and Cultural History from the University of Notre Dame. While at The Heard Museum, he was also Adjunct Professor of History at Arizona State University where he taught a graduate student seminar in public history and cultural property issues.

Recent professional activities include his election to a six-year term on the American Association of Museums Accreditation Commission (1997-2003). Dr. Sullivan is also the Chair of the President's Advisory Committee on Cultural Property. In 1998, he represented the U.S. at the Museum Summit of the Americas in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Cumberland

John Milner Associates has just completed Phase I/II field investigations at Crescent Lawn, site of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal terminus and turnaround basin in Cumberland, Maryland. Backhoe trenches and test unit excavations in the successively filled-in series of turnaround basins revealed well-preserved remnants of two canal boats, a marine railway and saw pit from an early boatyard, and other canal-related features from the 19th century. Late 19th and early 20th century industries established on top of the fill also left remains ranging from structural foundations to a wood-lined pit containing soap associated with the Gerbig Soap Factory. Stratified refuse middens emanating from both the soap fac-

tory and worker residences related to the Footer Dye Works, partially fill portions of the old canal basin. Artifact processing and analysis are now underway. This project is being completed for the Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority (CPPDA), through the Maryland State Highway Administration. Future plans call for the construction of festival grounds, and relocation and refilling of the C & O Canal and part of the turnaround basin in Crescent Lawn, to be undertaken by the National Park Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the CPPDA.

West Virginia

Reported by: Wes Cotter

Baker Performs Archaeological Excavations for West Virginia Department of Transportation

Charleston — Michael Baker Jr., Inc., is performing archaeological data recovery excavations at the Reed Farmstead site in Hardy County for the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways. This site is being excavated and recorded prior to construction of the proposed Appalachian Corridor H Highway. The work is being performed by the Cultural Resources Group of Michael Baker Jr., Inc., a unit of the Michael Baker Corporation (AMEX:BKR).

Discovered in 1996, the Reed Farmstead site (ca. 1805-1850s) has been found to contain the remains of several buildings and many historic artifacts, and is providing archaeologists with insights into the lifestyle of rural farmers in the pre-Civil War era. As a result of its isolated location, the site has encountered little disturbance since it was abandoned in the 1850s, enabling it to maintain a high degree of archaeological integrity.

In addition to the data recovery excavations, Baker's Cultural Resources team is performing extensive historic research, working to unearth detailed information on the William and Hannah Reed family. Coupled with the archaeology, this research will provide a context for interpreting the lifeways of the Reed family.

Task Manager Stephen Hinks notes, "The Reed Farmstead excavations are among the most extensive ever conducted at an antebellum farmstead in West Virginia. This work is providing important information about how our ancestors carved out a living on the rugged Appalachian frontier, and how they adapted to their environment. The artifacts also help us better understand consumer behavior and choices among farm families in this fairly isolated region."

As part of the Reed Farmstead Site investigation, Baker has developed a project web site (www.reedfarmstead.com) that provides site history, current excavation information, and recent field discoveries. This web site, as well as

planned visits to the site by local school groups, are some of the ways Baker and the WVDOH are sharing West Virginia's rich archaeological heritage with the public.

Anyone with information regarding the William and Hannah Reed family of Hardy County are encouraged to contact the archaeologists either through the Reed Farmstead web site or by calling Denise Grantz or Stephen Hinks at 1-800-553-1153.

Michael Baker Corporation (www.mbakercorp.com) provides engineering, construction, and operations and technical services through its five global business units: buildings, civil, energy, environmental, and transportation.

NEW PUBLICATION

Archeologiques No. 11-12 (1997-1998) is now available!

The journal *Archeologiques* publishes papers that are presented at the Association des archeologues du Quebec's annual Meetings as well as articles on varied subjects related to archaeology. The 1997 Hull's meeting and the 1998 Trois-Rivieres' meeting provided materials for volume No. 11-12. The papers that have been included in this issue revolve round five main themes, that is the archaeology of Outaouais and Mauricie regions, current research in Quebec's archaeology, academic research and public archaeology.

You can order this volume for \$10.00 CAD. Please add \$1.75 CAD for shipping and handling for the first issue plus \$1.00 CAD for each additional volume. Back issues are also available.

Send orders to:

Association des Archeologues du Quebec
a/s Comite de redaction d'*Archeologiques*
C.P. 322, Succ. Haute-Ville
Quebec, Quebec G1R 4P8
Canada

Please make checks payable to the Association des Archeologues du Quebec.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL

1999 Strawberry Banke Museum Field School in Historical Archaeology

July 19-July 30 in Portsmouth, NH

The Program:

The 1999 Strawberry Banke Museum Field School in Historical Archaeology offers a two week intensive training program in archaeological topics and techniques relating to

the Waterfront History Project at Strawberry Banke Museum. The waterfront was a vital part of the development of the Puddle Dock neighborhood encompassed by Strawberry Banke Museum. When Puddle Dock was filled in at the turn of the 20th century, the neighborhood was greatly affected.

The unearthing of an historic wharf at Puddle Dock by Strawberry Banke archaeologists during the winter of 1997-1998 brought new energy to our ongoing mission of understanding the history of this neighborhood's waterfront. This field school will be a part of the ongoing Strawberry Banke Museum Waterfront History Project. This year's program does not include field excavation. Through a number of field activities, lab work, and lectures, participants will investigate Puddle Dock and the history of this waterfront neighborhood.

The second week of the field school is an optional oppor-

tunity to gather more information and hands-on training as participants work alongside the museum's archaeology staff.

Topics Include:

- Waterfront history of Puddle Dock
- Waterfront architectural history
- Archaeological collection of personal adornment
- Neighborhood response to the filling of Puddle Dock

Tuition is \$150.00 plus \$15.00 for CEU through the University of New Hampshire, and housing is available at an additional cost of \$100.00 a week.

Application for Membership The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Mail to:

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Rates

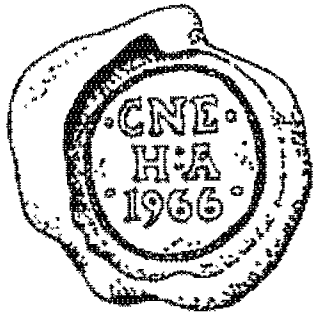
	U.S.	CDN
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual/ordinaire	\$20.00	\$23.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Student/etudiant	\$12.00	\$13.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Joint*/conjoint*	\$25.00	\$28.75
<input type="checkbox"/> Fellow**/Associe**	\$35.00	\$40.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Life/a vie	\$500.00	\$575.00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

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

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

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



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

October 1999

NUMBER 44

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

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I can report with a sense of accomplishment on the part of both my editorial assistant Steve Brighton and myself that Volume 27 (1998) will go off to the printer sometime this week (2nd week of October). We had hoped to have the journal in the mail to the members before the October meetings, but this has proved impossible. But at least it will reach you before the end of the year. It's a diverse volume, a little bigger than usual, so I am certain it will prove interesting.

We're working on a special double issue for 1999-2000, on 19th-century farm sites, but also have a growing number of articles in hand for a more traditional volume of mixed articles, reviews, etc. And at the moment it looks as though at least two potential monographs are in the works. We're really hoping that the year 2000 will see a second entry in the monograph series.

Please communicate any ideas or suggestions you have to us at nha@bu.edu; we welcome your comments, be they brickbats or roses. And do send us your manuscripts!

CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
<http://www.smcm.edu/cneha>

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Sherene Baugher
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, New York 12817-0492
Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583
Email: david.starbuck@mcworld.com

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.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by February 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor, and if you would like to submit an article dealing with archaeological collections management or curation, please send it to Beth Acuff, Dept. of Historical Resources, 2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9. (email: rob_ferguson@pch.gc.ca)

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

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3. (email: monique_elie@pch.gc.ca)

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998. (email: HPLX2@aol.com)

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716. (email: decunzo@udel.edu)

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. (email: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu)

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 367 Burroughs Rd., Boxborough, MA 01719.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Dennis E. Howe, 22 Union St., Concord, NH 03301. (email: earlyhow@aol.com)

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. (email: rakos@nan02.usace.army.mil)

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. (email: lmf@aol.com)

PENNSYLVANIA: Rebecca Yamin, John Milner Associates, 1216 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. (email: ryamin@johnmilnerassociates.com)

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

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, P.O. Box 133, Bennington, VT 05201. (email: qwerty.uiopl@juno.com)

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551. (email: barbara@poplarforest.org)

WEST VIRGINIA: Position Available

THE POTTERIES OF TRENTON SOCIETY

The Potteries of Trenton Society (POTS) formed last year when a group of people with interest in the pottery industry of Trenton, NJ, met to discuss ways to gather, preserve, and distribute historical information concerning the industry. The group, which is currently in the process of being incorporated as a non-profit organization, is made up of ceramic specialists, historians, archaeologists and others with an interest in the industry.

POTS' goal is to promote the study and appreciation of the ceramic industry in Trenton by gathering and preserving information related to the industry; sponsoring research projects, seminars and conferences; and promoting industry-related heritage tourism activities. The organization will be open for general membership in January and is looking for people who have some interest or connection with the pottery industry. Members will receive a quarterly newsletter, invitations to lectures and other sponsored events, and other information on the potteries. It will also give people with a similar interest the chance to interact and share information. Although membership is open to all who have an interest in the potteries, the group is especially interested in reaching out to the former pottery workers and their families.

For membership information contact: Patricia A. Madrigal, Potteries of Trenton Society, c/o Hunter Research, 120 W. State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608 or email at madrigal@hunterresearch.com

ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

CNEHA is pleased to announce receipt of the 21st royalty check for \$53.44 from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive Theoretical Contributions*. Edited by Robert L. Schuyler (\$31.95 + \$4.00 postage, Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

MINUTES CNEHA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OCTOBER 18, 1998 MONTREAL, CANADA

Meeting called to order by Pierre Beaudet at 8:38 a.m.

1. Motion to approve Minutes of the 1997 Annual Business Meeting as reported by Dena Doroszenko in the July 1998 issue of the Newsletter.

Moved by: Silas Hurry

Seconded by: Sue Renaud

Carried

2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Reported by Lysbeth Acuff for Sara Mascia

Membership stands at 444 individual members. Institutional memberships stand at 36.

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

3. TREASURER'S REPORT: Lysbeth Acuff

As of October 1, 1998, the U.S. bank balance stands at \$19,496.75. U.S. dues were over \$7,012.00, the 1997 conference returns amounted to \$4,678.30 profit, and offprints' revenue amounted to \$120.00.

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

4. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT: David Starbuck

Current Newsletter at the printer. Requested new editors for Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Rebecca Yamin volunteered to be the Pennsylvania representative.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Carried

5. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT: Mary Beaudry

Volume 26 has been mailed to members. Manuscripts in hand for the next volume or are with authors, one is out for review. Farmstead session will be for a future issue. In May, Stephen Brighton became Mary's assistant Editor replacing Cassandra Michaud. Beaudry thanked the New Hampshire volunteers for assisting with the mailing of the journal in the summer. Offprints will be reprinted this year. There is one manuscript for the Monograph series under review.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: David Starbuck
Discussion: Question from audience regarding whether or not the back issues were selling was answered in the affirmative. Pierre Beaudet also noted that the cost of the reprinting of back issues was through Boston University's insurance policy.
Seconded by: Rebecca Yamin
Carried

6. INTERNET: Silas Hurry

Silas reported that the website is up and running and a simpler web name will be sought. Information on the conference was posted on the website.

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

7. FARMSTEAD ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE: Terry Klein

The Saturday session participants have agreed to publishing their papers. The Committee will also look at publishing a bibliography of the "grey literature" that exists on farmstead archaeology.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Seconded by: Sue Renaud
Carried

8. STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Pierre Beaudet noted that the outcome would be announced at the end of the Sunday sessions.

9. MONTREAL 1998 CONFERENCE REPORT: Jean-Guy Brassard

185 registered at the conference.

10. ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND 1999: Silas Hurry

October 23rd weekend. Workshops and tours are being planned: architectural tours of Southern Maryland; Conservation workshop; Material culture workshop. There will be a Sunday afternoon public session on the Calverts of Maryland. The banquet evening will include the infamous Maryland crabcakes.

11. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA 2000: Charles Burke

Community in Nova Scotia is very enthusiastic. Planning is underway.

12. 2001 CONFERENCE: Cece Saunders

Proposed location is the Pequot Museum in Connecticut.

13. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS: Terry Klein

134 ballots were returned. The new Board Members are:

Mary Beaudry
Lu Ann De Cunzo
Paul Huey
Karen Metheny
Rebecca Yamin

14. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS:

Whereas, the terms of office of certain valued members of the Executive Board of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology are expiring, the Council acknowledges their contributions to the organization and expresses its heartfelt thanks to

Susan Henry Renaud, who has served actively as a member of the board and as Treasurer of the Council;

Paula Zitzler, who hosted last year's fine meetings in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and has otherwise served the Council with great energy and creativity;

Diana Wall, whose good sense and hard work, especially as Chair of Nominations and Elections for several years of her tenure on the board, have been of tremendous value to the Council; and

Pierre Beaudet, who has served on the Executive Board for 13 years, beginning his first term of office in 1985. Pierre has served as Chair of the Council from 1990-1998. At the time Pierre Beaudet became a member of the Board, the organization was financially in a precarious state, always in the black, but only just so. Under Pierre's leadership we have achieved financial good health and, as a result, have been able to improve the quality of the Council's services to its members, especially the publications program while maintaining our membership dues at a most reasonable level. Through his gentle yet persistent influence, the Council has grown and flourished, and the Board has kept active on behalf of the membership. We have Pierre to thank for the great improvement in our cross-border relations between U.S. and Canadian members. His contributions to the Council have been very great indeed.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Council expresses its unreserved appreciation for its outgoing board members.

Motion presented by Lu Ann De Cunzo
Moved by: Terry Klein
Seconded by: Charles Burke
Carried

15. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CONFERENCE 1998 ORGANIZERS:

Whereas, the 1998 CNEHA conference has been a resounding success and Whereas, Montreal has proven to be a most wonderful venue for such a conference; Whereas, we have all enjoyed learning much about the city's archaeology and its critical role in the preservation of Montreal's historical texture; Whereas, Pointe-a-Calliere has provided an exceptionally warm reception; Whereas, the entire conference has been conducive to the dissemination of knowledge and an exchange of ideas;

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

Jean-Guy Brassard, Program Chair for a truly outstanding job! For the volunteers who helped with registration, stuffing envelopes, moral support and other activities. For Pointe-a-Calliere (The Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History) for its corporate support and pivotal contribution as principal organizer. For the material culture workshop organizers, Marc Bernier, Chuck Bradley and Phil Dunning of Parks Canada and Andre Bergeron of the Centre de Conservation du Quebec. For the Old Montreal Archaeology tour guides, Jean Belisle of Concordia University, Pauline Desjardins of Universite de Montreal, Virginia Elliot and Marjolaine Boutin-Sweet, both of Pointe-a-Calliere, Gisele Piedaloe, Francois Verronneau and Pierre-Jacques Batro of Parks Canada for a very dynamic and knowledgeable commentary. For the Old Port of Montreal Corporation, the City of Montreal and Parks Canada, Arkeos Inc., and the Quebec Archaeologists Association (AAQ) for their generous financial contribution. And of course, a resounding round of applause for the chief organizer of this wonderful informative and enjoyable conference — Jean-Guy Brassard.

Moved by: Paul Huey
Seconded by: Pierre Beaudet
Carried

16. New Officers:

Chair (1 year term): Sherene Baugher
Vice-Chair: Karen Metheny

Moved by: Charles Burke
Seconded by: Budd Wilson
Carried

Motion to adjourn meeting Moved by Lysbeth Acuff and Seconded by Terry Klein. Carried. Meeting adjourned 9:00 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Dena Doroszenko,
Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Bentley Locus

For the past two summers John Pfeiffer of Wesleyan University's Graduate Liberal Studies Program, with the sponsorship of the Branford Historical Society, has directed excavations at a possible Dutch fort site in Indian Neck, a residential neighborhood on Connecticut's coastline. The initial documentary evidence that led to the site was a 1760s' notation by Ezra Stiles of the "Dutch Fort" at Totoket, the name he used for the Native American reservation in Branford, CT. Archival evidence in town records refers to a Dutch presence in the same general area during the 1640s. The 17th century Blau map of the Connecticut shoreline, complete with islands, bays, and channel landmarks, appears to indicate, also, a possible Dutch landing in this area.

While archaeological findings are preliminary, there is a very strong evidence of a Dutch presence, artifacts related to the early 17th or late 16th century, and features indicating perimeter earthworks as well as interior structures. A daub outline of one structure was carefully uncovered and a possible raised hearth feature was discerned and sampled. A box-like, clay-lined feature, possibly a water storage basin, has been noted. The recovered artifacts include wrought iron nails, beads, ceramics, lead shot/musket balls, a possible pike, a copper-alloy button, and columnellae for making wampum.

To date, six sherds of an unknown ceramic type have been recovered. The cross-mended sherds have a carefully painted and stylistically complex exterior surface. Its interior is undecorated and moderately rough. The paste of the clay is fine with a faint sign of mica. In some respects the sherd has affinity with Majolica and it has been suggested that this vessel is of Spanish origin.

The ceramics are shown on the Bentley Locus web site [<http://www.mohawk.net/~dpope/bentleylocus.html#A>], and the project directors would appreciate any feedback that might aid in the identification of this ware.

Yale University: Bob Cook Boathouse

The Bob Cook Boathouse served Yale University students and coaches as an integral training facility and race center since 1923. On the banks of the Housatonic River in Derby, Connecticut, the concrete-stucco, flat-roofed boathouse was one of several boathouses in the university's racing history. Yale originated the first college boat club in America, and its crew race against Harvard in 1852 was the first intercollegiate athletic event in the country. In 1876 the Yale-Harvard regatta was established as a four-mile course, and in 1896 the rivalry became an annual event on the Thames River. The varsity crew still maintains the Gales Ferry boathouse and living quarters on the Thames as the post-exam training cen-



The Bob Cook Boathouse at Derby, CT. View south east.

ter for this regatta. Both the 1924 and the 1951 varsity eight-man teams won gold medals in the Olympics for the United States. In total, Yale has trained "more than 30 National and Olympic Team oarsmen."

In 1922, when the university needed a practice and race facility on quiet waters but within easy reach of the New Haven campus, the Bob Cook Boathouse setting was a sparsely developed neighborhood with a few scattered houses and the occasional boathouse along the shoreline. The area was serviced by a trolley line along Housatonic Avenue.

James Gamble Rogers (New York City) was the architect for the new boathouse. As originally designed, the boathouse's four-bay eastside street frontage was not used for the entrance. The pedestrian entrance was from a small, raised concrete stoop on the south elevation. Boats were carried down into the lower level from the street via concrete steps protected by slanted double metal doors. Following standard specifications for boating needs, the original layout included a "keepers bedroom," a canvas-floor covered porch, a lounge area, locker rooms, an open canvas-floor observation deck, shell repair room, and boat keepers room. The "Boat Floor Plan" allowed for shell and oar racks. Heat and hot water were provided by a coal furnace. Only three boat bays opened to the river at that time.

There was minimum decorative detailing on the white building except for the single course of tile coping along the roofline. Unlike the non-distinctive street frontage, the river facade was closely linked to the water and its function as a boathouse and collegial sports center. Wooden ramps connected the wooden arched boat bays to the river, and a series of flagpoles, parallel to the river, were supported along the lower roofline.

The boathouse was dedicated in 1923 to the memory of Robert Johnston (Bob) Cook, Class of 1876, and his twenty-seven years of loyal service to the university. Cook [1849-

1922] served as captain and stroke of four university crews and was the originator of the Bob Cook Stroke. He was the coach of 12 winning university crews in the Yale-Harvard races. Of particular note were the years 1886 to 1892 when he coached the Yale team to 6 victories over Harvard.

His enthusiasm and contribution to Yale athletics began as he entered the university. In approximately 1873, the Yale student athlete, Bob Cook, sailed for England. He had \$300 in his pocket, representing the "financial status and credit of the Yale Boat Club at that time." Yale legends indicate his solitary study tour of the British crew teams/techniques/equipment was invaluable in establishing the foundation of scientific rowing in this country and increasing Yale's stature as a crew power.

Bob Cook was strong minded, with a stamina and character to match. As printed in his 1892 yearbook:

"On the 28th of October, 1885, at his office in Philadelphia, he met with the now celebrated adventure which, though at the time it came near costing him his life, has since taken its place among the great anecdotes of courage and endurance. A negro, whom he had just discharged for stealing, assaulted him with a hatchet, and literally drove the weapon into his skull. As ... afterwards described ... Cook first arrested the negro, and then removed the hatchet; and at a later day he was able to appear on the trial of his brutal assailant, and to secure for him a term in the State prison. The wound was a serious one, and necessitated a trephining of the skull; but the operation was entirely successful, and Cook's extraordinary vitality made his recovery rapid; and he has since experienced no inconvenience from the accident. It has enriched his repertory with an anecdote that runs little risk of being "o'ercrowed" by any other that may be matched with it."

Supposedly, in the years that followed this hatchet assault, Cook always kept the hatchet head at hand and if a rowing student complained of sore muscles or fatigue he would pull out the once-embedded weapon and ask the chagrined student if he really understood the meaning of pain.

Starting in 1924, the Bob Cook Boathouse served as Yale University's Crew Association's headquarters. It was utilized extensively for both junior and varsity crew practice and races on the Housatonic River. The official 2,000 meter mile race course has remained essentially unchanged since the earliest days.

Over the ensuing years, the boathouse experienced two distinct episodes of remodeling and expansion, in 1958 and in 1976, but the exterior of the building was not altered significantly, however. In response to the introduction of coeducation at the university and the Title IX federal mandate, women's locker and shower facilities were a part of the 1970s' construction phase. Women's crew began at Yale in 1972, and five years later they won the National Championship.

Current athletic department demands for more expansive

and modernized facilities has prompted the demolition of the Bob Cook Boathouse and the construction of a new boathouse. At the request of the Connecticut Historical Commission, Historical Perspectives, Inc. of Westport, CT, has filed a photographic record of the Bob Cook Boathouse with the State Archives' Special Collections.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Albany

A full scale archaeological survey was conducted in downtown Albany in the summer of 1999 by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. of Troy, New York. The project mitigated the proposed impact of a new parking structure on buried archaeological deposits and was supported by the State University Construction Fund. The project area included an entire city block, which was divided into eight smaller research areas. These areas were mechanically stripped of over burden and fill to expose numerous features from Albany's nearly four hundred year history.

The majority of the site was in the Hudson River, historically known as the Albany Basin. Only the westernmost part of the site was on fast land; here along the original Hudson River shoreline the earliest feature was found. This was a 180 foot section of a vertical timber palisade line dating to the 1750s. During the French and Indian War, the citizens of Albany became fearful of an attack by the advancing French and constructed the palisade to protect the city. Although truncated by later development, the palisade was remarkably well preserved. Two smaller defensive features composed of horizontally laid timbers possibly dating to the late 17th century were also unearthed.

The palisade was dismantled following the French and Indian War, and Albany subsequently developed into a true port city replete with numerous docks and wharves. During the excavations a sequence of docks dating from the 1760s, 1770s, and 1780s was exposed, thus detailing the evolution of waterfront construction techniques and styles. The succession of wharves reclaimed land towards the main channel of the Hudson River where ships of deeper draft could dock. Each new dock effectively capped the preceding one, preserving it beneath tons of earthen fill. Recovered artifacts associated with the waterfront include wooden belaying pins, fishing tackle, and a boathook. In addition, large volumes of domestic waste discarded into the river were collected.

In the 19th century the docks were replaced by numerous warehouses, mills, and stores. Many of the remains of these structures were documented, including the well preserved basement of a mid-19th century warehouse with intact wooden floors. Other 19th century features included stone and brick drains, eleven privies, three cisterns, and a stone well. Several of the privies and the stone well contained

enormous quantities of artifacts.

The artifact assemblage collected from the site evidences Albany's multi-cultural past. Artifacts associated with Albany's Native American population include trade goods such as a brass projectile point, glass beads, and wampum beads in various stages of production. Dutch artifacts include decorative Delft tiles, early kaolin tobacco pipes, pan tiles, Roemer glass, and yellow bricks. Later British influence can be documented with sherds of English ceramics, coins, bottles, and kaolin tobacco pipes. Early Americana was found in the form of Revolutionary War buttons and Articles of Confederation coins.

The large sample of well preserved wooden timbers from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries provides an opportunity for a dendrochronology study. Paul Krusic, University of New Hampshire, is currently examining the tree rings from more than 50 samples to date these features and reconstruct the environmental conditions in and around Albany during the colonial period. Joel Grossman assisted in documenting the large, detailed wooden features with photogrammetry. In addition, Ron Azts of Cyra Technologies, Inc. provided a detailed 3-D model of the site captured in virtual reality with a laser scanner.

Due to the highly visible nature of the site in downtown Albany the excavations aroused great public interest. More than 3000 people, as well as several school groups, took advantage of the public education program. Further public education events are planned in the form of lecture series and artifact exhibits in local museums and institutions.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Salvage Archaeology at the Newberry-Curtis Burying Ground, Manasquan [submitted by Richard Veit]

In February and March of 1999, the Cultural Resource Consulting Group (CRCG) carried out salvage excavations at the Newberry-Curtis Burying Ground in Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey. This family cemetery was established in the late 18th century and is clearly depicted on a property map drawn in 1834. The last interment occurred in the late 19th century. The burying ground is located roughly half a mile west of the Atlantic Ocean on what was once the Newberry-Curtis farm. Today the property is located in downtown Manasquan.

This study began when human skeletal remains were accidentally discovered during construction sponsored by Sprint International Corporation for a trans-Atlantic fiber-optic cable terminal located in Manasquan. Local residents and Curtis descendants, William and Judy Fury, contacted Richard Veit from the Department of History and Anthropology at Monmouth University to determine an appropriate method for investigating the undisturbed portions of the site. Based on their discussions, a plan was

developed for archaeologically testing what remained of the site, analyzing the skeletal remains, and ensuring their reburial.

Archaeological fieldwork was co-directed by Charles Bello and Richard Veit, with a crew of eight individuals. The majority of the cemetery had been disturbed by construction activities before the excavation began. Nonetheless, the Furys and the construction workers had retrieved a sample of skeletal material. A total of 104 bones were present, nearly all of which could be identified. Preservation ranged from excellent to quite poor. This variation was likely due to the acidity of the site's sandy soils, the age of the individuals at interment, and the length of time the skeletons were buried before discovery.

Although the skeletal elements were mixed, crania and long bones predominated in the assemblage. This undoubtedly reflects the recovery methods employed on site prior to the beginning of the archaeological study. Simply put, large, well-preserved bones are more easily recognizable and are therefore more likely to be saved by a well-intentioned observer.

Identification and analysis of the skeletal remains was carried out by Richard Veit at the Neary-Quinn Funeral Home in Manasquan. A minimum of seven individuals are represented in the assemblage based on the presence of seven left tibias. Crania and femurs were also well represented, with five crania and six right femurs present. Based on the results of this preliminary analysis, some general statements can be made about the individuals identified. Six of them could be identified by sex, and were evenly divided between male and female. One was too fragmentary to be identified. All of the skeletons are of adults. They included a male in his early 20s, an exceptionally robust middle-aged male, two gracile elderly females, and a mature female of moderate stature. All are believed to be of European descent. Interestingly, all of the males showed heavy wear on their incisors. This pattern was not observed on the females, though one was nearly odontic.

Few artifacts were recovered in association with the graves. They included four badly corroded cut nails, a small piece of linen fabric which showed the marks of copper pins, presumably shroud pins, and a fragment from a marble headstone. Unfortunately, the shattered headstone fragment bore no inscription.

At the conclusion of the project the skeletal remains were reburied in the nearby Atlantic View Cemetery. Although a more intensive study of this cemetery would have been preferable, the quick thinking of local residents allowed the skeletal remains to be salvaged and resulted in a positive outcome for the project.

Twin Lights State Historic Site/Navesink Light Station [submitted by Richard Veit]

In May and June of 1999, Monmouth University's Department of History and Anthropology held its annual

field school in archaeology at Twin Lights State Historic Site in Highlands Borough, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Richard Veit, ably assisted by Gerard Scharfenberger, directed the fieldwork. The remains of a pair of 19th-century lighthouses were identified, as was an ancillary structure that was probably used to store fuel.

Today, an impressive lighthouse constructed in 1862 dominates the Navesink Highlands—one of the highest points on the Eastern Seaboard. This sandstone structure, which consists of two towers linked by a keeper's dwelling, bears a remarkable resemblance to a medieval castle. It is the second lighthouse to grace this promontory. Monmouth University's excavations focused on identifying the remains of its predecessor, the Navesink Light Station (1828-1862).

Although signal beacons were constructed on the Highlands in the 18th century, the Federal Government did not acquire property there for a lighthouse until the 1820s. In 1828, a contract to construct the lighthouse was awarded to Charles K. Smith of Stonington, Connecticut. The contract notes that two 40-foot-tall octagonal towers were to be built of blue stone [granite] mortared with the finest Roman cement. Two lights were built rather than one so mariners would not confuse the Navesink Lights Station with the nearby Sandy Hook Lighthouse. A lighthouse keeper's dwelling was also constructed on the Highlands. Although the Twin Lights received kudos at the time of their construction, they rapidly showed severe structural problems. Repair followed repair with little overall improvement. Inept and untrained lighthouse keepers also limited the usefulness of the lights. Nonetheless, in 1840 the Twin Lights were selected to house the first Fresnel lenses employed in an American lighthouse. These lenses, designed by the French physicist Augustin Fresnel, were a marked improvement over the previously used Argand lamps and parabolic reflectors. Commodore Matthew Perry, later to gain fame for reopening Japan, transported the lenses from France to the United States. Shortly after their installation, the Navesink Light Station was characterized as the "best and brightest light on the coast." Notwithstanding the fine lights upstairs, the towers below continued to crumble. In 1862, as the Civil War raged, a new lighthouse was constructed. It still stands. Until 1949 it served to guide ships into New York harbor.

Fieldwork consisted of excavating 41 shovel tests and 12 excavation units. The well-preserved remains of both original lights were found. The towers were octagonal in form, with foundations extending over four feet into the ground. At their widest the tower bases measured 40 feet across. The two towers were aligned on a north to south axis. The center of the northern tower was 320 feet north of the southern tower. Excavation revealed some minor variations between the structures. The northern tower was apparently constructed with a cellar, while the southern tower's base was filled with hard-packed clay. The foundation remains from these structures provide a clue to the lights' troubled history. As previously noted, the contract called for a granite foundation.

Excavation revealed that only the face of the towers was granite. Most of the foundation consisted of sandstone, cemented ironstone, and granite blocks, roughly laid together in a lime-based mortar. This construction method, combined with the sandy soils on which the lights were built, may have led to their failure. It is also possible that the mortar mix was too weak to withstand the elements in this exposed seaside location.

In addition to the lighthouses' foundations, a third building's remains were discovered roughly 10 feet south of the southernmost light. Its rectangular foundation measured approximately 10 feet north-south by 15 feet east-west, and had a foundation of roughly mortared ironstone blocks. A narrow builder's trench to the north of the structure contained a substantial deposit of clam and oyster shells, probably the remains of a meal enjoyed by the men who constructed the building. Although the cellar hole was largely devoid of artifacts, its dirt floor was littered with large chunks of anthracite coal. Coal was not used to fire the lights but it may have served to heat the keeper's dwelling. Given that the southern lighthouse lacked a cellar, the structure could also have been used to store oil, kerosene, and other less archaeologically visible combustibles used in the light.

Although very few artifacts were recovered at the site, several unexpected items were discovered, including a piece of grapeshot, and a wire-drawn trade bead of 17th-century origin. The bead is particularly interesting, as local histories note the presence of Native Americans in the Highlands' region during the 17th century. The piece of grapeshot may have been lost during the War of 1812, when five United States artillery companies were stationed on the site. Also found was a United States Army uniform button, dating from the First World War. Large quantities of window glass and lamp glass, likely associated with the lighthouses, were also recovered. Unfortunately, most of these artifacts were found in disturbed contexts and are therefore of limited interpretive value.

The fieldwork carried out this summer by Monmouth University students demonstrated that substantial, well-preserved remains of the original Navesink Lights are present within the boundaries of Twin Lights State Historic Site. The information gained from the excavations will be used to interpret these structures and the history of the site.

Wistarburgh Glassworks in Alloway Township, Salem County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.)

In the spring of 1998, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the Wheaton Village Museum of American Glass, conducted archaeological investigations at the site of the Wistarburgh Glassworks in Alloway Township, Salem County, New Jersey. These investigations were conducted in order to develop preliminary information concerning the extent and integrity of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the glassworks. The firm of Enviroscan, Inc.

of Lancas ter, Pennsylvania, was contracted by Hunter Research to conduct a geophysical survey of the glasshouse site. Archaeological excavations were then allocated on the basis of magnetic targets detected by the geophysical survey and in part on the basis of the overall site topography and the distribution of surface finds. As a result, 28 shovel tests and two excavation trenches were executed. In addition to the great number of glasshouse-related artifacts recovered, shallow limonite foundations and a possible brick floor surface were encountered during the course of these investigations, suggesting that physical remains of the glasshouse itself may survive. Additional archaeological investigation of the site could yield important information concerning the size and the floor plan of the glasshouse and its support facilities and could also identify the locations of the more than 20 other buildings which were a part of this factory complex in the 18th century.

**Vanderveer/Knox House, Bedminster Township,
Somerset County** [submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the spring of 1999, Hunter Research, under contract to the Bedminster Township Historic Preservation Commission, conducted an archaeological investigation of the Vanderveer/Knox House in Bedminster Township, New Jersey. The site is located on the north side of the North Branch of the Raritan River approximately one-half mile from the Vanderveer Homestead. The work was performed in connection with the proposed restoration of the house, a federal-style residence (listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 1995) that contains at its core a Dutch-American farmhouse erected by Jacobus Vanderveer, Jr., in the early 1770s. The house is also notable for having served as the residence of General Henry Knox during the winter of 1778-79 when he was charged with establishing an artillery training camp for the Continental Army on the Watchung ridge overlooking the nearby village of Pluckemin. Subsurface testing of the area in front of the house, adjacent to and south of the junction of the original dwelling and its early 19th-century addition, has found evidence of the 19th-century porch shown in historic photographs, revealed the footings of the two sections of the building and helped to characterize the front yard stratigraphy. Investigation of the area immediately west of the present kitchen wing found fairly disturbed soils, but encountered midden deposits containing a range of 18th- through 20th-century artifacts, including several kitchen utensils and fragments of high-quality glassware. Excavations to the north of the kitchen wing further characterized the backyard deposits, supplying a stratigraphic linkage to the rear of the building and showing that the north wall of the present kitchen has probably been erected on the foundation of an earlier structure. Testing within the present kitchen wing, adjacent to the exterior of the west wall of the original dwelling, found evidence of footings for the beehive-style bake oven that protruded from the back of the fireplace in the parlor. Extension

of these excavations in the kitchen interior also found what appears to be a south wall foundation for an earlier kitchen wing beneath the concrete porch to the south of the present kitchen's southern wall. These investigations have increased our knowledge of the house and its inhabitants.

**Vanderveer Homestead in Bedminster Township,
Somerset County** [submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In 1994 and again in 1996 Hunter Research, under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, conducted archaeological data recovery excavations at the Vanderveer Homestead in Bedminster Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. The site is located on the south side of the North Branch of the Raritan River, approximately one-half mile from the Vanderveer/Knox House. The data recovery was undertaken to mitigate the effects of the New Jersey Department of Transportation's construction of Ramp SC at the intersection of Route I-287 and U.S. Routes 202 and 206. The Vanderveer Homestead was established in the early 1740s by Jacobus Vanderveer, Sr. and became one of the largest and wealthiest farms and mill seats in the Bedminster area in the late colonial and early federal periods. The property saw four generations of Vanderveer ownership and remained in Vanderveer family hands until the early 20th century. After the death of Jacobus, Sr., a prominent local judge, in 1776, the homestead was briefly occupied by his younger son, Elias, an outspoken patriot who was imprisoned by the British during the Revolutionary War. Elias died in 1778, apparently as a result of his captors' treatment, and the property passed to his widow and son, Henry. The latter, a somewhat eccentric physician who lived until 1861, was perhaps the most notable of the property's residents. He lived at the farm with his mother and sister for much of the 19th century and was responsible for constructing a fine new federal-style house in the 1820s. The Vanderveers held on proudly to their Dutch and Dutch-American traditions and they ran their farm and home with the help of a considerable retinue of African-Americans (first slaves and later servants) until well into the second half of the 19th century. The archaeology of the Vanderveer Homestead has been greatly compromised by the demolition and removal of the house and by recent construction activity in the area. Large portions of the site examined through archaeological excavation were severely disturbed, preventing effective identification of outbuildings, reducing the analytical potential of the material culture assemblage and precluding the reconstruction of spatial patterns within the core of the homestead. The underlying terrace landform produced evidence of Native American occupation, which was most likely originally focused to the east of the areas excavated on slightly more elevated ground. Based on the artifact assemblage (which is characterized by a preponderance of 19th-century and very little 18th-century material) and on architectural data recorded at the time of the house's demolition and removal, it is also suggested that the original core of the early historic

homestead may have lain further to the east (possibly under Route I-287). It is hypothesized that a portion of the original Dutch-framed dwelling was dismantled and moved from another nearby location on the property and attached as a kitchen wing to the federal-style residence built by Dr. Henry Vanderveer in the 1820s. Specific artifacts of interest include Revolutionary War era gun parts, musket balls and a cannon ball, and a Civil War era token and clay pipe with a depiction of an iron-clad vessel.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Buena Vista State Conference Center (7NC-E-145)

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) has been involved with archaeological testing at the Buena Vista State Conference Center, in Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, under contract with Delaware State Museums. The core of the conference center is a Greek Revival house built by U.S. Senator John Middleton Clayton between 1845 and 1847, with later construction dating to the 1930s. Clayton was a prominent politician on both the state and national scene. Between 1826 and 1828, he served as Delaware's Secretary of State. His public career in Delaware also included service as Clerk of The State House of Representatives (1816-1819), Clerk of the State Senate in 1820, and the Chief Justice of the Delaware Superior Court (1836-1839). In 1828 Clayton was elected to the U.S. Senate, and was reelected three more times to the body. Clayton was nominated as candidate for Vice President to run with Henry Clay in the 1844 Whig Convention but declined the honor. He served as U.S. Senator from 1845 to 1849, was appointed U.S. Secretary of State by President Zachary Taylor (1849-1850), and served his final term as U.S. Senator from 1851 to 1856. During Taylor's brief term as President, Clayton negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Clayton died in office in 1856. Later, Buena Vista was the home of Delaware Governor (and subsequently Senator) Clayton Douglass Buck (1929-1937).

In the fall of 1997, prior to the construction of a series of catch basins, archaeological testing was undertaken in the vicinity of the north gable end of the original core of the two-and-a-half story brick mansion. In the winter of 1998, archaeological excavations were conducted at the east porch of the original core of the house, prior to the reconstruction of the porch. Both phases of investigations were directed by Wade P. Catts, assisted by Amy R. Jessup. At the north gable end excavations, approximately 170 square feet of area was investigated. Artifacts and archaeological features were discovered that are associated with the construction and use of Buena Vista. Artifact density along this side of the house was found to be relatively low, with fewer than 500 artifacts collected from all excavation areas. Excavations in association with the east porch renovations investigated approxi-

mately 130 square feet beneath the porch flooring and in several locations beyond the porch. The archaeological testing recovered over 2,400 artifacts, predominantly container glass fragments and architectural artifacts. Pollen samples were also retrieved from locations within the porch area. Protected foci either from amongst the stones constituting support walls or below the marble steps were chosen. Unfortunately, few grains of pollen were preserved in the samples, due either to rodent disturbance, which was extensive, or to lack of preservation.

Porch excavations clearly reveal that the east porch was an integral part of the original core of Buena Vista and was not added on to the structure at a later date. However, archaeological evidence also indicates that the porch floor, ceiling and roof were rebuilt/replaced at least once since they were constructed. The artifact pattern observed at the east porch of Buena Vista, with its evidence of a traffic pattern, large amounts of bottle glass, and the presence of small numbers of stemmed glass and tumblers, coupled with the known elite status of the house's occupants throughout its history, suggests that the northern end of the east porch was an extension of the interior rooms in the mansion. These rooms were more formal, and the porch apparently served as a less formal point for social and political contact. The use and function of the east porch as a social platform is even further accentuated when the comparative dearth of artifacts from the north gable end is included in the equation. In this area, where the kitchen door is located, much larger numbers of utilitarian wares, in particular redware, and much smaller numbers of refined wares, container glass, and table glass, were recovered. This portion of the formal yard around Buena Vista received much less social activity in comparison to the east porch. A report of the mansion house investigations has been submitted to Delaware State Museums.

SR 1: Smyrna to Pine Tree Corners Project, New Castle County

The Delaware Department of Transportation and Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. are currently conducting Phase II evaluations and Phase III data recovery operations within the right-of-way (ROW) of a 5-mile segment of the proposed State Route 1 (SR 1) corridor. The highway, which will parallel existing SR 13 and traverse most of Delaware upon completion, has been subject to many archaeological investigations since the 1980s. The current investigations complete Section 106 archaeological studies of the entire SR 1 corridor.

The 5-mile-long project area falls within the Low Coastal Plain of Delaware, in a broad area of gently undulating uplands used during historic times mainly for agricultural purposes. The variables of relatively level land, well-drained soils, and three intermediate order streams within the project area combine to create an environment conducive to settlement in the past. Of importance during historical times was the presence of the Old King's Highway, which roughly

underlies present-day SR 13. Construction of the road during the 18th century was soon followed by the appearance of farmsteads, some of which are still standing today and others identifiable only in the archival record. Mid-central to the project corridor, the strategic intersection of Blackbird Creek with the Old King's Highway evolved into a cultural crossroads known today as the Black bird Historic District.

The historical sites currently undergoing Phase II evaluation offer a rare opportunity not only to study intra-site formation and patterning, but also to investigate the sites together as representing a regional microcosm of Delaware's history. The sites include two late 18th through 19th century farmsteads (Blackbird Creek Site, 7NC-J-195D, and Jones Site, 7NC-J-204) and a late-19th through early-20th century farmstead (Buckson Site, 7NC-J-207).

Documentary information is available for these sites, providing an excellent arena for weighing the historical record with the archaeological record. All are situated in Blackbird Hundred, which was created from Appoquinimink Hundred in 1875. Before Blackbird Hundred was established, the area containing the sites was known as the "Forest of Appoquinimink", a 36-square-mile land tract patented during the 17th century by William Penn and Lord Baltimore.

Lord Baltimore created a county encompassing much of present-day Delaware, and William Penn was given control of the distribution of the tracts in the late 17th century. The number of grants issued in the region increased prior to the 1750s, the result of an influx of Swedish and English immigrants to the upper Delaware and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, region. The early industries consisted of gristmills and small tobacco plantations, with local landmarks such as Cantwell's Bridge to the north and Liston's Corner to the east utilized as transportation hubs from Dover to Annapolis and Wilmington. By the end of the 19th century, draining the numerous marshes to reclaim the land for producing grain products was one of the most important aspects of the Hundred.

The Office of the County Assessor was created in 1766, and the earliest tax records for Appoquinimink Hundred date to 1776. Available census records prior to 1790 are few, ranging from 1693-1697 and 1782, with the Federal Censuses beginning in 1790. No plats or maps showing structures or farmsteads for the region exist; therefore, little statistical information is available for early settlers until the late 1700s. Land tracts within the region were frequently defined solely by the names of the owners of surrounding tracts, with few, if any, references to geographical locations with metes and bounds (bearings and distances). Deed records did not contain information on standing structures or complexes, other than a blanket statement conveying all the water courses, water ways, buildings, improvements, woodlands, marshes, etc. on all transactions. Although Orphan Court case files and dockets, and the will books, probate, and chancery records contain some information on buildings and complexes, no mention of a structure or structures within the

boundaries of the five sites was found.

The Blackbird Creek Site (7NC-J-195D) is situated east of the Old King's Highway on a 124-acre tract patented by Edward Fitzrandolph in 1737. By the late 18th century, the property was owned by James Murphy, and remained in the Murphy family until 1802, at which point the property was divided into two tracts. Tract A, totaling 119 acres, was granted to Joseph Webster, and Tract B, containing 82 acres, was granted to David and Catharine Howell. Site 7NC-J-195D is situated on Tract B. By 1838, the 82 acres was owned by Bassett Ferguson, a storekeeper of the village of Black Bird. The Ferguson family owned the property until 1938; by 1893, there was a structure close to, but not within, the project area, as well as a small road leading from the Old King's Highway.

The land containing the Jones Site (7NC-J-204) abuts the west side of the Old King's Highway and was first issued to Mathew Corbit. He received two 200-acre Warrant grants from Thomas and Richard Penn in 1705 and 1714 on the north side of Duck Creek; the Jones Site is situated near the center or western portion of these two tracts. The property came into the ownership of John Jones in 1768, at which time a log message plantation is vaguely referenced in the deed transaction. By the time that the land transferred to his son, Cantwell Jones, in 1780, the 1797 tax assessments records indicate Cantwell controlled a large estate comprised of multiple tracts, valued in the tens of thousands of dollars. His properties contained two brick houses, several log and frame dwellings, outhouses (outbuildings), and barns. George Davis was the owner by 1854, calling his holdings "Australia", but records indicate that he did not live within the boundaries of the site.

George Davis died in 1878. A plot map of the Davis estate was recorded in May 1878, indicating a house on the eastern area of the tract near the road, east and outside of Site 7NC-J-204. Davis' estate sold 315 acres to William and Henrietta Tschudy and Samuel Catts in May 1878. The property changed hands many times after 1878, with the acreage gradually reducing to 152 acres by the time that it was sold to George Hurd in 1909, and retaining that configuration until the State of Delaware purchased the land in 1990.

The Buckson Site (7NC-J-207) is located immediately south of the Blackbird Creek Site, also on the east side of the former Old King's Highway. The Buckson Site and the Blackbird Creek Site are situated on the same 124-acre tract patented by Edward Fitzrandolph in 1737; thus, the ownership history of both sites are the same until the tract split into Tracts A and B in 1802. The Buckson Site is situated on Tract A, which came into the possession of Joseph Webster. A series of owners finally placed the property in the hands of Samuel Martin of Philadelphia in 1850, and historic maps first show a dwelling at The Buckson Site by 1868. A Mrs. Rebekah Reeder owned the land in 1882, selling it in 1893 to James Buckson. The property remained in the Buckson family until 1989.

Phase II evaluation for the three sites is currently underway, and producing interesting results. Active agricultural fields encompass the three sites, resulting in moderate to relatively severe truncation of features; the majority of artifacts are contained within the plowzone at each site. All three sites are yielding a complex assortment of subplowzone features. The artifact assemblage at the Blackbird Creek Site includes a wide scatter of late 18th and 19th century ceramics, a European gunflint, and an 1810 Spanish colonial one Real, while features consist of a shallow ditch, and fence-line postholes and post molds.

The Jones Site contains much the same characteristics as the Blackbird Creek Site as far as site morphology and artifact type and date range. However, the site produced one additional feature, or rather feature complex, in the form of a brick clamp and associated clay procurement pit. Only one other brick clamp has been investigated in Delaware to date. In addition, several of the postholes and postmolds are large and deep, and may represent load-bearing elements.

The Buckson Site is somewhat later in date, with the artifact assemblage confirming the post-1850 site occupation indicated on historical maps. Artifact density is very high, with the site yielding approximately 25,000 artifacts. Features at this site were many and varied, and included a silo foundation, well, cobbled pathway, shallow trash-filled pits, a filled-in privy, the farm house cellar, and both structural and non-structural postholes and postmolds. By meshing the information obtained from historical maps, early 20th century aerial photographs, local informants, and the archaeological record, destruction of the site is known to have occurred in two phases. The house burned down in the 1920s, at which point the cellar was filled-in, followed by demolition and removal of the remaining outbuildings during the 1940s. The site was then capped with fill and the land reclaimed for crops.

Investigations of these three historical sites and more in the corridor will continue into the winter, and potentially will provide valuable insights into nearly two hundred years of Delaware's historical past.

Middleford Mills Archaeological District

Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. conducted archaeological survey and evaluation studies in the Middleford Mills archaeological district during spring and summer of 1999 on behalf of the Delaware Department of Transportation. This work included Global Positioning System (GPS) mapping of the archaeological district as a whole, followed by intensive excavations within a coffer dam built around a small portion of the former mill complex underneath Bridge 238. This bridge spans the Gravelly Branch of the Nanticoke River, in Sussex County, Delaware. The Delaware Department of Transportation is replacing the bridge with a wider structure.

The road carried by the bridge runs along the top of a mill dam built ca. 1805 by William Huffington, Jr. and Thomas Townsend to replace an 18th-century mill dam that had been

located 300 yards to the north. Gravelly Branch itself was once one of four parallel mill races built through the dam along the Nanticoke River. During the 19th century, the Middleford complex included a gristmill, a saw mill, and a forge. Portions of the mill complex continued in operation into the 20th century, but the forge was no longer standing after 1826. An 1807 map shows the grist and saw mills in the dam on two of the other races, but does not show the location of the forge. However, a 1900 map calls Gravelly Branch "Forge Run" and "Forge Race," suggesting that remains of the early 19th-century forge may have been somewhere along the race crossed by Bridge 238. No mill was in operation at the site of Bridge 238 by 1860, when a map indicates it was the location of "waste gates" likely used to control water levels in the mill pond.

The archaeological district comprises a 48-acre area including a domestic site, the mill complex, and a wharf to the south of the mills. Remains of the mill complex include an 18th-century mill dam, the 1805 mill dam, four mill races, two large slag piles, two possible borrow pits, a transverse race connecting two of the principal races, and numerous locations where wooden timbers related to water control devices survive. GPS Mapping focused on locating mill-related features visible on the surface, including the races, slag piles, ore-mining pits, any mill-related machinery, and the original 18th-century dam.

Excavations focused on exposing surviving timber elements underneath the bridge, and identifying whether these are the remains of sluice gates, or possibly the remains of a wheel pit that powered the 19th-century forge. The timbers consist of both vertical and horizontal elements that extend across the width of the water channel.

DelDot, Parsons ES, and the bridge engineers worked together to use the bridge construction coffer dam to facilitate archaeological investigations. The coffer dam that was constructed around Bridge 238 measured approximately 36 x 70 feet. The metal sheeting for the coffer dam consisted of interlocking, corrugated iron pilings that were driven an average of 20 feet into the ground using a crane and vibrator. The stream itself was diverted through a 48-inch diameter metal culvert. This in turn was supported by chains suspended from 12-inch steel beams driven vertically into the stream bed approximately 5 feet apart. Suspension of the diversion culvert allowed archaeological excavation near and beneath the stream channel. No articulated mill-related remains were found in the bridge fill above high water mark during removal of the existing bridge and supports. With the coffer dam pumped dry, intensive archaeological excavation proceeded below the water line. Excavation employed a mini-excavator, lowered into the coffer dam by a crane.

Excavation identified two parallel lines of wooden remains that extended east to west across the coffer dam. These two lines appear to be parallel with a third line that was identified south of the bridge and outside the coffer dam. The features appeared to represent low bulkheads or footers

for a superstructure over the stream channel. The features were most intact on the east side of the coffer dam. Based on the surviving portions of each, the structures consisted of a series of large horizontal beams, measuring from 12 x 15 inches to 15 x 15 inches in section. Supporting each beam was a line of 4-inch diameter posts, driven into the subsoil. The posts lay on 5-foot centers along the centerline of the beam. The beams were lined on the north, or upstream, side with vertical planks serving as sheet pilings. The planks measured from 2 x 9 to 2 x 12 inches, and they were driven 3 to 4 feet into the subsoil, so that the tops lay even with the upper surface of the horizontal beam, roughly at current mean sea level. On the opposite or downstream side of the beams, isolated planks were driven into the subsoil as sheet piles to add a minimum amount of horizontal support to the beams. Since very few of these elements remained intact, the spacing between them could not be determined. A final element consisted of a 2 x 18-inch plank overlying, or capping, the horizontal beam. Each of the sheet piles and posts was pointed, to aid in driving them into place. While the ends of the posts and some of the sheet piles were bi-pointed, many of the sheet pilings bore a single, asymmetrical bevel, which served to force the planks together as they were pounded into the sediments. The sheet pilings typically bore circular sawmarks. Large cut nails were driven through the sheets into the horizontal timbers for additional support. Vertical mortise joints had been cut into the horizontal beams, and a fragment of timber bearing a tenon to fit the mortises was found in association with each feature.

There was no evidence of a floor associated with any of the features, such as might be expected to be associated with a wheel box or with formal waste gates. This conclusion is based on excavation that exposed undisturbed clayey subsoil in all areas within the coffer dam. Deep mechanical excavation along the centerline of the present channel did provide evidence of a bridge wash-out in 1935, which prompted the construction of Bridge 238 in 1936.

The circular saw marks on the timbers suggest that the finds most likely date to the mid to late 19th century, rather than the early 19th century. It appears that the remains were more likely related to the "waste gates" indicated on the 1860 map than mill remains associated with a forge. The vertical supports suggested by the mortise joints could have supported a superstructure that housed the mechanism to raise and lower the gates. These gates would have been needed to control water levels in the mill pond. Perhaps the demands created by differing water pressures in a tidal environment created the need for three parallel walls. It is also possible that these remains formed the foundation for a mill's wheel box, the floor of which no longer survives. The transverse features may also be bulkhead-like footers for a 19th-century bridge across the stream. The features are not perpendicular to the present stream channel, suggesting that the course of the channel was different in the 19th century, running slightly more to the west. Most of the structural

remnants within the coffer dam were deteriorated, either heavily weathered or disturbed by construction of Bridge 238 in 1936.

Iron production and timber-related industries were important in the early history of Sussex County, DE. The presence of bog iron, plentiful timber for charcoal production, and rivers for water power and transportation, provided an opportunity for early iron workers. The rise and fall of the Middleford Mills reflects the economic history of Sussex County. It may be that early manufacturing centers such as Middleford suffered as agriculture grew in importance, clearing needed timber away, and exacerbated problems with silt building up in mill races. The spread of the railroad may have allowed the introduction of cheaper/better iron products. Subsequent research will explore the potential of archaeology within the Middleford Mills district to illuminate the ways in which the millwrights responded to these changing conditions.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

During the summer of 1999, the Historic St. Mary's City Field School continued working on the Printhouse site. The focus of the project is to find evidence of the print shop of William Nuthead that stood in the 17th-century town between 1684-1695. The previous summer, the field school began a random sample which located a structural post hole associated with other features and artifacts dated to the 1680s. A major part of this summer's work expanded on those findings. The students located as many as 10 additional post holes. These post holes are of different sizes and are set at different angles. They may represent as many as three, superimposed, structures. This complexity was unexpected, and much more work will be needed to sort out the structural history of this area.

The random sample was continued in other parts of the site and revealed the presence of another structure along the northern boundary. This would seem to be an unlikely location for a structure. It is on the edge of a steep-sided ravine leading to the St. Mary's river. Excavations revealed the presence of two large post holes set on a steeply sloping hill side. Above the post holes was primary building debris including hundreds of wrought nails and many large chunks of wall plaster. Artifacts included with this material fit well into the period ca. 1650-1670. They include 12 whole tobacco pipe bowls, elegant wine glass fragments and a complete spur with its buckles. As yet, there is no definite association for this building. It could have been built during the ownership of Garret Van Sweringen, a prominent innkeeper in St. Mary's City, but there is no record of his erecting any other structures on the property. The destruction debris was sealed by a layer containing late 17th century materials. This

appeared to be an intentional fill used to flatten the surface of this area. The reasons for this attempt at leveling the surface are unknown. Work will continue on this site next summer.

Lexington Park

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations at the site of Eltronhead Manor/Charles' Gift, near Cedar Point, at NAS Patuxent River during the first half of 1999. Excavations revealed structural remains and refuse deposits ranging from the seventeenth through the early twentieth centuries. Of particular significance was a 22 by 38 ft. pit, extending to a depth of 5 ft. below surface, and filled with exceptionally well preserved late seventeenth century materials. The date of this feature was established by the presence of dated window leads from 1675 and 1682, and by the absence of Staffordshire earthenwares and early white stonewares. Artifacts included portions of at least 21 North Devon gravel-tempered milk pans, 3 storage jars, 1 tall jar, 1 pipkin, 2 chafing dishes, 1 chafing dish or salt, and 1 baking pan. In addition, portions of at least 15 Sgraffito vessels were recovered from this feature. Other important artifacts included wine bottle fragments, tobacco pipes (including examples with LE, WE, RS, WK, IP, and AA marks), faunal remains (many with butchering marks), and a pipe clay statuette of a British monarch (perhaps Charles II or James II). Another important discovery was the brick foundation of a structure, measuring 41 by 51 ft., and containing a core that was constructed during the late seventeenth century. This building appears to have been destroyed and rebuilt during the War of 1812, since it contains a cellar feature filled with destruction debris and early nineteenth century domestic materials.

St. Leonard

Archaeologists at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum have completed a third season of excavations at the King's Reach Quarter Site as part of JPPM's annual Public Archaeology Program. King's Reach Quarter is a late 17th/early 18th-century servant or slave dwelling site. It is associated with the King's Reach Site, a nearby planter's house investigated by Dennis J. Pogue in the 1980s. A barn believed to be contemporary with the two dwelling sites was excavated under the direction of Julia A. King and Edward E. Chaney in 1993.

During the excavations at King's Reach Quarter, archaeologists uncovered evidence of a structure measuring 20 by 40 feet, with its long axis oriented east-west. It appears to have been a trench-set post building. The trench varied in width from approximately 16 to 36 inches, and cores indicated that it also varied in depth, with its base averaging 2.5 feet below the bottom of plow zone. Small posts were spaced at intervals of a little more than two feet across the trench, and the bases of the posts varied in depth within the trench. At the northwest corner of the structure, where the

trench was widest, no post molds were noted. Since only the northeast corner of the trench was excavated, it is not clear if posts were not present at certain portions of the building, or whether the post molds simply were not evident at the top of the feature. No evidence of a hearth has been found in the building, suggesting that it may not have been a dwelling. Domestic artifacts are common in the yard to the north of the building, and structural postholes found in that area suggest that the dwelling was located northeast of the trench-set building. The only artifacts recovered from the trench were wrought nails.

Trench-set structures of the kind found at the King's Reach Quarter Site are known as puncheon buildings. Their small posts are spaced at close intervals to bear the weight of the structure. Puncheon buildings are typically thought of as crude, expedient architectural adaptations to an initial settlement setting. They should therefore be rare on later colonial sites, although there are scattered historical references to puncheon buildings in the 18th century, and the main house at King's Reach had a puncheon shed addition. If anyone has investigated a puncheon structure from the late 17th or 18th centuries, please contact Kirsti Uunila at (410) 586-8555 (uunila@dhcd.state.md.us).

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis sponsored its 19th season of field work in Annapolis this past summer. The project worked at the Upton Scott House, a Georgian style great house in the city's historic district. Students working at the Upton Scott House concentrated excavations in the present-day back yard of the house. The layout and function of this space in the 18th century were questions left unresolved after the 1998 field season. In the late 1700s, the majority of Dr. Upton Scott's property lay on the present-day front of the house, and sloped to the river in terraces. The function of the rear yard was unclear, particularly because the formal rooms of the house faced this rear yard. No artifacts that might have been indicative of a work space were recovered in 18th century contexts from the present-day rear yard. Rather, evidence suggests that this yard was an open space, with a compacted sandy clay surface, intersected by raised flower beds. As well, beneath the occupation level, remains of the brick clamp, used to fire bricks for the construction of the main house, were uncovered in one portion of the yard. Final interpretations wait as analysis of artifacts and stratigraphy continue. New in summer 1999, in addition to the usual field school for graduate and undergraduate students, Archaeology in Annapolis ran a high school field program. Following an essay contest which ran during Maryland's Archaeology month, four high school students were chosen to attend a special three week field and lab program geared toward 9th through 12th grade knowledge and skill levels. This high school program proved to be successful and will be repeated this up-coming summer.

Statewide

The Maryland Historical Trust's Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab), located at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, has begun the monumental task of developing a computerized artifact database dictionary and lexicon for materials found in the state's collections. In addition, MAC Lab staff hope that consultants and other archaeologists working in Maryland will adopt the database structure for current and future projects in the continuing effort to make Maryland's collections as accessible as possible for research and exhibit purposes.

To this end, MAC Lab Registrar Katherine J. Dinnel has worked closely with consultants from Rediscovery (manufacturers of a well-regarded collections management and cataloging software) as well as with members of the archaeological community in Maryland to develop a usable, flexible database structure and lexicon. Archaeologists from the Archeological Society of Maryland, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, Fairfax County Park Authority, R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Greenhorne and O'Mara, Historic St. Mary's City, KCI Technologies, Louis Berger Associates, the Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland State Highway Administration, John Milner Associates, the National Park Service, Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, and URS Greiner-Woodward Clyde have participated in working committees as part of the effort to develop the new catalog.

The new catalog should be ready for a test drive this fall. For more information about this project, or if you have ideas or suggestions for us, please contact Katie Dinnel at 410 586-8584 (Dinnel@dhd.state.md.us).

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation [submitted by Andrew Edwards]

Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research has been, and will be, involved in numerous projects this year:

1. The 15th annual Colonial Williamsburg-College of William & Mary field school was conducted in two five-week sessions beginning June 1st and ending August 6th. In addition to the regular W&M sessions, students from the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Texas at Austin worked with CW archaeologists on sites in Williamsburg and Carter's Grove (Martin's Hundred). The sites include:

* The Palace Lands Quarter

In summer 1998, field school students under the direction of Dr. Maria Franklin of the University of Texas searched for

the remains of a rural "quarter" that housed field workers, most likely African-American slaves, on lands owned by Governor Fauquier in the third quarter of the 18th century. The site, which would have been just outside the town in Fauquier's day, is located in the woods near what is now the Colonial Williamsburg Visitor Center. Briefly tested in 1997, the site yielded fragments of a brick hearth. Further excavation was undertaken to expose more of the building and to determine its size, function, and date. Discoveries include a root cellar and a long ditch paralleled by a row of postholes. The series of postholes may be evidence of a second small building separated from the hearth by the ditch. Artifacts recovered securely date these features to the years between 1740 and 1780.

This year, Dr. Franklin and students from UT and W&M opened additional areas, examining the surrounding yard associated with the quarter. Additional features associated with the quarter and an earlier ditch/palisade complex were excavated. A report is in progress and should be available in the spring.

* Martin's Hundred Site CG10

From ca. 1624 to 1650, settlement at Martin's Hundred rapidly expanded across the landscape. Martin's Hundred Parish was formed in 1634 and a thriving community flourished until mid-century. While archaeologists have developed a good understanding of these early years, relatively little is known about life at Martin's Hundred after 1650. Since only two sites have been identified that date to this later period of settlement, it seems that this community slowly faded away. The few documents that do exist for Martin's Hundred reveal a closely knit community made up of both freeholders and servants, be they European, Native American, African or African American. By 1713, however, Martin's Hundred Parish was dissolved and the remaining residents joined Yorkhampton Parish. In the remaining years prior to 1720, the land at Martin's Hundred was purchased by Robert "King" Carter and consolidated into the type of large plantation that would characterize the "Golden Age" of Virginia.

Site CG-10 is a late 17th-century domestic site showing clear evidence of at least one structure. Three separate postholes, nearly three feet on a side, suggest a reasonably substantial dwelling that was occupied long enough to require at least two repairs. Based on a hypothesized average survival rate of 10 to 12 years per post, this structure may have been standing for as long as 35 years. The evident differences between CG-10 and other nearby sites from an earlier period of settlement (CG-11, CG-2, Site F and Site G) will allow us to explore this dynamic period of change as Virginia society emerged from its early origins.

Students from the University of California at Berkeley, led by doctoral student Kevin Bartoy, uncovered evidence from this forgotten period of history at Martin's Hundred. This

excavation is attempting to better understand the formation of society in early Virginia through both visible and less-than-visible traces of past human activity. Throughout the summer, students and staff kept an online journal of the excavation. These entries allowed one to follow this 'virtual dig' as history was unearthed at the site. An on-line bulletin board also provided the opportunity to ask questions of the archaeologists and students. The "virtual dig" can be viewed on Colonial Williamsburg's web site at <http://www.history.org>. This summer's work included experimental botanical work involving extensive flotation of the plowzone, chemical sampling, and the identification of phytoliths. This effort was led by UCB PhD candidate Steve Archer.

• The Hallam Theatre Site

Colonial Williamsburg's ambition to reconstruct an 18th-century theater is now six decades old. Interest now centers on the Hallam Theater, which operated from 1760 until 1780. Documents tell us that this structure was located south of the Exchange in the back yard of the Moir lot. Exploratory excavations have turned up several architectural features, all possible remains of this elusive structure. This year, W&M field school students, along with Learning Weeks in Archaeology participants, assisted in a large-scale excavation designed to expose the theatre in its entirety. The project is scheduled to take two years to complete.

• Nassau Street Ordinary

As part of Colonial Williamsburg's participation in Williamsburg's 300th birthday celebration, the Department of Archaeological Research staged a public excavation of a site that was at the crossroads of Williamsburg's birthplace in 1699. Presently preserved under a stretch of Nassau Street, the tavern that served Middle Plantation residents in the late 17th century was uncovered by William & Mary students directed by Phil Levy in June of this year.

In 1699 the capital was moved to Middle Plantation, which was then renamed Williamsburg. The ordinary continued to serve the citizens and visitors of Williamsburg until sometime around 1725 when it was razed. Its excavation will give Williamsburg residents and summer visitors to the Historic Area a chance to see one of the important buildings standing at the time Williamsburg was established. The excavation accompanied a major archaeological exhibition at the DeWitt Wallace Gallery entitled "When Virginia was the Wild West".

Researchers disagree about the original owner and construction date of this ordinary. Some argue that regional elite John Page transferred this land to his son, Francis in the 1670s. Francis Page, an attorney and county official like his father, is thought to have built this structure as his dwelling. Page's dwelling was later turned into an ordinary. Others

suggest that in 1663, Robert Weeks purchased 50 acres of land in this area. As county constable Weeks received a license to keep an ordinary in his home. In 1667 his license was suspended until he posted a bond. Analysis of the material recovered from this summer's excavation will help resolve the debate over who built this structure and when was it built.

The first exploration of the site occurred in 1940 when architectural draftsman James Knight excavated the western half of the cellar. The portion of the cellar under Nassau Street was left intact and was the focus of this summer excavation. From the 1940 excavation, we have some clues as to who built this structure and when. Knight found two complete diamond-shaped casement windows and several pieces of other windows. Approximately 10% of the strips of lead used to hold casement window glass in place contain a date. Dates impressed on the lead strips found in this cellar include 1674, 1693, 1694, and 1695, suggesting the structure may date as early as the 1670s.

• John Jackson Site at Jamestown

With the support of the National Park Service, through Colonial National Historical Park, Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists returned to Jamestown this summer to investigate the home of early town resident and gunsmith John Jackson. The remains of a structure discovered by excavators in the 1930s, designated Structure 24, is situated on property belonging to Jackson, who lived on the Jamestown waterfront during the 1620s. Last summer (1998), excavations focused initially upon re-locating and recording Structure 24, and then examining the area surrounding the structure for information on the daily life and activities of the Jackson household.

The choice of Structure 24 as a project site is the direct result of the interdisciplinary approach to understanding the nature and development of James town's New Towne undertaken as part of the five-year Jamestown Archaeological Assessment. Research through the Assessment has established a framework for understanding the overall development and appearance of the early town at a series of stages during the 17th century. The next step in this research is to closely examine and explore the archaeological record of each individual period with the aim of "peopling" the town—understanding the nature of daily life.

As the first decade of English colonization in Virginia drew to a close, occupation on Jamestown Island began to shift outside of the fortified settlement. By 1618, land outside of the fort had been opened to development, and lots were laid out in what became known as "New Towne" by surveyor William Claiborne by 1623. Yet little recognizable archaeological evidence for occupation in New Towne during the first quarter of the 17th century was unearthed during two major government-sponsored archaeological investigations of the 1930s and 1950s.

This summer, the excavations examined the area between the Jackson House and a nearby well. The work showed that Jackson's house was larger than previously thought, and evidence was found of a possible forge. New York University doctoral candidate Karen Wehner directed the work. She and Dr. Audrey Horning will cooperate on a report that should be completed by the end of this year.

In addition to daily field and lab work, a series of specialized lectures and workshops were given by Colonial Williamsburg staff. In these workshops, students received exposure to faunal and artifact analysis, environmental archaeology, ceramic history, computerized site recording, and architectural chronology. The faculty included Dr. Marley R. Brown III, Director; Zooarchaeologist Dr. Joanne Bowen, Dr. Audrey Horning, Dr. Maria Franklin, Dr. Lisa Kealhofer, Curator William E. Pittman, Hesteron Project Director Dominic Powlesland, and Staff Archaeologists David Muraca and Andrew Edwards. Staff Archaeologist Gregory Brown coordinated the field school.

Other Projects:

2. Archaeological Assessment of George Washington Birthplace National Monument

The current phase of the archaeological assessment aims to recognize, evaluate and organize the park's archaeological resources, past and future. This is necessary in order to produce a more complete and accurate interpretation of those resources so they may be passed along to the park's visitors in an interesting and informative way. This year's project will:

- Address the role of African-Americans and their contributions to the economy of the Northern Neck. In this phase of work, this would be primarily a documentary search.
- Create a detailed but readable description and evaluation of each archaeological project undertaken within the park.
- Conduct a very-close interval archaeological survey of the historic area in order to determine the layout of the 18th-century plantation and the location of the slave quarters.
- Conduct a close-interval survey of the two late 17th-century sites in order to try to determine their relationship with the Brooks and Washington sites.
- Develop a popular publication on the archaeology of GEWA.

Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists began working at George Washington Birthplace in mid-March and continued through the last week in May 1999. The project will be completed by the end of 1999.

3. An Archaeological Assessment of Yorktown

Included in the research agreement between the National Park Service, through Colonial National Historical Park and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, is an archaeological and historical assessment of nearby Yorktown. Although famous for being the location of the last major battle of the American Revolution and the subsequent surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, Yorktown was, for over 100 years, a major seaport, supplying Williamsburg with most of its imported goods, site of a major (and illegal!) pottery factory, and an important player in the Civil War. Today, Yorktown is a quiet village with many houses surviving from its 18th-century heyday. Much of the town and surrounding battlefields are now protected, preserved, and interpreted by the National Park Service's Colonial National Historical Park. Research for the Yorktown Archaeological Assessment has been divided into two parts. The first, an historical and archaeological overview, was accomplished in 1997 and 1998. The second, an intensive look at Yorktown's waterfront, was started in 1998 and is still in progress. The historical and archaeological overview produced a summary document and annotated bibliography emphasizing the development of the town from the late 17th century through its decline after the American Revolution and the establishment and character of Yorktown's diverse neighborhoods. Included in the historical research was a profile of Yorktown's long role as Williamsburg's provisioner, as well as an overview of the area's Native American resources.

The first year's archaeological assessment attempted to place in one document and in one database a synopsis of all of the archaeological activity that had taken place within Yorktown. The evaluation database included such information as the location and extent of the archaeology, who was in charge, who sponsored it, when, what was found, and the quality of the surviving records. The database was combined with Yorktown maps to produce a GIS map of Yorktown showing the known archaeological sites, the level of investigation for each, areas of sensitivity, and the potential for further work, if any.

The second phase of the assessment deals with the waterfront. Yorktown was the leading port in Virginia during the first half of the 18th century, and an understanding of the waterfront area is essential to an understanding of how the town functioned. The historical research in the second phase of the Archaeological Assessment of Yorktown is focusing on the people who were involved in the waterfront and the various buildings and structures that were located in this section of Yorktown. The report will include an examination of:

- the individuals who owned the buildings at the waterfront
- the people who leased a building or a part of a building at the waterfront

- those persons who worked at the warehouses and who helped to unload the ships that anchored at Yorktown
- the operation of the ferry to Gloucester
- the variety of buildings and structures on the beach—warehouses, wharves, ordinaries, stores, ferries, batteries, landings, and tobacco scales.

Environmental Laboratories

Zooarchaeology: Two years ago, as part of a major study of Williamsburg's provisioning system, the faunal laboratory synthesized numerous historical documents and over 50 large faunal assemblages from sites located throughout the region. Since then several projects have built upon interpretive themes that emerged from this study. One study was to analyze measurements of cattle remains dating from the early 17th to late 18th centuries to determine how cattle responded to changing nutritional levels resulting from the combined effects of soil degradation and changing agricultural practices. Another study was to measure the crown heights of cattle teeth to develop yet another assessment of slaughter ages. A third study was to analyze high style cuisine as it is reflected in faunal assemblages from the Peyton Randolph site and the Richard Charlton "Coffee House", a site where the region's wealthy and powerful congregated.

Archaeobotany: The phytolith laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Lisa Kealhofer, has extracted, identified, and analyzed phytoliths from sites at Rich Neck, St. George Tucker, the Charlton Coffee House, and Peyton Randolph, as well as Yorktown, Jamestown, and George Washington Birthplace. Contractual work has been done for Monticello and Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. Members of the environmental labs have applied for a National Center for Preservation Technology and Training grant to do a regional environmental history of the Williamsburg - Jamestown - Yorktown historical crescent.

Mount Vernon [submitted by Esther White]

During the summer of 1999 Mount Vernon's archaeologists, under the direction of Esther White and Christy Leeson, began excavations at the site of George Washington's distillery. This is the first season of a multi-year project designed to study the distillery, as well as Washington's gristmill complex where the distillery was located. Thane Harpole, Betsy Alexander and Courtney Summy served as field crew.

Built in 1771, Washington's merchant mill operated as a highly profitable venture for the next 30 years, shipping flour to Europe and the West Indies. In 1797 his farm manager, James Anderson, a Scot, convinced Washington the production of corn and rye whiskey would complement the milling operation. Anderson supervised the construction of

a 75 x 30 foot building housing five stills near the mill. His son John, the distiller, assisted by six slaves, produced 11,000 gallons of whiskey in 1799, which sold for \$7,674, the third highest revenue producer on the plantation (after the fishery and gristmill).

During the 1999 field season, a 20-foot section across the building was excavated to assess the preservation of the site, as well as the potential for archaeological remains. Preservation appears to be excellent and numerous features related to the 18th-century industry were discovered. The west wall is intact, although the east wall of the building was robbed, probably during the early nineteenth-century when the distillery ceased operation. The foundation consists of massive river-rocks from Great Falls, MD. The walls above the foundation were constructed of sandstone, quarried at Mount Vernon. A 10-foot-square brick paving was also uncovered, possibly the foundation of a stair leading to the building's loft.

Other archaeological features include an elaborate system of buried wooden troughs, and earthen, and brick drains that channeled water into, throughout, and out of the building. Documentary evidence suggests that water was taken to and from five worm tubs that cooled the distillate, condensing it into liquid alcohol. The drainage system discovered appears to be the remnants of this system. A wooden trough set into the ground served to drain water along the exterior of the building away from the structure. Outside this feature, a fence surrounded the building.

By 1850 the site was in ruins and the buildings were dismantled. In 1933 the Commonwealth of Virginia reconstructed the gristmill and miller's cottage, operating the property as a state park. Archaeological excavations conducted at that time uncovered the distillery's foundation, but a proposed reconstruction did not materialize. The site was marked with a brick outline and sign.

Future excavation seasons will continue to uncover the building's footprint and surrounding yard, examining the physical remains of the distillery. The work is part of a larger program to restore and interpret Washington's gristmill complex, which also contained a cooperage, slave quarters, miller's house, malt kiln, and animal enclosures. Through an agreement with the Commonwealth, Mount Vernon is restoring the mill to working order and studying the property. The restored, operating mill will reopen to the public in April 2001. In the next few years ownership of the park will transfer to Mount Vernon, and a reconstruction of the distillery is anticipated at that time.

Poplar Forest [submitted by Barbara Heath]

Staff archaeologists and students continued an intensive study of the five-acre ornamental core of Jefferson's Bedford County retreat. Under the overall direction of Dr. Barbara Heath and the supervision of Tim Trussell, Field Supervisor, and Heather Olson, Laboratory Supervisor, research has focused on identifying changes to the landscape through

time. Research has focused on the design of the sunken south lawn, or *parterre*. Additionally, staff have sampled an earthen mound that Jefferson constructed west of the house as part of a pair of unusual landscape features; begun looking for fence lines that defined significant boundaries between key areas of the ornamental and functional landscapes; and undertaken a close interval survey of portions of the core to locate additional landscape information.

Jefferson planned a sunken lawn, or *parterre*, when designing his octagonal house. The house was built into the side of a hill, with the excavation of an approximately 200 ft. area south of the house designed to both accommodate a basement level to the structure and to form an important portion of the pleasure grounds. He directed that the lawn slope gradually away from the building, and paid enslaved workers for their time in undertaking the work. Soil from the excavations of the house basement and the sunken lawn was used to create two earthen mounds that flank the house.

In 1812, Jefferson directed that his overseer, Jeremiah Goodman, "plant on each bank, right and left" of the sunken lawn, "a row of lilacs, althaea, guelder roses, roses and calycanthus." Twentieth-century photographs showed each bank of the lawn lined with Kentucky Coffee trees. Although no documents survive to indicate Jefferson's intention to plant them there, references to his use of these trees elsewhere on the property, in addition to the age of the trees recorded in the photographs, suggested that these might be part of the original planting plan as well.

Large-area excavation of the sunken south lawn was begun in the summer of 1998, and focused on the eastern bank of that feature. A line of planting holes, approximately 1 ft. in diameter and spaced from 5.5 ft. to 6 ft. on center, was discovered running north-south along the slope of the lawn. The holes were sealed by a layer of soil which post-dates 1830, and many contained artifacts, none dating later than the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

In addition to the planting holes, archaeologists also uncovered a french drain, designed originally to carry roof run-off from the main house, and an attached wing of dependencies. Constructed sometime after 1814, the drain also ran north-south between the level of the lawn and the slope of the bank, cutting the last of the planting holes. It ended 200 ft. south of the south face of the house. A perpendicular drain ran west from this drain, ending abruptly just at the edge of the west bank of the lawn.

In the twentieth century, several layers of fill were deposited on the east bank of the lawn, serving to magnify its slope and to create the illusion that the lawn's shape was rectangular. In fact, the line of the drain indicated that Jefferson had designed it to run away from the house at an angle, creating a lawn that was narrower near the house and widened significantly as it ran to the south. Had the lawn been symmetrical, the southern end would have been twice as wide as the northern end that adjoins the south wall of the house.

During 1999, excavations began along the west bank,

looking for evidence to confirm the new lawn shape and the regular placement of plantings. Surprisingly, the western side of the lawn did not mirror the shape of the eastern. No corresponding north-south drain was discovered to mark the interface between lawn surface and bank, but a regular line of planting holes at the foot of the bank confirmed that the lawn on this side ran due north-south. The holes, like others discovered previously, were spaced at 5.5 ft. to 6 ft. intervals, and those that contained dateable artifacts confirmed an early nineteenth-century origin.

A small section of brick drain was discovered near the house. It apparently was installed to either carry roof runoff, or effluent from an interior privy, away from the dwelling. Its southern extent was robbed out and relaid with quartz cobbles. This rebuilt drain curved towards the south portico of the house and may have served to water a clump of trees that Jefferson had placed there.

To date, further research is needed to date the planting of the Kentucky Coffee trees, and to reconcile the differences between the evidence discovered on the east and west sides of the lawn. Our preliminary hypothesis suggests that we have uncovered evidence for two planting schemes, with the western arrangement predating the eastern. Further work is needed to confirm this hypothesis.

Preliminary pollen and phytolith analysis of soil layers and feature fill of the planting holes and drains have been promising. To date, pollen from some of the species Jefferson specified in his planting memoranda have been identified. Because pollens from naturally occurring trees and weeds tend to swamp those created by ornamentals, samples are being reanalyzed at a higher count per slide to attempt to locate additional ornamentals. Similarly, the phytoliths have provided valuable information about grasses and weeds growing along the banks and lawn surface, and are showing possible microclimatic variation that may indicate differences in light and shade along the lawn's banks. They have not provided much information about the plantings themselves. Analysis of both sources of evidence is ongoing. Dr. Scott Anderson of Northern Arizona University is undertaking the pollen analysis, while Dr. Lisa Kealofor of Santa Clara University, in conjunction with Kelly Sullivan of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, is working with the phytolith samples.

A horticultural intern completed a study of the plants Jefferson specified for the lawn area, concluding that the climate, soil conditions and growth habits of the plants suited them for use here. His work has provided valuable insights into how the lawn may have looked as the plantings matured, and into Jefferson's design intent.

Staff archaeologists also removed a section of the west mound to collect soils sealed by its creation ca. 1806 for comparative microbotanical and chemical analysis. During excavation, they located a planting hole containing early-nineteenth-century artifacts which may be part of a planting of willows and aspens that Jefferson had designed for the

area. They also uncovered a thick deposit of sterile, redeposited subsoil sealing a cobble "floor" upon which the mound was constructed. Beneath the cobblestones, soils relating to the earlier agricultural use of the property were removed and sampled.

Staff members have also begun the search for fence lines as part of an ongoing assessment of boundaries and roadways within the property. A 10-acre enclosure, and a 61-acre enclosure known as the "courtilage" appear on an 1813 map of the property. Both fence lines, if discovered, will provide key information about how the area between the house itself and the larger, agricultural landscape was partitioned and used. To date, a single posthole has been uncovered. Whether it is part of the 10-acre enclosure, or associated with a later nineteenth-century garden, has not yet been established. This project is also part of a larger Master Planning initiative recently undertaken by the Corporation that owns and operates the property.

Finally, staff and students have continued a close-interval survey of the core five acres in an attempt to locate undocumented structures or landscape features. To date, several periods of paving have been uncovered north of the house, as well as a concentration of daub which may relate to an agricultural outbuilding that predated the construction of the main house. Testing will continue for the remainder of the year.

Laboratory analysis during 1999 has focused on final identification and interpretation of an assemblage of late eighteenth-century artifacts from a slave quarter excavated from 1996-1998, and on the processing of materials from the landscape excavations. In addition, *Hidden Lives, the Archaeology of Slave Life at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest*, was published in May by the University Press of Virginia. The book, authored by Barbara Heath, summarizes

work at a ca. 1790-1812 slave quarter excavated from 1993-1996.

Staff involved in the project for the 1999 season include Keith Adams, Eliot Balasz, Bree Detamore, Ted Fassler, Scott Grammer, John Mullin, Donna Nevers, Liz Paull and Sarah Stroud.

Students from across the country participated in two on-site programs during the summer of 1999; the 11th Annual Field School in Historical Archaeology, held from June 6-July 11, and "Digging, Learning and Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest," held from August 2-6.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

New Brunswick

Shediac Island

While excavating a Late Woodland shell midden site on Shediac Island, Kevin Leonard of Archaeoconsulting discovered an eroding historic midden on the island's west (windward) side, exposed to the Northumberland Strait. A large basal portion of a cast iron kettle, bearing two of three foot lugs, with a large mass of charred material adhering to the interior, was spotted first. It lay on a sandstone ledge, having eroded out of a thin lens of midden deposit exposed in the erosion profile. Historic and locational aspects indicate that the pot must once have hung in the hearth of Paul Meyer Robinson, a Norwegian sailor who settled on Shediac Island as the lighthouse keeper in 1863. Kevin Leonard has been unable to access descriptive studies of cast iron kettles for dating purposes. Anyone with suggestions is asked to contact him at kleonard@mta.ca

Application for Membership The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Rates

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Poster à l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
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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.