



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2000

NUMBER 45

FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

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The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is pleased to announce its Annual Meeting and Conference will be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, October 6-8, 2000. The conference will be held at the Lord Nelson Hotel, within minutes of the Halifax Citadel, the Nova Scotia Museum and Halifax's historic waterfront. Although still in the preliminary stage of organizing symposium themes, you are encouraged to submit paper titles and abstracts for twenty-minute papers on any topic related to historical archaeology in the northeastern United States and eastern Canada. Abstracts of 150 words or less must be received by June 1, 2000. Please include a title, the author's name and institutional affiliation, address, and e-mail address. All participants must be CNEHA members to present papers at the annual conference. Abstracts should be mailed to:

Charles A. Burke
Archaeological Services Branch
Parks Canada, 25 Eddy St.
Hull, Quebec K1A 0M5
or by e-mail to: charles_burke@pch.gc.ca

This announcement will be followed by a Call for Papers to all CNEHA members.

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is pleased to announce its Fifth Annual Competition for Best Student Paper to be presented and judged at the Annual Meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on October 6-8, 2000.

Graduate and undergraduate students are invited to submit abstracts for twenty-minute papers on any topic related to historical archaeology in the Northeastern United States and the eastern provinces of Canada. Papers will be judged by a panel of scholars to be drawn from the fields of historical archaeology and anthropology, history, material culture, and American Studies.

Students are required to present their papers orally to the membership and to submit a copy of the finished paper, with references, to the organizers in advance of the conference.

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.

The judges will base their decisions on the content of the paper, the student's presentation, and the contribution of the paper to the field of historical archaeology. Winners will receive a certificate of award, a year's membership in CNEHA, and publication of their paper in the Council's journal, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

Send or e-mail student abstracts (150 words or less) by June 1, 2000 to:

Karen Metheny
367 Burroughs Rd.
Boxborough, MA 01719
kbmetheny@aol.com

Abstracts may also be submitted on 3.5-inch diskettes (PC or MAC). Applications should include name, address, phone or e-mail, paper title, institutional affiliation and degree program.

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION, ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND OCTOBER 23-24, 1999

Reported by: Karen Metheny

We are pleased to report on the results of the fourth student paper competition, held last fall at the annual conference. We had a fine group of students participating in the competition at St. Mary's City, including Jennifer J. Watts, who presented a paper entitled "Archaeological Investigation of the Workboat *Widgeon*: A Possible Chesapeake Bay Bug-Eye"; Douglas A. Nixon ("Ceramics and Status in Seventeenth-Century Newfoundland: A Planter's House at Ferryland"); Gerald Scharfenberger ("A Day at the Beach: The Unexploded Ordnance Sweeps at Sandy Hook, New Jersey"); and Matthew D. Cochran ("Hoodoo and Conjuraton: Contextualizing Nineteenth-Century African-American Folk Practices").

First and Second Prizes were awarded by the judges to Douglas Nixon and Matthew Cochran, respectively. Doug Nixon is a graduate student at Memorial University, Newfoundland, Matthew Cochran is a graduate student at the University of Maryland, College Park. The winners received a certificate of award and a year's membership in CNEHA, and will have their papers published in a future issue of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

Many thanks to Silas Hurry and Sara Mascia for coordinating the competition, and especially to our panel of judges: Donna Seifert of John Milner Associates; Charles Burke of Parks Canada; Julia King of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum; and Rebecca Yamin of John Milner Associates.

We look forward to sponsoring CNEHA's fifth student paper competition in Halifax, Nova Scotia, next fall, and we encourage all of our student members to enter. Information

on the conference, which will be held on the weekend of October 6-8, 2000, is forthcoming. Look for the general call for papers and for announcements regarding the student paper competition this spring. Additional inquiries may be directed to Charles Burke, conference organizer, at Archaeological Services Branch, Parks Canada, 25 Eddy St., Hull, Quebec K1A 0M5 (charles_burke@pch.gc.ca); or to the student competition organizer, Karen Metheny, at 367 Burroughs Rd., Boxborough, MA 01719 (kbmetheny@aol.com).

CNEHA 99

The 1999 CNEHA Conference was held in St. Mary's City, Maryland, on the weekend of October 22nd through 23rd. One hundred sixty-five people attended the conference which featured thirty-nine papers. The campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland provided excellent venues for the concurrent sessions, and workshops and receptions were hosted at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Patterson Park and Museum and Historic St. Mary's City. The special Sunday afternoon public session on the Calvert Family consisted of nine papers and drew a large audience of both Conference participants and the local community. Final accounting is still pending the receipt of an awarded grant from the Maryland Humanities Council, but it appears the 1999 Conference will net CNEHA a profit in excess of three thousand dollars. The organizers would like to thank all of the sponsoring organizations — Historic St. Mary's City, Patterson Park and Museum, and St. Mary's College of Maryland — for the use of their facilities. We also wish to thank the National Park Service, National Capital Region for preparing and printing the conference program. Finally, we wish to thank all the volunteers whose service to the conference made the entire event possible.

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

There is not much to report since my update in the last newsletter, although what news I do have is positive. Progress on the forthcoming special issue on 19th-century farmsteads has been slow but steady, and we have had a greater than usual number of manuscripts submitted for review. What is more, we have had a sufficient number of revised manuscripts returned that we have begun initial production of what we hope will become the next issue of the journal. I mentioned in my earlier report that we will publish another "mixed" issue whenever we have enough articles, not waiting until the farm issue is ready. Since the farm issue will probably appear as a double volume, it will take twice as long in production, and I do not want to delay publication of any other worthy articles while we work on a dou-

ble issue.

We also have a few candidates for our monograph series either under revision, under review, or about to be submitted, so I'm hoping that within the next year or so you will be receiving a copy of *Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology* No. 2. Please contact my assistant, Steve Brighton, or me if you have a monograph or monograph idea.

The inclusion of field school flyers with this mailing of the newsletter is an experiment on our part; we will keep the membership posted as to whether we will be able to continue this service in future years. It really depends on how much it adds to the cost of mailing the newsletter. At the moment our treasury is sound, however, and the CNEHA Executive Board like to be of what little extra service it can for the membership.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 20 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:

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

WEST VIRGINIA: Position Available

COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

Collections management has always provided conservators and many museum personnel with moments of frustration, concern and anxiety. Finding adequate space for collections has always been a challenge, and ensuring that a space is environmentally controlled is nearly impossible for most institutions. I currently work at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, where I am the archaeological conservator overseeing the conservation of artifacts from excavations at Ferryland (historic), the St. John's waterfront (historic) and Port aux Choix (pre-historic). With the link of archaeological heritage to the tourism industry, some of the above collections reside year-round on display at interpretation centers associated with each. However, the bulk of these collections (approximately 1.5 million objects) are housed and studied at Memorial University which serves as a temporary repository for the

Newfoundland Museum.

Essentially two people, our curator Ellen Foulkes and myself, are responsible for the safekeeping of these artifacts. A monumental task to say the least. However, one suggestion which has helped us is to involve our students of archaeology with the safeguarding of their heritage. We are fortunate to be associated with a university and have therefore approached this in a more formal manner by offering credit courses in collections management and archaeological conservation. These courses are now part of the required courses for a Diploma in Heritage Resources from Memorial University. Students of this program are exposed to the day to day problems of stabilizing, analyzing, interpretation and storage of a wide range of historic objects. Truly the students are "blown away" when they get to organize a collection of seventeenth-century shoes or sixteenth-century textile fragments. Though not everyone can offer credit courses in collections management and conservation, I strongly recommend inviting students of archaeology to give you a hand sorting out your collections --- after all, they will be the next caregivers to our past material culture.

Cathy Mathias
Archaeological Conservator
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Phips Site

Small-scale test excavations continued in 1999 on the Sir William Phips birthplace site under the direction of Robert Bradley of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Located in the mid-coast town of Woolwich, the site was a homestead established by a partnership of two west country Englishmen in 1639 or soon thereafter; it was destroyed (like much of Anglo Maine) in 1676. Field research has defined an earthfast complex (post-in-ground) including a 15 by 72-foot longhouse with a large rear ell, along with a 13 1/2 by 29 1/2-foot outbuilding.

The 1999 research phase concentrated on what was predicted to be the south west periphery of the site. However, in this area, some 100 feet downhill from the nearest residential building, the site's densest concentration of domestic trash, particularly clay pipes and ceramics, was encountered. Coincidentally, documentary research by Frank White and Neill De Paoli (UNH) suggests that a fur trading post was in the area several years before the homestead. The excavation may be nearly upon the site of their business, which would

have provided year-round residential quarters for the traders. Five more days of testing in the area in the early summer 2000 will be designed to determine if this is the case.

Fort St. George

Excavations continued in 1999 under the direction of Jeffrey P. Brain at the site of Fort St. George, the principal settlement of the Popham Colony that was planted at the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607. The investigation of the storehouse was completed, revealing the final form and dimensions, and many artifacts were found on the floor. Among the latter were trade beads, pipe fragments, and pieces of armor. Most interesting of all was a caulking iron, tangible evidence of the pinnacle "Virginia" which was built by the colonists. The house site of Admiral Raleigh Gilbert, second president of the colony, also was located. The artifacts that were found in preliminary tests at this location were more numerous and finer than those that have been found elsewhere on the site. These included fine ceramics, liquor bottles and glasses, and personal ornamental items, an assemblage consistent with Gilbert's status as a leader of the venture. We will concentrate on exposing this entire location during the 2000 season.

Scarborough

In the fall of 1999, archaeological consultant Norman Buttrick was engaged in a contract job in Scarborough, ME, as requested by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to locate historical sites on land to be developed for a housing project. Three sites were found. The Thurston/Gantnier families (1780s or '90s to 1998) occupied the land for most of the period as a rural farmstead. Ceramic artifacts ranged from creamware to hard white ware and included redwares from the earlier period. An interesting iron toy cap gun, vintage 20th century, (marked "Bunker Hill") was also found. Unfortunately much of the site, house, barn, ell and shed had been destroyed by controlled burning and bulldozing.

An interesting (19th century) School House (No. 10) site was located on 1/8th of an acre sold by the Thurston family to the Town of Scarborough in 1844. The footings of the schoolhouse foundation along with structural artifacts and other material culture (slate pencils and a button) were excavated even though much of the area had been disturbed. The site had been forgotten by local residents as the building had been removed by 1900 and the area was plowed as a field.

Finally, the Thurston family cemetery was located and the gravestones remaining were photographed and recorded. Only two headstones remained, but the first settler, Thomas Thurston, and his wife, Lucy, were both buried in the cemetery in the 1830s as well as succeeding Thurstons.

Pemaquid

Early in the summer of 1999, Neill De Paoli and a local resident discovered the uppermost portion of a well eroding

out of the southern bank of the Pemaquid River at Pemaquid village. Later that summer, De Paoli directed the partial excavation of the "Barrel Site." What he discovered was a largely intact late 17th- or 18th-century well lined with at least two large wooden barrels stacked one on the other. The well's contents included a large quantity of fragments of wooden planks, boards, barrel staves and hoops, and axe and adz chopping debris. De Paoli speculates that workmen from a nearby colonial-era shipyard used the then-abandoned well as a "waste bin" for scrap and discarded wood from the ship building operation. Originally, occupants of a yet to be located late 17th- or 18th-century dwelling probably used the well for drinking water. In addition, the archaeologists recovered a modest collection of late 17th-century household artifacts immediately behind the well. The cultural material suggests the presence of another of the wattle and daub structures that were part of Pemaquid's main village during the late 1670s and 1680s.

De Paoli will lead a more intensive three-week excavation during the summer of 2000. The Colonial Pemaquid Archaeological Survey will focus on the "Barrel Site" and the nearby site of a probable 17th-century wattle and daub structure. A \$6300 archaeological survey grant, recently awarded by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, will fund the survey. Work on the "Barrel Site" will focus on pinpointing the well's dates of construction and abandonment, depth, and overall appearance. The archaeological team will remove the uppermost barrel for conservation. The archaeologists will then test a nearby parcel situated on the Colonial Pemaquid Park Historic Site. This lot contains what appears to be remnants of a 17th-century wattle and daub structure. During these two weeks, the crew will determine if such a structure exists. If so, they will proceed to clarify the building's antiquity, purpose, and approximate size.

Damariscotta/Newcastle

Tim Dinsmore, archaeological consultant, directed a historic archaeological field school for the Damariscotta River Association in 1998 and 1999. The 2 one-week sessions included locating the Bryant-Barker Tavern in Newcastle, home stead site to shipwright Nathaniel Bryant. The homestead was part of a larger shipbuilding complex begun in 1765 by Bryant and George Barstow. The buried ruins of the Barstow homestead or Hale site as it is now called, has been extensively investigated by Dinsmore. Both Bryant and Barstow's activities mark the birthplace of the shipbuilding industry on the upper Damariscotta River. Dinsmore hopes by locating Bryant-Barker Tavern site he will be able to compare artifacts with those found at the Hale site. This would allow a detailed look into the lives of 18th century shipwrights. While the Bryant-Barker Tavern site was not located, several artifacts which can safely be associated with the site and date to the period were found by crew members. The artifacts suggest that the site is nearby and that it's just

a matter of covering more ground to pinpoint the exact location. Dinsmore hoped to continue the search for the Bryant-Barker Tavern site in 1999.

The second week of the 1998 historic archaeology field school focused on the Walter Phillips Homestead site in Newcastle. Phillips was one of six pioneer settlers who occupied the upper Damariscotta River during the mid-17th century. The homestead site was located by Dinsmore in 1994-95. Field school participants excavated six 2.5 x 5.0-foot units just outside the 12 x 14 foot cellar hole. Artifacts and features found indicate that the small stone-lined cellar found in previous years was but one component to a much larger structure. Dinsmore even tually hopes that he will be able to determine the full layout to the Walter Phillips homestead as well as the construction techniques used. Burned earth about the site is unmistakable evidence to the fate of Phillips' homestead. During King Philip's War of 1676 settlements in the mid-coast region of Maine were burned to the ground by Native Americans, the first in a series of wars to plague the region. Walter Phillips, having been forewarned of native atrocity to the west, fled the region in 1676 never to return to the upper Damariscotta. Additional archaeological surveys were directed by Dinsmore along the Damariscotta in 1999 and are all part of the continuing Upper Damariscotta River Historic Archaeological Survey begun by Dinsmore in 1990.

Excavations at the Richard Foxwell Trading House. 1633 to 1636, in Cushing

A team from the University of Maine and under the direction of Alaric Faulkner conducted a second and final year of excavations at the Richard Foxwell House. This early English trading post was purportedly seized by Charles d'Aulnay in 1636, and form the basis for French claims and extending southwestward as far as the St. George River. Excavations revealed a stoutly constructed post-and-beam structure with a large cellar. An adjacent all formed an outdoor workshop area very similar to ones we have seen at St-Castin's habitation in Castine, Maine. Here lead shot was cast, and gunflints were regularly manufactured. Native American presence was represented not merely by trade beads and copper kettle scraps, but also by numerous charms stones of various colors exhibiting considerable pocket polish.

Remarkably, some of the provisions for the trading post were recovered as well in the form of dried peas and maize. The ceramic assemblage was comprised entirely of West of England Gravel-free baluster jars. But none of the familiar green-glazed Suintonge ceramics which characterize d'Aulnay's occupation of Fort Pentagoet were recovered here, casting serious doubt on the French claim that they ever occupied this site, or took over Foxwell's trading operation. The large collection of small, "belly bowl" pipes of West of England origin also contrasts with the predominantly Dutch pipes found at Fort Pentagoet. The complex details of the

floor plan are currently undergoing analysis, and conservation of the iron artifacts continues apace.

South Berwick

The 1998 field season at the Humphrey Chadbourne Site (ca. 1643-1690) focused on the parlor built in 1664. In 1998 excavations in the parlor cellar had just missed the edge of the chimney base, but had recovered the hearth's iron drip ping pan. The 1998 season extended this work to define the chimney base. Although the cellar was earth-fast and wood-lined, the recovery of hundreds of bricks from the chimney and hearth led to a belief that a substantial brick or stone chimney base would be found. Instead, the base turned out to be made of clay, held in place by a wooden retaining wall, secured by earth-fast posts. Humphrey Chadbourne was one of the richest men in New England when he died in 1667, so his use of earth-fast construction for his plastered parlor was unexpected. Test excavations in 1999 immediately to the south of the mansion house revealed evidence of a new structure, which may represent Chadbourne's initial home, built when he purchased the land in 1643. Work in the summer of 2000 will attempt to define this new structure, and a final field season is planned for 2001. The excavation is directed by Emerson Baker of Salem State College and is a project of the Old Berwick Historical Society.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Dennis Howe

Newington

[submitted by Ellen Marlatt]

In the spring and summer of 1999, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted an archaeological survey to locate and identify archaeological resources in the town of Newington, New Hampshire. The project, funded by a Certified Local Government Grant, was devoted to the survey of land primarily in western Newington along Little Bay and the Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge. Kathleen Wheeler, Ellen Marlatt, and Steve Bayly of IAC were assisted in the compilation of background documents, collection of oral history, walkover survey, Phase IB fieldwork, and laboratory processing by 22 enthusiastic volunteers from the Newington Historical Society and other interested members of the public.

Two sites were identified in the Fox Point section of Newington and examined by Phase I testing. The Knight Brook Site (27-RK-302) stands on a terrace overlooking a small brook flowing into Little Bay. The recovery of a single quartz Squibnocket Triangle and a second point of this type found on the surface about 200 meters away suggest the presence of a late Archaic campsite or special activity area. Because of the very small sample size, results are preliminary. Further testing may yield evidence of any additional temporal components.

In June 1999, volunteers assisted IAC personnel in testing an apparent early homestead complex on Fox Point. Located during walkover survey, the site consists of a filled-in cellar hole depression and associated well. The cellar hole lies on the east side of a present-day ATV trail and most likely follows the path of Old Fox Point Road, which was laid out in 1701. Based on preliminary land deed research, the site has been attributed to the Trickey family and assigned the site number 27-RK-305. The dates of occupation for the site are unknown at this time.

A total of 152 historic artifacts were recovered during the testing, consisting primarily of domestic refuse and architectural debris relating to the homestead. Ceramic sherds (n = 50) made up the majority of the domestic artifacts, with most consisting of utilitarian redware vessels (n = 36). Redware was retrieved along with one English white salt-glazed stoneware sherd and five creamware sherds, suggesting occupation dated to the third quarter of the 18th century. A coin dated 1803 was retrieved in very poor condition less than 20 cm from the 1999 ground surface. The date of the coin and the absence of later ceramics like pearlware and whiteware imply that the site was abandoned about that time or shortly thereafter.

Seven sherds of early American stoneware are of particular interest. While we know of stoneware production in the 1740s in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and in parts of Connecticut, little is known about its use in the New Hampshire seacoast during the 18th century. Further excavations at the Trickey site may add significantly to what scholars know about the development of early American stoneware in northern New England.

Odiorne Point State Park

[submitted by Ellen Marlatt]

In November 1999, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey along walking trails behind Odiorne Farm at Odiorne Point State Park in Rye, New Hampshire. The survey was conducted for the New Hampshire Office of State Planning on behalf of the Friends of Odiorne Point State Park and Seacoast Science Center, Inc. to confirm the presence or absence of sensitive archaeological deposits prior to the improvement of approximately 770 m of walking trail surfaces. The project was funded by a grant from the New Hampshire Coastal Program pursuant to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Award (NA870A0240).

As a result of the Phase IB survey, a late 17th-century site (27-RK-308) has been identified near the southwestern corner of the Odiorne Cemetery. This site has been classified as an earthfast dwelling, possibly occupied between 1650 and 1680, and is tentatively linked to John Odiorne, a member of one of the first families of settlers in New Hampshire.

Odiorne Point is located less than 10 miles from the Isles of Shoals, the location of a well established fishery dating to

the 1620s. The islands saw repeated and long-term habitation during the 17th century by fishermen who worked the waters off the mainland coast. Because the Isles are relatively barren, the mainland provided wood for fuel and construction, as well as provisions of fresh water and wild game.

John Odiorne held title to the property by 1657, and the farmstead remained in the family for the next 280 years. The Odiorne family relied on fishing and the resources of the salt marsh. Local tradition holds that fish caught by the family were processed on a small rise just west of the nearby family cemetery, known locally as "Flake Hill". Further limited testing is expected to establish the boundaries of the site.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Codman House, The Grange, Lincoln

[submitted by Carolyn White]

Martha E. Pinello and Carolyn L. White, consulting archaeologists, recently conducted excavations at the Codman House, Lincoln, Massachusetts. The Codman House is owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. The house and grounds were transformed from a working farm into a country estate by John Codman in the 1790s, and successive generations of Codmans, including interior designer Ogden Codman, Jr., altered the landscape into the 20th century. The combination of preserved archaeological evidence, historical photographs, and family papers about the Lincoln property and family European travels makes for an unusually comprehensive set of documentation for landscape feature restoration. Archaeological excavations explored two landscape features: the Italian Garden, designed by Ogden Codman, Jr. for his mother, and the ha-ha wall, built in the late 18th century.

The examination of the Italian Garden was undertaken in order to aid in the development of a plan for garden restoration and visitor accessibility. Archaeologists worked with a team of landscape architects, conservators, engineers, and surveyors to establish the garden's historic nature and present conditions, and to make recommendations to SPNEA to re-establish the Italian Garden and create a modern accessible entrance. Excavations in the Italian Garden revealed the garden's construction history, the extent of earthmoving conducted to build the garden, the high level of integrity of the landscape features, construction of drainage features, dimensions of the original garden paths, and construction methods for garden walls and plant pedestals.

The examination of the ha-ha wall was undertaken in order to define its construction history and make recommendations about its integrity and stability so SPNEA can initiate a maintenance plan. Excavations revealed that the wall is stable and provided information about construction methods, surface preparation and earthmoving activities associated with the wall construction, and when the wall was built.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Archaeological Assessment of Dams within the Naugatuck River Basin Anadromous Fish Restoration Project

[submitted by Robert Stewart and Lucianne Lavin]

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection plans to restore anadromous fish populations to the Naugatuck River watershed. Initial steps in the restoration process are the modification or removal of dams in the river so that spawning populations can access upstream habitats. This project was initiated to provide partial mitigation for removal of the historic dams. This included documenting their construction utilization and the layout of associated industrial complexes.

The Naugatuck River forms one of the major water systems in Connecticut and abounds in historic water power sites. It cuts through the Northwest Highlands and Western Uplands of the State, geographic regions characterized by rugged hills with steep and narrow valleys with rapidly flowing streams. The river flows north to south for a total length of about 4-5 miles, emptying into the Housatonic River near its head-of-tide in Derby. Its small, rapid, tributary streams furnished the power for the first water-driven colonial saw and grist mills in the Naugatuck Valley. With water power readily available, fulling and carding mills replaced cottage industries in the early 19th century. As the factory system began to dominate American industry, manufacturing concentrated in the valley and brass, metal goods production and rubber product fabrication achieved prominence.

The study covers the industrial archaeology of six dams on the Naugatuck and one on the Mad River. Excepting one site in this study, every dam studied had an associated system for storing and channeling water. Sometimes canals carried water several thousand feet from a dam into large mill ponds or lakes. In other cases several short races or penstocks distributed water to industries concentrated in a small area. One observation is common to all sites; the water power systems suggest that, at least during the first two-thirds of the 19th century, industrialists used every bit of water power that they could develop at reasonable cost. Five of these dams produced substantial power for a variety of textile mills, metalworking plants and rubber factories, while the other two provided water supplies for steam generating plants. As the factories grew and energy requirements exceeded the power available in the river, the mills went to steam engines for running their equipment; still, most of them kept their old turbines and water wheels on line well into the 20th century. One dam continued to supply boiler feed water until 1994. While the research did not uncover evidence of a watershed-wide agreement concerning water impoundment and use, land use records suggest that on a site specific basis, the owners concluded agreements as to the division of water rights.

For the most part, these dams on the Naugatuck and the Mad Rivers were simple, low head structures constructed of concrete or masonry. We found timber crib construction fastened with iron drift pins or treenails used on three of the dams (Table 1). All the power dams featured extensive systems of canals and mill races to conduct water to water wheels and turbines within the factories. Early 20th century industrial engineers filled most of the canals and adapted others for use as storm drains. However, by using insurance maps, aerial photographs and field surveys, the authors traced the supply systems for the historic industrial complexes. The work discusses and delineates timber crib dam construction and lists the industries that used power or process water from the dams. We developed site plans of the major factories and canals. Extensive photo documentation of the dams and surrounding areas is also featured. Figure 1 is typical of the delineations developed during the project. It shows the intensive use of water power on a small industrial site in Seymour, Connecticut.

Dam	Location	Construction	Height-ft	Use	Owner or Primary User	Product
Plume & Atwood	Thomaston	Reinforced Concrete	5	Process/Boiler Water	Plume & Atwood	Brass
Anaconda	Waterbury	Timber Crib/Earth/Rock	10	Power/Process Water	American/Anaconda Brass	Brass
Bray's Buckle	Waterbury	Stone Masonry	14	Power/Process Water	American/Anaconda Brass	Brass
Freight Street	Waterbury	Concrete	2	Boiler Water	CT Light & Power	Electricity
Plate Mill	Waterbury	Timber Crib/Grouted Riprap	10	Power/Process Water	Plant Bros. & Co.	Zinc Products
Union City	Naugatuck	Timber Crib/Stone	7	Power/Process Water	Goodyear Interests	Rubber Products
Tingue	Seymour	Stone/Concrete	14	Power/Process Water	New Haven Copper Co.	Copper, Textiles Metal Products

Andover

[submitted by Meg Harper]

PAST excavated the remains of two 18th-century houses in the 1999 field season. Each house site sat squarely within new state roadway alignments that could not be shifted, necessitating site impact mitigation through excavation.

The homestead of Captain Ephraim Sprague in Andover, CT, was built ca. 1705 and burned around 1750. Sprague came to Andover in 1703 with his father and brother in 1703, from Duxbury, MA; Sprague's grandfather was one of the earliest Plymouth colonists. Captain Sprague was a deacon in the Reverend Eleazor Wheelock's church, a selectman and

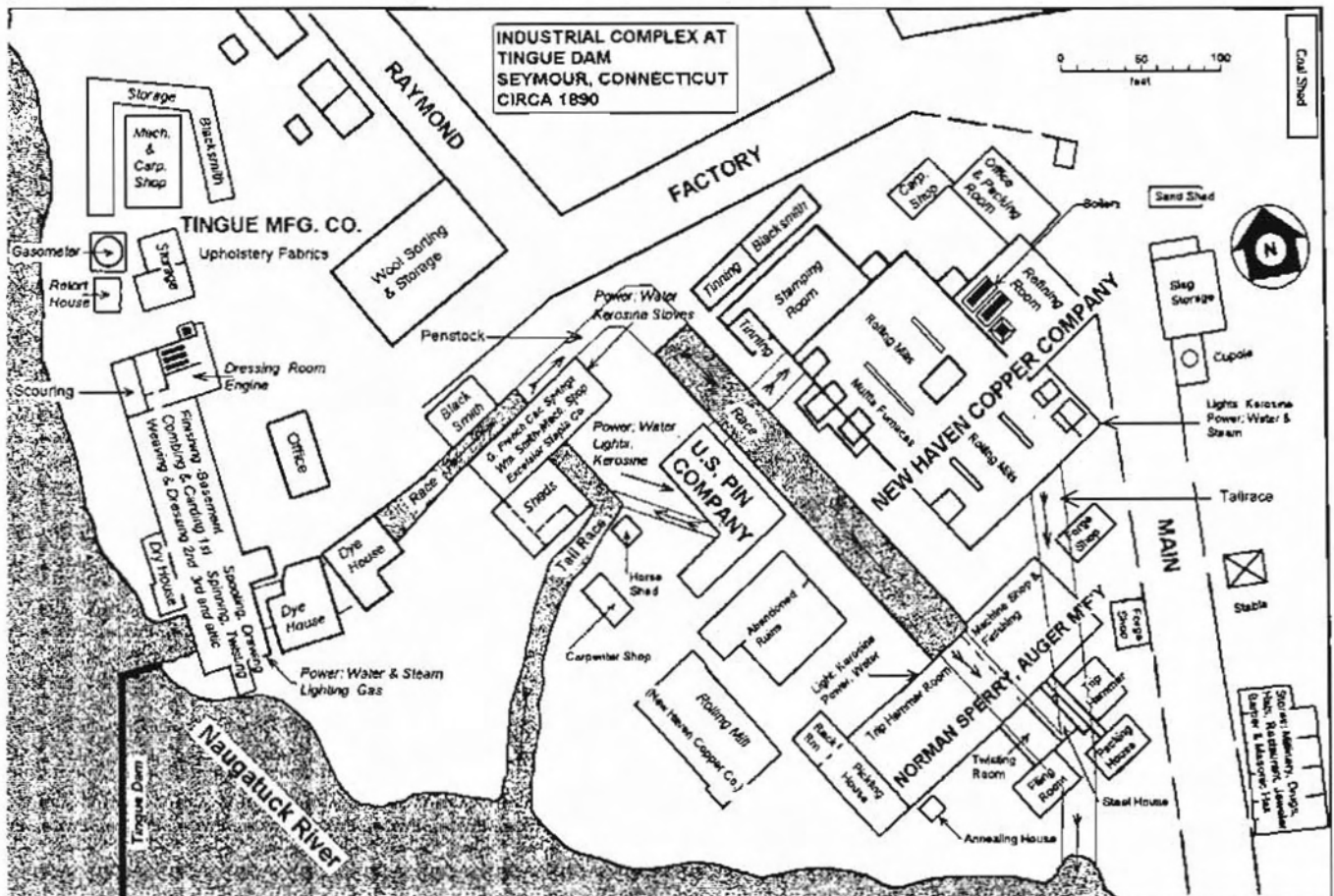


Figure 1 - Delineation of the industrial complex at Tingue Dam, Seymour, Connecticut. Based on a Sanborn Insurance Map of 1880 with historical material and information from aerial photographs taken in 1949. A former open canal system has been partially replaced by penstocks. Note that the Tingue plant has its own gas generating plant for lighting. Other mills use kerosene for lighting. Water power, probably derived from turbines, predominates but is being replaced by steam in some factories. The tailrace location was still visible in the 1949 aerial photo.

representative to the Connecticut General Assembly, and a captain in the local militia which served in Gray Lock's War (also called Lovewell's War or Dummer's War) in 1725 against the "Eastern" or Abenaki tribes. He died in 1754, and his will and probate inventory have been located.

The homestead site was completely excavated, revealing a house structure which measured approximately 15 by 60 feet, and included two 15-foot-square cellars, one on each end of the house, and a roughly 8 x 6-foot ash-filled feature slightly off-center in the house interior which may represent a hearth. A stone-lined well was also found outside of the house. One cellar was 4 1/2 feet deep, with stone steps to the exterior; it was filled with house contents which collapsed in during or after the fire and with the fieldstones from the above-ground portions of the foundation walls. The second cellar was shallower but the same in-filling occurred. Soil had been placed over all four of the features and the homestead site converted to an agricultural field, plowed over for 250 years.

The deep cellar was constructed of dry-laid fieldstone; the second cellar was less solidly constructed. There was no evidence for stone foundations or footings connecting the two cellars at the opposite ends of the structure, nor was there conclusive evidence for a hearth base in either cellar. The function of the ash feature is unclear; it contained food remains but no stone or brick.

The form of this house, in its size, shape, and feature content, is virtually identical to the rare 17th-century long house form, of which there are only three known examples, all archaeological, and all from the Plymouth, MA, area. These three ca. 1630s/40s house sites — the Standish House in Duxbury, the Alden House in Duxbury, and the RM House in Plymouth — are described in Deetz's *In Small Things Forgotten* and in other publications, and are recognized as a west and north England building tradition carried over by the Plymouth colonists. Captain Sprague came directly to Andover from Duxbury, where the longhouse tradition clearly existed, and the archaeological evidence suggests that he built his house in that old tradition. The recovery of diamond-shaped casement window panes, a 17th-century style, also suggests an older, conservative building form. If the Sprague house was in fact a long house, this site would be the first evidence of the form's appearance in Connecticut and of its construction after 1650. Intensive data analysis should help firm up our preliminary interpretation.

The fire resulted in extraordinary artifact and ecofact preservation, both from carbonization and the alkalization of the soil from ash filtration. Ceramics include delft, red earthenwares, Westerwald, and a fragmented scratch blue stoneware tea set (cups, saucers, and pitcher). Other artifacts include dozens of glass trade beads, buttons, cufflinks, clothing buckles, kaolin tobacco pipes, table knives, forks, and spoons (bone handles intact), a sickle and hoe blade, a stir-

rup, an andiron fragment, window glass and came, lead musket balls and shot, gunflints, worked scrap brass, glass bottles, coins, straight pins, and more. Also found were charred floorboards, cloth and rope fragments, and large quantities of carbonized corn, beans, oats and other grains. Organic preservation was exceptional: countless bones, fish scales and eggshells were recovered.

Currently all of the cultural material is being processed in our laboratory. All of the metal, bone and antler artifacts are being conserved in our facility, and the textiles are being conserved by specialists at the University of Rhode Island. Work will continue through 2000, with a report and exhibits anticipated for 2001.

Immediately following the Sprague house excavation PAST commenced excavation of the Samuel Goodsell House site in North Branford. Goodsell built his house ca. 1735 and resided there with his family until he was killed at age 41 in a sawmill accident in 1751; after his death the house was occupied solely by his widow and unmarried daughter until 1797, when it was abandoned. The Goodsell site was also subjected to 100% excavation, completed in January of this year, and has provided an unusual opportunity to study not only 18th-century rural domestic lifeways, but to focus in on the daily lives of two single women.

The site has produced cow, sheep, pig, bird, fish and deer bones, and some botanical specimens such as corn. A wide range of ceramics were found, including a very strong assemblage of slip-decorated buff- and red-bodied earthen wares; other ceramics include English white salt-glazed stonewares, creamware, Whieldon wares, and agate wares, representing a diversity of vessels such as plates, bowls, chamber pots, tea cups, and more. Recovered bottle glass includes fragments with initials scratched into them; one fragment is a bottle seal inscribed with the initials "MG", apparently those of Mary Goodsell, Samuel's daughter. Also found were buttons, shoe buckles, a glass bead, cuff links, iron kettle fragments, a pewter spoon, table knives and forks, musket balls, a brass teardrop-shaped furniture drawer pull, a child's thimble, and other items.

The Sprague and Goodsell sites offer great new opportunities for research into 18th-century lifeways and architecture that will extend well beyond the completion of the project-associated reports and public information components.

African Diaspora Archaeology: Investigating the African Captive Experience in Connecticut; Initial Archaeology on a Provisioning Plantation from the mid-18th Century

Large numbers of African Americans have been an important part of Connecticut since at least the early 17th century, in factories, households and on farms or plantations. And, in most cases, they were there as captives. In the summer of 1999, Dr. Warren Perry of Central Connecticut State

University (Principal Investigator) and Jerry Sawyer (Field Director) conducted a field school at a site in mid-Connecticut, with initial investigations focusing on the presence of African captives as well as the possibility of the site being a provisioning plantation. Some of the documentary evidence suggests that this 10,000 acre farm or plantation was used to raise food to send to sugar plantations in the West Indies. There are also records of a minimum of 60 families of African captives used for initial field clearing on the plantation, with varying numbers of captives used over the subsequent years as enslaved farm laborers and household domestics.

The site of the first investigation was within a walled field containing a burial ground (most likely containing both African and Native Americans), and was approximately 2.5 acres in size, heavily overgrown with 50-year-old trees, 3 to 10 year old saplings and lots of underbrush (including a massive collection of poison ivy!). We needed to map the site, which necessitated establishing a datum and clearing site lines from it to be able to see the stadia rod. After clearing and mapping, pedestrian surveys were implemented to identify any features which may have initially been missed in the dense brush.

Archaeological units were opened in the African Descendant/Native American burial ground only to a depth of approximately 20 cm to begin looking for other grave markers which may have fallen over and any cultural materials which may have been placed on the graves. Units were also opened on a midden within the walled area. Within the burial ground were several early 18th century head stones and numerous stone piles or cairns with several distinct typologies. While some of them were most likely field clearing or wall building cairns, two types bear remarkable similarities to burial cairns used in areas of Africa and the Caribbean. Additionally, elsewhere on the property, the remains of structures believed to be housing for the captives have been located, along with several other nearby structural remains which oral and/or documentary evidence suggests belonged to African captives or their descendants. These, along with many other interesting features, will be further looked into archaeologically over the next few years.

Direct Current Ground Resistivity (with equipment lent to us by Mary Robison of the University of Massachusetts) was used in and around the burial ground and cairns, in a non-invasive attempt to determine if there had been disturbances in the soil, such as would be the case with the digging of grave shafts. Ed Hood from Olde Sturbridge Village also joined in on the investigation, studying the stone wall and cairn construction. Dr. Lucinda McWeeney of Yale University has done an initial analysis of botanical resources at the site and will be taking core samples this season to attempt to determine what crops were raised on the farm.

The local community has been invited to have a voice in

the investigations, and numerous members of the African Descendant community have visited it and even helped in research. Of particular note is Abraham Abdul Haqq, who did considerable advance research for us.

Finally, Jerry Sawyer just returned from working on a plantation site on Antigua, West Indies, where archival evidence indicates possible connections between the islands and Connecticut during the 17th and 18th Centuries. This research will continue to be explored as well.

This was the first season of what will be a multiple year project. While it is too early to discuss any potential results, the investigation promises to be exciting and rewarding as it reveals some of the history of the African Descendant experience in Connecticut, and hopefully begins to give a voice to the African ancestors who spent their lives on this farm.

Jerry Sawyer
Ph.D Candidate
Graduate Center, CUNY

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Archaeology at Fort Johnson

Sir William Johnson built Fort Johnson in the Mohawk Valley in 1749. Recent archaeological work there conducted by principal investigator Ed Curtin has yielded artifacts dating to the occupation of both Sir William and his son, Sir John. A sewer line will be constructed through the back yard of the house. Artifacts uncovered include a complete RT clay pipe, ceramics, a George II coin, delft tiles, and a prehistoric drill tip.

Canal Excavations in Buffalo

As a part of Buffalo's Inner Harbor Project, archaeologists led by Warren Barbour have conducted documentary research as well as excavations. The team uncovered one of the original walls of the Erie Canal and strata dating back to Buffalo's earliest years of development. Finds include musket balls, buttons, ceramics, and white clay tobacco pipes. The old Commercial Slip wall, a remnant of the original Erie Canal, lay near where Governor DeWitt Clinton set out in 1825 formally to open the new canal. Skeptics doubted its existence, so considerable excitement was engendered when it was found. Public tours of the archaeological work were conducted as part of the project.

Human Face Reconstructed at the State Museum in Albany

During excavations under Pearl Street in Albany, remains of an old Lutheran Cemetery were encountered which included the skull and bones of a woman dating back to the colonial period. New York State Museum archaeologist

Charles Fisher led the excavations and arranged for Gay Malin, museum preparator and sculptor, to take a cast of the skull and reconstruct "Pearl's" face. The results were unveiled recently at the State Museum and on the Museum's web site. Pearl's face shows sunken cheeks due to her lack of teeth; her bones indicate she had a hard life, suffering from infections such as rickets, arthritis, and gout. Ridges on her long bones indicated she was quite muscular for her height of 5 feet 1 inch. Today's Lutheran congregation buried the original bones with proper ceremony. Pearl represents an important group of people, female workers, not known from the historical documents.

New Archaeological Program at Oswego State University

Students in Oswego State's "Principles of Archaeology" class are offered a course which incorporates lab and field experience. Land the college allotted to Anthropology is used for a dig site created by students in the previous class. The creation of the dig site is videotaped, providing a record unavailable to archaeologists doing genuine fieldwork. The students who excavate the site interpret what they find. They then watch the videotape to see how well their interpretations match the recorded past. The students then create a site for the next class to excavate. Modern artifacts such as ceramics, cellophane, and aluminum cans are used.

News Briefs

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

The Weaver-Demarest Site in Waterford, explored under the direction of Joseph Sopko for 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.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Camden and Amboy Railroad Shop Facilities and Wharfage Area, Fieldsboro

[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the fall of 1999 Hunter Research, under contract to DMJ&M, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey at the remains of the Camden and Amboy Railroad shop facilities in Fieldsboro, New Jersey, as part of the cultural resources investigations for the Southern New Jersey Light Rail Transit Initial Operating Corridor. The train shop and repair facilities were constructed in 1831. The railroad company also built a principal wharf fronting the works area, which

eventually grew to be over 600 feet in length. Although initially fairly modest in scale, the shops were sufficient to unload and assemble the English John Bull locomotive and to construct many of the early Camden and Amboy locomotives. In the 1870s the shop facilities, together with the rest of the railroad, were leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad. After abandonment by the Pennsylvania Railroad ca. 1897, portions of these shops were refitted and utilized by a series of industrial manufacturers (the Ironsides Pottery Company, the French Gelatine Company and the Bordentown Steel and Tube Company).

The majority of the complex had fallen into disuse by 1945 with most of the buildings being removed. Archaeological investigations were limited to the extensive mapping and recording of the complex. The identified resources in the area of the train shop and repair facilities consist primarily of settings of railroad ties or sleepers occupying the locations of the buildings identified on the early 20th century maps, which in some cases correspond to structures on an 1878 railroad era map. The presence of brick structures and other features such as culverts clearly shows that the area contains a range of archaeological resources of 19th and 20th century date, some of which are likely to relate directly to the Camden and Amboy and Pennsylvania Railroad periods before ca. 1897. The physical remains of the wharves and bulkheads are impressive and contain a wealth of information on 19th century construction of structures of this type.

All wharfage was constructed of two parallel rows of rough-cut lumber, either trees simply sawn in half (some with bark still attached) or squared by a saw. The majority of cross cribbing was of smaller trees (not always straight) or rough cut lumber with their ends V-notched to fit into the mortise holes within the main north/south bulkhead. The majority of cribbing was attached with foot-long iron spikes with a few attached by a wooden dowel. Bulkheads were filled with diabase, argillite ballast, or slag. Most of what remains appear to be of Camden and Amboy Railroad era construction.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, New Castle County

[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the winter of 1998-99 Hunter Research, under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, conducted a multi-faceted archaeological investigation at Fort Delaware. The investigations were conducted in connection with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' proposed deepening of the Delaware River main channel and planned reconstruction of a breached section of the sea wall along the eastern shoreline of Pea Patch Island. Archaeological study focused

chiefly on the southeastern corner of Pea Patch Island where ongoing shoreline erosion has been exposing remnants of structures, other buried features and considerable numbers of artifacts just inside the fort's sea wall. Key resources exposed include the sea wall itself, a drainage ditch that paralleled its inner face, a Civil War-era blacksmith shop and coal shed, the remains of the ordnance sergeant's quarters and two boatmen's houses/laborers' shanties (dating from at least the 1830s), miscellaneous structural timbers (from bridges and sections of board walk), and several gun carriage axles and wooden barrels. Fieldwork entailed recording of the sea wall, mapping of exposed remains throughout the zone of active erosion, remote sensing (conducted by Geograf Geophysical Investigations), recovery from the sea wall of a number of masonry fragments believed to be from the original "star fort", and surface collection and selective recovery of artifacts with a particular emphasis on the blacksmith shop site. In April 1999, Cultural Resource and Restoration undertook conservation of selected metal and wood artifacts recovered from the site, including tools and metal goods from the blacksmith shop site and one of the wooden barrels. Various public outreach activities were performed during the course of this work, notably the preparation of a non-technical hand-out and participation in an on-site open day for visitors during Delaware's "Archaeology Month."

Tweed's Tavern, Route 7 and Valley Road, Newcastle County

[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

Hunter Research, under contract to the Delaware Department of Transportation, is currently undertaking archaeological and architectural investigations at Tweed's Tavern, Route 7 and Valley Road, Newcastle County, Delaware. A team of archaeologists, architectural historians, architects and engineers have been exploring a recently-discovered log building, approximately 200 years old, that had been enveloped within more modern additions. The house, historically known as Tweed's Tavern, was probably constructed around 1800 and served travelers making their way along the well-traveled Limestone Road from Pennsylvania towards the Delaware River and Wilmington. Within the building, much of the modern interior finish has been removed to expose large sections of the original log walls. This work has revealed the original door and window locations and has revealed that the height of the building had been increased from one-and-a-half to two stories. In addition to work on the interior of the building, archaeologists are investigating remains initially thought to be the foundations of one of several now-demolished outbuildings. These stone remains have been further exposed and turned out to be part of a complex stone drainage system. The drain seems to have originally been built about 1850 to carry water from a

nearby spring. The drain runs perpendicular to the building and drains into a natural basin about 25 feet across, close to the head of an un-named stream immediately west of the tavern. This ancient basin was frequented by Native Americans, as shown by the discovery of several projectile points in this part of the site. Structural engineers are currently in the process of assessing the feasibility of either moving the building intact or disassembling the historic components of the tavern and reconstructing them at another location.

Archaeological Excavations at the Cathedral Cemetery, A Mid-19th to Early 20th Century Irish-Catholic Cemetery Located at 12th & Jefferson Streets in Wilmington

[submitted by Robert F. Hoffman]

MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) of Newark, Delaware, recently completed archaeological excavations at a large 19th-century cemetery located in downtown Wilmington, and encompassing the better part of a city block covering ± 2 acres. The exhumation was undertaken on behalf of Christiana Care, a non-profit hospital which planned the construction of a surgical center adjacent to its main facility. The excavations proceeded from May of 1998 until February of 1999, and required an average work force of seventy-five people, including sixty crew and fifteen supervisory, support and specialized personnel.

The Cathedral Cemetery, which was formally laid out in A.D. 1857, was a Diocesan cemetery associated with the main cathedral in Wilmington, which was at a separate location. The cemetery was created to serve the needs of Wilmington's established Catholic population, as well as the large influx of Irish immigrants who were fleeing the potato famine and coming to America in search of a better life. Also, parish church cemeteries were often too small to accommodate the needs of the local community. That the occupants of the cemetery were primarily of Irish extraction is attested to by some of the extant cemetery records made available to the investigators, as well as from some grave markers recovered in the course of the excavations, including over 100 gravestones, almost all of which were no longer *in situ* and some 150 decipherable nameplates associated with individual interments. The vast majority of the occupants of this cemetery were and remain anonymous, owing to an unfortunate set of circumstances relating to the use of the property.

Archaeological investigations were initiated after construction of the surgical center had started, and construction was stopped when human remains were encountered during the early site preparation stages of the project. Subsequent excavations resulted in the identification of 2,385 individual grave shafts containing the remains of and/or other evidence for a total of 3,189 individual interments. The discrepancy

between the number of identified features and interments is due to "stacking" or multiple interments in the same grave shaft, a common practice in urban cemeteries where land is at a premium. Most of the burials involved excavation of a grave shaft corresponding roughly to the size of the individual, into which was lowered the packing crate of the coffin which was used as a vault, into which the coffin was subsequently lowered. A dozen or so individual graves had masonry vaults made primarily of dry-laid brick or slabs of locally-quarried granite. Some of the vaults were roofed over with wood, some with granite and others with slabs of cut slate. The cemetery also contained eight crypts, all of which were below ground level and which contained the remains of anywhere from three to seventeen individuals. One of the crypts, which was more or less centrally located, was a "receiving crypt" which was used to store the remains of individuals who died during the winter months when frozen ground precluded the excavation of graves. All of the family crypts were located in the northwest quadrant of the cemetery, on the highest ground. It would also appear, from an impressionistic assessment of the grave goods recovered, that this quadrant was the most desirable location in the cemetery and that many of the relatively wealthier members of the community were buried in this possibly "high status" area of the cemetery. Also noteworthy was the recovery of two cast iron coffins, a costly and somewhat rare occurrence in American cemeteries. Interestingly enough, these coffins contained the remains of a male and a female, both of whom died in their early 20s, and neither of which were situated in the aforementioned "high status" area.

In spite of the fact that the analysis has yet to be done, it is possible to make some general comments and observations regarding the historical and archaeological data compiled to date. Based on extant records, it appears that 90 to 95% of the individuals buried in this cemetery were of Irish extraction. The remaining individuals had German names, with a smattering of people of Polish and French extraction. Also buried in this cemetery were a number of African-Americans who either had some sort of relationship with the families in whose plots they were buried or who may have been converts. The fact that there were at least a dozen people classed as "coloreds" buried here indicates that strict segregation was not practiced. Based on the information collected from grave markers, it would seem that as many as 30% of the adults buried here were immigrants born in Ireland. Also buried here were a number of nuns and priests, although none of the burials excavated contained the accoutrements normally interred with such individuals, as well as a number of Civil War veterans, including a Medal of Honor recipient and a member of a regiment of "colored infantry."

Based on locational data obtained from documents and in the course of the excavations, it was possible to reconstruct the layout of most of the cemetery. This has facilitated the

association of family names with specific plots, if not individuals. Based on observed patterning and coffin size, it was also possible to identify the likely location of the "unconsecrated ground" in the southeastern corner of the cemetery. The graves in this area are not quite arranged in neat rows, and many of the boxes are extremely small, which might correlate with stillborn neonates who were not baptized. A preliminary demographic profile of the population, based on box size, indicates that 30% of the remains were those of individuals under the age of eight years, 15% in the range of eight to sixteen years, and the remaining 55% were adults. This 55/45% representation is in line with the demographic profile expected for a 19th century urban population, as derived from mortality curves compiled by using health records/death certificates and other documentary sources of data on age at death.

Artifacts recovered in the course of excavation include a large assemblage of ornate coffin hardware typical of the "Victorian" tastes of the period, some of which can probably be seriated and used as chronological markers. Also recovered were a number of prosthetic devices consisting mostly of dental appliances and a wooden leg with extremely elaborate and complex internal gearing. Personal items, other than clothing, were scarce. A few pieces of jewelry were recovered, including earrings, rings and brooches, and most of those were found in association with child burials. This phenomenon might almost be viewed as a form of an offering, or possibly as an apology for a life cut short at an early age. Finally, religious items such as rosaries, crucifixes and medals were fairly common in all portions of the cemetery.

Archaeological Investigations along the Christina Waterfront in Wilmington

[submitted by Robert F. Hoffman]

MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) of Newark, Delaware, recently completed Phase I, II & III archaeological excavations along 1,700 ft of the Christina River waterfront in downtown Wilmington. The excavations, which were started in March of 1999 and completed in September of 1999, were undertaken on behalf of the City of Wilmington's Renaissance Development Corporation (RDC), with funding provided by the City and the State of Delaware, as well as ISTEAs grants provided through the Delaware Department of Transportation. This part of the project, sponsored by RDC, is a component of a city-wide effort to revitalize the downtown area by refurbishing some of the neglected portions of the City, in the hopes of encouraging mixed commercial, residential and cultural development, and attracting both residents and jobs to the area, as well as tourists.

Historically, this stretch of the Christina River formed the center of Wilmington's industrial quarter, which was active and vibrant up until the end of World War II. After the war, a changing economy and demographic population shift

engendered a gradual decline, manifested by the abandonment and neglect of the neighborhood. The recent archaeological investigations involved the removal of 20th-century fills from portions of six city blocks, resulting in the exposure of numerous sites and features reflective of the 18th and 19th century use of the area. For the most part, the sites and features were associated with the city's shipbuilding industry, and with the transportation of goods to and from the city by water and by land. Although representative of the "industrial" character of the area, archaeological evidence also supported some residential use of the area, probably by owners and/or workers who undoubtedly lived in or adjacent to their places of business.

Sites and features associated with Wilmington's shipbuilding industry included the remains of at least three large, wooden 19th century ship "launching ways" belonging to the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, which started in the business in the early 19th century, and was still in business on up through World War II building L.S.T.s and Corvette escorts. Also identified were the foundation remains of a large boathouse and a marine railway belonging to the Harris Shipyard, a firm which operated from ca. A.D. 1780 to ca. A.D. 1865. Artifacts recovered in the course of the exposure, excavation, and recordation of these massive features included specialized tools used by shipwrights and caulkers, as well as slabs and pigs of iron used for ballast, and the "waste" products generated during the process of shipbuilding, including brass and copper nails and fragments of flashing, woodshavings from planing and adzing, wooden pegs and fragments of oakum used to caulk hulls.

Sites and features associated with transportation included the remains of a mid-18th century boat slip constructed with massive timbers, which were probably first growth trees and which are currently being subjected to dendrochronological analysis. Also identified were the remains of several rail spurs and freight houses belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as well as a complex of associated structures relating to the manufacture and repair of wagons and coaches, consisting of a blacksmith shop with multiple forges and/or furnaces, a wheelwright shop with three large enclosed bays and associated work areas, and a stable. Artifacts associated with each of the sites included the "tools of the trade" one would expect to recover from such sites, and fragments of waste materials from the manufacturing processes taking place at each of the sites. Archaeological evidence from the blacksmith shop suggests two construction episodes, including the original blacksmith shop with two forges, to which was appended an addition containing the remains of what appears to have been a "casting" furnace used to make fittings for the wheelwright, and probably also for the many shipyards operating in the neighborhood.

Additional sites and features investigated in the course of the excavations included backyard middens and barrel priv-

ies associated with the stables, a wholesale grocery and a bridge tenders residence, and a variety of introduced 18th-century fill deposits and structural "cribbing" comprising the "made land" underlying the late 18th and 19th-century industrial structures. These fill deposits contained a mix of artifacts reflecting some of the other industries which were historically important in Wilmington such as the manufacture of pottery and the tanning of hides for the production of leather.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

Archaeologists with the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM), working through a grant from the National Park Service's American Battlefields Protection Program (ABPP), are conducting a preliminary archaeological assessment of Maryland's War of 1812 battlefield sites. The study began in January and is expected to take five months to complete. A total of twenty-three battlefield and skirmish sites will be examined, including the Battle of Bladensburg, which led to the burning of Washington, D.C., and the Battle of North Point/bombardment of Fort McHenry, which prevented the taking of Baltimore and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner.

The objective of this study is to formulate a comprehensive Statewide Strategic Plan for heritage preservation and heritage tourism centered on Maryland's War of 1812 battlefield sites, and to assess their significance to the history of Maryland and the nation. This study will serve as a test case for other states seeking to preserve and interpret their War of 1812 sites. For more information, see the ABPP's web site at www.2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/, or contact JPPM at (410) 586-8554.

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce a new introductory exhibit for the Museum's Visitor Center. This exhibit will trace the founding of the colony in 1634, its growth to a thriving "metropolis", and the eventual demise of St. Mary's City as Maryland's first capital when governmental operations were moved to Annapolis in 1695. The exhibit, entitled "Once the Metropolis of Maryland: The History and Archaeology of Maryland's First Capital", will utilize the archaeological collection recovered by nearly thirty years of sustained research. The exhibit is scheduled to open on March 25th, 2000.

Using a basic time line metaphor, the exhibit will explore the story of the early colonial settlers. The story begins with English and other European colonization along the Atlantic seaboard, then focuses on the Maryland experience with St.

Mary's City as our case study. Maryland had a propitious beginning in 1634 but encountered massive upheaval in the 1640s as the English Civil War spilled over into the Chesapeake. The exhibit will feature artifacts, including the first body armor found in Maryland, which directly relate to this period of upheaval.

The 1660s saw the Restoration in England and the reestablishment of the Calvert's rule in Maryland. St. Mary's City entered a period of relative quiet and considerable development. The town was designed using sophisticated ideas from the Italian Baroque. A brick chapel, massive by 17th-century standards, was built at one extreme of the town, and by the mid-1670s a brick statehouse was constructed at the opposite end of the capital city. New buildings, using brick with ceramic tile roofs, spoke to a sense of permanence that the earlier settlement had lacked. This period also saw a fluorescence in the material possessions of the city's occupants. New ceramics and glassware became more common, and the general standard of material comfort increased. Material from all over the known world came to the Maryland colony. Many of the objects relate to trade with Europe under the growing mercantile economy. Artifacts from a variety of excavations in St. Mary's City will help illustrate these changes.

St. Mary's City was a capital city and this distinction meant certain activities unique to that role only occurred here in the 17th century. The functions of government, justice, and the land office all affected the nature of life in St. Mary's City. The population of the town would swell every year when the Assembly was in session, and accommodation for these non-permanent residents needed to be provided. This led to the principal business of the capital — the keeping of an ordinary or tavern. Ordinaries provided food, drink and lodging to the visitors of St. Mary's City and provided a principal social and economic nexus to the colony. Deals were struck and sealed over strong beverages. As part of the exhibit we will recreate a tavern scene and furnish it with archaeologically recovered objects which speak to everyday life.

The colonial story of St. Mary's City will conclude with the end of the Calvert rule which occurred in 1689 in a Protestant revolt. A royal governor was appointed, and within six years the capital was moved to Annapolis, long a Protestant stronghold, and away from St. Mary's City. St. Mary's City was rapidly abandoned, and by the time of the American Revolution only one of the 17th-century buildings was left standing. This was the statehouse of 1676. It was converted for use first as an Anglican and then an Episcopal church, and demolished in the early 19th century, with the bricks used to build the present Trinity Church. However, memory of the city remained.

The penultimate section of the exhibit will focus on this memory of the city and how, since the 1840s, it has been

commemorated. John Pendelton Kennedy, a very influential Baltimore attorney and diplomat, reinvigorated interest in St. Mary's City with his novel *Rob of the Bowl: A Legend of St. Inegoes*. Kennedy was a contemporary and friend of Washington Irving whose historical novels did so much to keep the memory of Dutch New York alive in the American consciousness. From the 1840s on, there was sporadic interest in St. Mary's City and commemoration of the site. Nineteen thirty-four saw the largest of these celebrations when over a hundred thousand visitors to the city saw the enactment of a historical pageant. Shortly after the 1934 celebration, Dr. H. Chandler Forman began his ground-breaking excavations to study the architecture of early colonial America.

The final part of the exhibit will discuss how the museum came into existence and what we plan to do to tell the important stories of early Maryland. The recent past has seen the protection of the site through state land acquisitions and the establishment of an open air museum. Careful archaeological and historical research have led the way in developing this Maryland treasure. We are now rebuilding the city — one building at a time, one story at a time.

National Park Service Museum Resource Center — Prince Georges County

The National Park Service's Museum Resource Center (MRCE, formerly MARS) is moving. Home of the National Capital Region's Regional Archeology Program (RAP) for 17 years, the facility is too small for the thousands of park-owned curatorial objects and approximately 1.5 million archaeological specimens. Relocating to the newly renovated 55,000 (approx.) square foot building is due to begin in early March 2000.

Highlights of the new facility include dedicated office and research space for archaeological staff, interns and researchers, expanded wet and dry laboratories, library, meeting and training rooms and, of course, more storage space. State-of-the-art HVAC and security systems will ensure the safety of our Nation's patrimony. Though disruptive, the move has given us the opportunity to review and reorganize our collections and associated documentation.

Check on our progress or find our new telephone numbers at www.nps.gov/rap.

Mount Calvert, Prince Georges County

Mount Calvert is a 76-acre property along the Patuxent River in Eastern Prince George's County, Maryland, owned and administered by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) as part of Patuxent River Park. Mount Calvert is a multi-component site representing elements from the Early Archaic through the twentieth century. The property is the site of a late seventeenth century town founded in 1684 which served as the first county seat

of Prince George's County from 1696 to 1721. The town grew moderately during the early eighteenth century but had declined by the time the court was moved to Upper Marlboro in 1721. A plantation complex stood at the site during the late eighteenth through middle nineteenth century, followed by a prosperous farm through the twentieth century.

In the spring of 1997, the M-NCPPC Archaeology Program began a multi-year study of Mount Calvert. Archaeology Program Manager Donald Creveling serves as the project manager, and Michael Lucas directs the fieldwork and research on the project. A project research design was developed that would accommodate the diverse resources located at the site, and public interpretation and volunteer participation were incorporated into every stage of the project from field to laboratory work. Following an initial assessment of the potential for public programs at the site, the M-NCPPC received financial support from the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) to fund historical research, archaeological field and laboratory work, and public program development. MHT Non-Capital Grant funds were awarded to partially fund the project for the 1997, 1998, and 1999 fiscal years. This multi-year project has included Phase I and II testing designed to locate and identify cultural resources on the property. Much of this work was conducted in conjunction with the Archeological Society of Maryland's (ASM) Annual Field Session.

ASM is a non-profit group of professional and avocational archaeologists with chapters across the state of Maryland. Each year, in cooperation with the MHT's Office of Archeology, the ASM chooses a site within the state to hold a ten-day Field Session. The past three field sessions were held at Mount Calvert and this fieldwork was incorporated into the overall research design of project. The first Field Session was held in the spring of 1997 and consisted of twenty-five 5x5 foot excavation units and a Phase I surface collection. This field work, which extended through the summer, identified elements of two major historic components of the site. First, the surface collection and several excavation units identified the location of a structure associated with the colonial town. Rhenish stoneware, North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware, and wrought nails were common artifacts found at the site. Unfortunately, no features associated with the structure were identified during these excavations. Evidence of the nineteenth century plantation complex was also found during the 1997 investigations. In particular, a concentration of early nineteenth century ceramics probably representing a slave quarters site was found approximately 800 feet from the main plantation. A possible root cellar associated with these structures was found during test excavations.

In May of 1998, ASM members and MHT staff again joined M-NCPPC archaeologists at Mount Calvert for the 28th Annual ASM Field Session. Excavations during the

Field Session were concentrated along the edge of the terrace near the Patuxent River where a shovel test survey indicated the potential for numerous historic sites. Four excavation blocks, ranging in size from about 10 x 15 ft. to 20 x 25 ft., were opened where colonial period artifacts such as Rhenish stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, kaolin tobacco pipe stems, and wrought nails were concentrated. Two of the block excavations contained features associated with at least two colonial structures. One structure was represented by at least one post hole stain, and several other small possible post features. Tobacco pipe fragments, nails, and brick were the most common artifacts found in the area. In addition, over 200 lead musket shot were recovered from one of the small features. The artifact assemblage and historical research suggests the structure was possibly used as a storehouse during the early eighteenth century. The other colonial period building located in 1998 was represented by a large sub-floor cellar hole/borrow pit and several structural posts. Excavation of a quarter of the pit feature yielded numerous ceramic sherds, bones, straight pins, glass beads, and tobacco pipes. The artifact assemblage suggests the structure was used as either an ordinary or dwelling sometime during the late seventeenth through early eighteenth century. Research on both of the colonial sites found in 1998 is ongoing and further excavations are planned.

The ASM returned to Mount Calvert in May of 1999 for a third Field Session. These were again block excavations focused on the areas where historic components were identified during the 1997 Field Session. These excavations resulted in the identification of several features including postholes and a possible hearth associated with a colonial structure. Rhenish stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, bottle glass, and wrought nails were common artifacts found during the excavations. The artifact types suggest the structure is probably a dwelling or ordinary used during the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century. Further evidence of a possible early nineteenth century slave quarter was also found during these excavations around the cellar hole identified in 1997.

Three years of research and excavation has successfully identified many historic as well as prehistoric resources located at Mount Calvert. At least three structures associated with the colonial town, the location of a tenant farm house, and a probable slave quarter site have been identified as a result of the research and excavation. Analysis of the 1997 Phase I testing associated with the MHT Non-capital Grant is complete and is available in a report produced by the M-NCPPC entitled "at Pig Pointe Upon Mount Colverte: A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Mount Calvert" by Michael Lucas. A report on the 1998 survey and excavations will be available in July, 2000.

Lost Towns Project Archaeology

[submitted by Jason Moser, John Kille, and Jane Cox]

Chaney Hills

Anne Arundel County's *Lost Towns Project* under the direction of Al Luckenbach has uncovered the footprints of two mid-17th century earthfast buildings (18AN1084) thought to belong to Richard Chaney, one of Anne Arundel County's earliest settlers. Excavations of the Chaney homestead reveal a pattern of red dish orange post holes and a hearth containing daub and charcoal. The floor plan of the building resembles a type of structure more commonly found in 17th-century New England than the Chesapeake Region. The "lobby entrance, central chimney" layout has two side-by-side rooms divided by an interior fireplace at the end of a main front entryway. The location of this homestead is also unusual. Set high on a hill, in a relatively isolated area, and far from bodies of water, the location suggests a defensive strategy. Archival research indicates that Chaney issued a warrant for a 100-acre property in 1658. Preliminary analysis of recovered artifacts, notably ceramics and pipe stems, correlates with this early period and indicates an occupation up to ca. 1685.

Londontown

Ongoing excavations of three lots at the Colonial port of Londontown (18AN48) located in Edgewater, Maryland, continue to produce data relating to the 17th, 18th, and 19th-century occupations of these lots. Over the winter, excavations have focused on the fourth quarter of Rumney's Tavern cellar, a ca. 1695-1735, post-in-ground structure servicing local gentry, merchants, sea captains, and other high economic status groups. Excavations of the first three-quarters of the cellar have recovered 51 tin-glazed earthenware vessels and 78 other ceramic vessels. The fourth quarter of the cellar will be completed by late spring, when excavations will shift to another cellar located approximately 35 ft. away from Rumney's. The fourth quarter of the cellar has revealed a posthole and mold, which cuts through the filled cellar. An intact segment of this post was recovered. Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, in Calvert County, Maryland, will assist with its conservation. Several other pits and trenches are scheduled for testing next summer. The remaining work at Londontown focuses on plowzone excavations on two lots adjacent to Rumney's tavern, revealing an extensive streetscape of structures, and fencelines along what once was Scott Street. These excavations assist not only in reconstruction of the Colonial landscape, but also as an integral part of the education and public outreach component of *The Lost Towns Project* mission.

Providence

Through Anne Arundel County's archaeological review

process, a seventh colonial homestead from the 17th-century town of Providence has been discovered as part of a local compliance requirement. The site (18AN871) is located on the National Register property of Belfield Farms, an 18th through 19th-century National Register property. In the fall and winter of 1999, county contractors and staff conducted limited test excavations on a tract of land called Homewoods Lot. Homewoods Lot is one of seven sites located to date that comprise part of Providence. Providence, established in 1649/50, is the first permanent English settlement in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. *The Lost Towns Project* discovered portions of at least four buildings at Homewood's, including an earthfast structure, a rubble-filled cellar, brick chimney base, and a brick wall which indicates a continuous occupation from the 1650s through 1820s. The huge numbers of artifacts recovered during excavations are being processed this winter at The Lost Towns Project laboratory.

3D Reconstructions

Anne Arundel County's *Lost Towns* computer specialists have digitally reconstructed several colonial period structures using archaeological and archival data. The project created these images with a digital video camera, computer, and software provided by a generous grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training and the Kaplan Foundation. These animated reconstructions are proving useful in enhancing the project's public interpretation and educational outreach programs. Examples include the ca. 1649 Robert Burle House (featured on 1999 Maryland Archaeology Month poster), ca. 1702 Cedar Park (London Town museum exhibit funded by the Cultural Arts Foundation), and London Town's historic Scott Street (featured in the January/February edition of *Chesapeake Life* magazine). The digital reconstruction of Cedar Park involved field research provided by architectural historians Cary Carson and Willie Graham of Colonial Williamsburg and Donna Ware of Anne Arundel County. *The Lost Towns Project's* digital animation has also appeared on a recent Nickelodeon "Nick News" cable program devoted to the project's educational programs for school children.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Archaeological Investigations at Gunston Hall Plantation

Gunston Hall Plantation, located in Fairfax County, Virginia, is the Potomac River estate of colonial planter and patriot George Mason (1725-92). For fifty years, Gunston Hall has been a public history museum, dedicated to interpreting plantation life in colonial northern Virginia. However, archaeology only became a component of Gunston

Hall's program 2 1/2 years ago, with the establishment of the Gunston Hall Archaeology Department. This department now consists of two full-time archaeologists, occasional part-time staff, and a dedicated cadre of volunteers. The mission of the Archaeology Department is to locate, assess, and excavate archaeological sites buried across the plantation's remaining 550 acres — particularly 18th-century sites dating to the Mason family's occupation of the property. To forward this aim, a comprehensive survey of the plantation is now being planned. However, since May 1997, the Archaeology Department has been committed to an intensive archaeological investigation of the estate's formal boxwood garden.

Located immediately behind the Gunston Hall mansion itself, this one-acre garden contains the oldest-known boxwood plants in Virginia — recently tree-ring-dated to 240 years of age. Yet despite the antiquity of these boxwood plants, the current garden probably bears little resemblance to the one that George Mason planted more than two centuries ago. Both the Gunston Hall Board of Regents and the Garden Club of Virginia plan a refurbishment of the garden that will bring it back to something more in keeping with Mason's colonial original. The purpose of the current garden archaeological project, then, is to supply information to facilitate that refurbishment.

Late-19th- and early-20th-century plowing destroyed most colonial-period garden features in the garden's *parterres*. However, surviving 18th-century remnants have been discovered in the garden's center and along its edges — areas where the plow failed to reach. These features include: 1) four perimeter fencelines, 2) three gravel pathways, 3) two fill soil layers, 4) planting beds with planting holes, 5) a brick rubble lens underlying the old boxwood trunks, and 5) an 18-foot by 18-foot brick foundation.

The fencelines (balanced on either side of the garden's central *allee*), reinforce notions that Mason's original garden conformed to a symmetrical, rectangular pattern. Similar boundary fences have been located in other colonial Virginia plantation gardens.

The walkways differ from the crushed oyster shell paths commonly associated with the colonial Chesapeake. Yet they demonstrate Mason's use of resources within his immediate environment. Almost certainly, this gravel was dredged from the nearby banks of the Potomac River.

The underlying fill layer, extending across the entire garden, contains 18th-century brick fragments, mortar bits, window pane shards, and wrought nails. This suggests that the fill was laid down soon after a major building project — almost certainly that of the Gunston Hall mansion itself. Thus, initial landscaping of the garden can now be conjectured at around 1759 or 1760.

Soil samples have been taken from the garden planting holes and from other known 18th-century contexts. When

analyzed, they may yield information about the other domesticated plants that Mason grew in his garden, aside from boxwood.

The notion that the buried brick rubble lens may have served as drainage stems from the present condition of the colonial-era box, which sit atop this rubble. Other, more recent boxwood plants, planted where no such rubble exists, quickly die in the garden's naturally clayey soil. Thus, it seems that the bricks break up the clay, thereby diverting water away from the boxwood's roots. Other examples of intentional deposition of trash for drainage purposes have been noted in planting beds at Colonial Williamsburg.

The original function of the 18-foot by 18-foot brick foundation discovered in the garden's northwestern *parterre* currently remains a mystery. This foundation is immediately overlain, however, by another foundation, that of a known, late-19th, early-20th-century greenhouse. Perhaps, then, the earlier, underlying foundation was that of an even earlier greenhouse. Excavations within the interior of this structure will continue when the 2000 field season commences. Hopefully, that work will result in the structure's credible identification.

Andrew Veech
Gunston Hall Archaeologist

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Nova Scotia

Conductivity/Susceptibility Survey at Grand Pre National Historic Park

Grand Pre National Historic Park is in the process of acquiring two lots of land totalling some 4.5 ha adjacent to the southern boundary of the Park, with the intention of constructing a new visitor center and parking area. Previous archaeological work indicated that Acadian cellars and perhaps additional cultural features were present within the proposed development area. More specifically, the proposed development area encompasses three formerly-identified cultural features presumed to pertain to the Acadian occupation. These include two surface-visible building foundations mapped and trenched by H. L. Cameron of Acadia University in 1956 (Cameron 1958), as well as traces of an "Acadian lane", a sunken road leading north toward the location of the memorial church (Korvemaker 1972). In late 1999, Parks Canada approached Black Spruce Heritage Services to commence a conductivity and susceptibility survey of the area using the Geonics EM-38, in order to identify cultural features which may be impacted by development.

The EM-38 developed by Geonics Inc. has previously

been used by Parks Canada at a number of historic sites, including Grand Pre itself. The device may be moved continuously over the ground surface and does not require probes, electrodes, or even direct contact with the soil. The EM-38 is capable of detecting natural and cultural anomalies at depths of up to 1 m below surface, including metallic anomalies, susceptible rocks, disturbed and modified soils and anomalous drainage patterns. The instrument can operate in several different modes but here is being employed to record both conductivity and magnetic susceptibility, logging continuously at a rate of one reading per half-second. The field methodology entails gridding the survey area, then walking the instrument at a measured pace along parallel lines 1 m apart, zeroing the instrument at the beginning and end of each line to control for instrument drift. Fiducial points are logged at 10 m intervals along the survey lines to maintain spatial control. Data are recorded in a data logger and downloaded at regular intervals, at which point conductivity profiles may be displayed immediately. With additional post-processing and alignment of the fiducial points, the data may be displayed in the form of contour maps which may be filtered to display only metallic anomalies, only non-metallic anomalies, etc.

The survey has presently been suspended due to deteriorating weather conditions, but approximately half of the survey has been completed and the data available to date are extremely encouraging. Local geological conditions appear to be relatively homogeneous, bringing potentially cultural anomalies into sharp relief. Numerous probable metallic anomalies have been identified, though these have yet to be verified. In addition, several areal anomalies have been noted, and some of these are almost certainly cultural. Two correspond to the known, surface-visible foundation features, confirming that the instrument can clearly detect such features. These anomalies are complex, likely reflecting a combination of disturbed soils, anomalous rocks, and metallic objects. Preliminary indications are that these foundations include highly-susceptible stone brought on-site from elsewhere.

Cameron, H.L.

1958 History from the Air. Photogrammetric Engineering, June 1958: 366-375.

Korvemaker, E.F.

1972 Report on the 1972 Excavation of Two Acadian Houses at Grand Pre National Historic Park, Nova Scotia. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch Manuscript Report 143. Parks Canada, Ottawa

Fred Schwarz

Black Spruce Heritage Services
Indian Harbour, NS

NEW PUBLICATION

A NEW BOOK FROM New Jersey Highlands Historical Society: *Indians in the Ramapos, Survival, Persistence & Presence* by Edward J. Lenik.

Indians in the Ramapos is a cultural history of Native American presence within the Highlands region of Northern New Jersey and southeastern New York. Indian peoples occupied this hilly, mountainous region for thousands of years prior to European settlement, and their descendants continue to do so today. Native Americans are among the variety of ethnic groups that reside in this region.

Some historical accounts indicate that Indians were gone from the area by the early 1800s. Following the Treaty of Easton in 1758 at which the Indians relinquished their remaining lands in New Jersey, many of them moved westward, travelling through and temporarily settling in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, finally settling in Oklahoma. Other Indians from the Highlands region moved north to counties in upstate New York, to Wisconsin and to Ontario, Canada.

Many, however, stayed behind in the Highlands region. Early European settlers in the region established farms and villages in the fertile valleys along the many rivers. These new settlers harvested the forests for wood for building, tools, and fuel and the bedrock itself for iron, but they lived, farmed and built their homes, mills, forges and furnaces in the lowlands. The remnant native groups retreated to the mountainous uplands and established a community virtually invisible to the newcomers below. These people took their identity from the mountains themselves, hiding the Indian heritage lest they be removed to the west.

This book is about Indian people and their history in the Highlands. It assembles in one volume information collected by the author and others in many disciplines. Much of what is covered here is from the archaeological record. This record reveals thousands of years of human occupants and use of these mountains. It reveals that point at which a new group of people, the European explorers and settlers, arrived with a new material culture which included a written language. Also presented is material from the written record and traditions handed down among the Ramapo Mountain People. Published by the North Jersey Highlands Historical Society, the book contains 124 pages, 21 illustrations. Published January 2000. Contact: Edward J. Lenik, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants at (973) 492-8525.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest and the University of Virginia

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest and the University of Virginia announce the 12th Annual Field School in Historical Archaeology, to be held on the grounds of Poplar Forest from June 4-July 7, 2000. Students will participate in on-going research of the plantation landscape. The course, which offers 5 graduate level credits, includes training in field and laboratory methods, trips to other historic sites in the region, and the opportunity to participate in interpreting archaeological findings to the public. For more information, contact Dr. Barbara Heath, Director of Archaeology, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551. (804) 525-1806, barbara@poplarforest.org, or download application information at www.poplarforest.org/12annual.htm

St. Mary's College of Maryland and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory

St. Mary's College of Maryland and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory are offering an intensive eight-week "Lab School" entitled "Archaeological

Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management". This course offers eight hours of upper level undergraduate credit or six hours graduate credit in anthropology, transferable to other institutions.

The idea for this course developed from discussions with archaeologists in the Mid-Atlantic who found that students lacked practical, real-world experience in artifact analysis, conservation, and collections care. The Sociology/Anthropology Department at St. Mary's College responded to this need by developing a course in archaeological laboratory work modeled on the field school concept.

Students will have the opportunity to work with real world problems in Maryland's brand new, state-of-the-art archaeological research, conservation, and collections facility. Lectures, discussions, lab experience, and field trips will expose students to the challenges of archaeological analysis, ethics, preservation, and collections management.

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory and St. Mary's College have formally partnered to pilot this Lab School this coming summer. If you or your students would like additional information about the course, please contact Julia A. King at (410) 586-8551 or e-mail her at King@dhcd.state.md.us

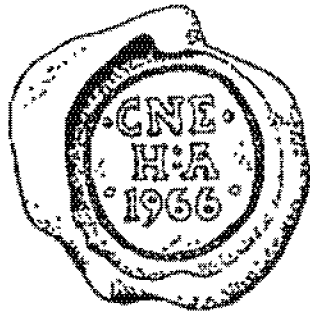
Application for Membership The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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		Rates	
		US \$	CDN \$
Mail to:	___ Individual/ordinaire	20.00	23.00
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16 Colby Lane	___ Fellow**/Associe**	35.00	40.00
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510	___ Life/a vie	500.00	575.00
	___ Business/enterprise	40.00	46.00
or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:	___ Non-Profit Organization/ organisme sans but lucratif	30.00	35.50
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840 Sir Adolphe Routhier			
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3			

*For 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 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

July 2000

NUMBER 46

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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.

EDITOR, *NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY*

After 16 years at the helm, Mary Beaudry has submitted her resignation as editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. Under Mary's leadership, the journal has grown from approximately 60 pages to 100 pages and as of 2001, when she steps down, the year of publication will correspond to the year on the cover. Mary's high standards of scholarship and editing have produced a publication that in great measure can be credited with increasing the membership in the Council and its reputation as a professional organization. She introduced book reviews, added color plates, and marshaled through several double thematic issues including one honoring Bert Salwen and another on farmstead archaeology. Mary has also given a number of her graduate students at Boston University the opportunity to work as assistant editors, to learn the skills necessary—as copy editors, acquisition editors, layout artists, and bookkeepers—to produce a publication of excellent quality. In addition to the journal, Mary initiated a monograph series—*Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology*—in 1997. With its color cover and many excellent illustrations, the first issue has received national recognition as a contribution to the field of ceramic analysis.

The Board wishes to express its deepest gratitude for Mary Beaudry's service to the Council as editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. Although we regret losing her talents at the top we sincerely appreciate how much of her own unremunerated time and effort she has given to the Council and could not ask for more. We do, however, need a new editor as of 2001 and are hereby soliciting expressions of interest. Duties include: publication of one issue of the journal per year involving the solicitation and review of manuscripts, the identification of peer reviewers, the return of reviewers' comments to authors, and the preparation of final manuscripts and illustrations for publication; storing and maintaining an inventory of back issues of the journal, and setting up a CNEHA book display at the annual meeting of the Council and at other professional meetings; identifying

and supervising an editorial assistant; selecting and appointing members of an Editorial Review Board; reporting twice-yearly to the Executive Board of the Council; and mailing the newsletter which is produced elsewhere. Please send proposals to:

Sara Mascia, Executive Vice-Chair
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, New York 10510
or
Saramascia@aol.com

Candidates will be interviewed at the October meeting of the Council in Halifax.

CNEHA BOARD MEETING
October 14, 1999
Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland

Present: Diana Wall, Julia King, Sherene Baugher, Silas Hurry, Dena Doroszenko, Lysbeth Acuff, Mary Beaudry, Sara Mascia, David Starbuck, Charles Burke, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Karen Metheny, Rebecca Yamin, Tim Riordan, Wade Catts

Regrets: Paul Huey, Terry Klein

1. Approval of Minutes of the April 19, 1999 Board Meeting held at 17 State Street as amended

Motion to approve Minutes: Mary Beaudry
Seconded: Silas Hurry
Carried

OLD BUSINESS:

2. Secretary's Report: Dena Doroszenko apologized for lateness of March Board Minutes sent to members. Noted that copies of the 1998 Annual Business Meeting (ABM) will be made available Sunday morning for members at the 1999 ABM.

3. Budget & Finance: Lysbeth Acuff & Sara Mascia

Refer to Interim Treasurer's Report for details. U.S. Bank balance as of October 15, 1999 is \$19,356.14. Proposed Budget for 2000 to be tabled and forwarded to Board members before the next Board meeting. Sara to investigate investment options for the Council. Lu Ann De Cunzo proposed an email vote on the proposed 2000 budget. No Canadian Report at this time.

Action Item: Email vote to be co-ordinated by Dena Doroszenko, Lysbeth Acuff and Sara Mascia.

Motion to approve Interim Treasurer's report: Silas Hurry
Seconded: Rebecca Yamin
Carried

4. Non-Profit Status: Dena Doroszenko

Dena reported that obtaining non-profit status may be a cumbersome process and would entail hiring legal assistance. She will pursue and follow-up on GST rebate status as soon as possible.

Motion to accept report: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Seconded: Karen Metheny
Carried

5. Membership: Sara Mascia & Karen Metheny

a) Individual: 441 members to date. Please refer to her submitted report for further details.

Motion to accept report: David Starbuck
Seconded: Rebecca Yamin
Carried

b) Institutional:

46 members to date. Please refer to her submitted written report.

Motion to accept report: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Seconded: Silas Hurry
Carried

6. Publications Reports

a) Newsletter: David Starbuck

Third issue for 1999 mailed to printer should be ready for mailing to general membership soon. Dena noted a problem with the conference call for papers; they were not included with the newsletters. Discussion ensued.

Motion: The Annual Conference Call for Papers to be published as part of the Spring Issue of the Newsletter
Motion moved by: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Seconded: Silas Hurry
Carried

Discussion continued regarding other types of flyers to accept for inclusion within the newsletter.

Motion: For 1999/2000, CNEHA will announce to members that we will accept pre-printed field school flyers into the spring Newsletter.
Motion moved by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Seconded: Sara Mascia

Discussion: Questions such as how would this affect costs, how and when to notify members were all addressed.

Amendment to Above Motion: The flyers must come from a member in good standing.

Amendment moved by: Sara Mascia

Seconded: Mary Beaudry

Amendment carried

Original motion carried with amendments.

Process discussion continued leading to the following Action Item.

Action Item: Mary Beaudry to develop policy and insert for the Fall/Winter Newsletter to announce the above motion.

David noted that there is still no state editor for West Virginia.

Board members suggested that David send email reminders to editors and put the editor's email on the list. David also inquired about the Curation column and was assured that something would be submitted soon.

Action Item: Mary Beaudry will ask Ann-Eliza Lewis to submit an article on curation.

Motion to accept Newsletter Editor's report: Sara Mascia

Seconded: Silas Hurry

Carried

At 7:15 p.m. a Motion to adjourn for dinner was moved by Silas Hurry

Seconded by Sara Mascia and carried.

Meeting resumed at 9:00 p.m.

b. Journal Report: Mary Beaudry (refer to submitted report) Volume 27 has been sent to the printer. Stephen will pursue student paper winners for their submissions. MB thanked Karen for handling the mailings while she was away. She is still waiting to hear from Boston University regarding the insurance settlement. Refer to proposed budget in her report.

Discussion regarding a thematic volume as proposed by Charles Burke on Louisbourg articles was discussed at length. There are a variety of issues regarding Bilingualism.

Charles has asked Parks Canada for clarification on this issue. He has interest from 7 authors for this volume. Discussion regarding a Dutch volume resulted in Paul Huey agreeing to send Mary everything he has so far to get the review process started.

Monograph Series Report: Mary Beaudry

One manuscript has been accepted and another one has been submitted to date for consideration.

Motion to approve report, moved by: David Starbuck

Seconded: Julia King

Carried

7. Programs & Meetings:

a) 1999, St. Mary's City, Maryland - Silas Hurry
138 pre-registered. Conference should bring a profit to CNEHA. Park Service paid for printing of the program. The Reception food and drinks scheduled for Friday are being donated by MAAC.

b) 2000 Halifax, Nova Scotia - Charles Burke
Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, to Co-chair the conference. Hotel will be the Lord Nelson (\$105.00 Cdn). Opening reception will be at the Nova Scotia Museum. Hoping for assistance from Parks Canada for this conference.

St. Mary's University and the Nova Scotia Archaeological Society will participate. Themes for the conference include: Black Loyalists in Nova Scotia and 19th Century Scottish sites.

Dates of the conference are: October 5-8, 2000. Workshops being considered include: Military focus and others to be determined. Suggestions for other workshops included one on landscape architecture, preservationists.

c. 2001? - Pequot, Connecticut (reported by Sherene Baugher) The commitment for this venue is unclear. It is an unstable time at the Museum and therefore not a recommended venue. Mystic Seaport interested but not until 2002 or 2003.

d. 2001? - Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario - Dena Doroszenko. Proposed again by Dena, the Board approved venue, and she is to go ahead with plans and arrangements.

e. 2002? Rebecca Yamin offered to investigate Philadelphia as a possible venue.

8. Internet Update: Silas Hurry

Silas updated the board members on the activity of the website and what additional information could be added.

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Election of New Board Members: Terry Klein (report read by Sherene Baugher)

New Board members following the election are:

Dena Doroszenko
Charles Burke
Wade Catts
Ann-Eliza Lewis
Tim Riordan

2. Election of Officers:

Treasurer (1 year term): Sara Mascia nominated by Karen Metheny, 2nd by Sherene Baugher. Carried

Chair (1 year term): Sherene Baugher nominated by Sara Mascia, 2nd by Karen Metheny. Carried.

Vice-Chair (1 year term): Rebecca Yamin nominated by Sara Mascia, 2nd by Sherene Baugher. Carried.

Secretary (3 year term): Dena Doroszenko nominated by Sara Mascia, 2nd by Sherene Baugher. Carried.

Executive Vice-Chair (3 year term): Wade Catts nominated by Rebecca Yamin, 2nd by Sara Mascia. Carried.

3. Student Awards: Karen Metheny

Silas will co-ordinate the competition. Panelists will be given guidelines. Karen will co-ordinate policies and process of the competition.

4. Co-ordination of Bookroom - CNEHA desk

All board members signed up for time slots over the weekend.

5. Resolution of Thanks to Outgoing Board Members

To be written by Ann-Eliza Lewis. Tim Riordan as back-up.

6. Resolution of Thanks to Conference Organizers

To be written by Wade Catts

Motion to adjourn moved by Rebecca Yamin

Seconded: Sara Mascia

Carried

Meeting adjourned at 10:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Dena Doroszenko
Secretary

THE CHIPSTONE FOUNDATION

The Chipstone Foundation requests submissions for the New Discoveries column in a new interdisciplinary journal, *Ceramics in America*, scheduled for publication in May 2001. The journal will emphasize studies of ceramics used in America from the period of European contact to the present. To promote current research and exchange ideas, the New Discoveries column will showcase recently identified or rediscovered ceramic objects or groups of objects. The column will also feature documents such as newspaper articles and advertisements, accounts and ledgers, and historic photographs. Published items will contribute to our understanding of ceramic history by identifying previously unrecognized artisans, craftsmen, and tradesmen, technologies, distribution and consumption patterns, ware types, and vessel forms, functions, or decorations.

Submissions must include a 3" x 4" black and white or color print, or transparency, with a brief physical description, statement of significance, date, and provenance. If selected, a 500-word essay prepared in accordance with the *Chicago Manual of Style* will be required, for which an honorarium will be provided.

Please forward submissions for consideration by July 1, 2000 to:

Merry A. Outlaw
New Discoveries Editor
Ceramics in America
THE CHIPSTONE FOUNDATION
109 Crown Point Road
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

CALL FOR PAPERS

Conversations about Costume and the Visual Arts

The organizing committee of the 2001 Winterthur Conference, co-sponsored by The Costume Society of America, invites proposals for papers that will analyze the relationships between clothing and the American visual arts from the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries. Projects that result from the collaborative work among individuals representing different disciplines and fields of study will be given priority. For example, a costume historian, an art historian, and a conservator might assess portraiture and related costume to enrich an understanding of both. Potential themes include the question of whether portraits, including photographic images, are "truthful images"; the role of the artists, in contrast to the patrons' taste, in selecting clothes represented in their work; the politics and economics of clothing choices in portraits; the effect of a work's style and medium on the representation of costume; the

problems of symbolic or exceptional clothing; and the role of jewelry and other accessories in crafting appearance. The visual arts would include history paintings, portraits, genre painting, sculpture, graphic media, and photographs. Proposals are particularly sought from art historians and costume historians; conservators in all applicable fields; and social and cultural historians in such fields as history, art history, and American studies. Papers will be selected by an interdisciplinary committee for the conference, to be held October 19-20, 2001. Please submit a 250-word proposal by October 1, 2000, to

Rosemary Troy Krill
Education Division, Winterthur Museum
Winterthur, DE 19735
FAX: 302-888-4953; E-mail: rkrill@winterthur.org

NEW GLASS AND CERAMICS FELLOWSHIP TO HONOR DWIGHT P. LANMON, FORMER DIRECTOR OF WINTERTHUR

Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library is pleased to announce the establishment of the Dwight P. Lanmon Residential Research Fellowship in Glass and Ceramics, named for Winterthur's director from 1992 to 1999.

Among Lanmon's many accomplishments at Winterthur were attracting top-level staff to the institution, increasing attendance at special events, and initiating the installation of an advanced lighting system throughout the museum. During his tenure the Galleries at Winterthur building opened, and the Campbell Collection of Soup Tureens was acquired and put on display in the Doxance Gallery.

Lanmon received his Master of Arts degree from the Winterthur/University of Delaware Program in Early American Culture. Following his graduation he held positions at Winterthur as assistant and associate curator in charge of glass, ceramics and conservation until 1973, when he was named chief curator and curator of European glass at The Corning Museum. Lanmon belongs to The English Glass Circle and the International Association for the History of Glass, where he served as secretary-general. He is a fellow of the Corning Museum of Glass and The Society of Antiquaries (London). He is the author of numerous articles, catalogs and monographs on glass and is co-author of *John Frederick Amelung, Early American Glassmaker, Paperweights: Flowers which clothe the meadows, and Glass in the Robert Lehman Collection*.

The fellowship lasts from one to three months, with a stipend of \$1500 per month.

For information about the Winterthur Research Fellowship Program, please contact

Pat Elliott, Office of Advanced Studies
Winterthur Museum
Winterthur, DE 19735
(302) 888-4649 or pelliott@winterthur.org

LOJERI PRODUCTIONS, INC.

Lojeri Productions, Inc., a nonprofit video/film production company based in Vernon, Connecticut, has been chosen to participate in *Yankee Magazine's* Community Partners. It is the first time that a video/film production company has ever been selected to take part in Yankee Magazine's fund-raising program for nonprofit organizations. Lojeri Productions was chosen because the work it does is innovative and benefits the community and other nonprofit groups.

Lojeri Productions was established to produce educational and promotional videos and films for and in conjunction with museums, historical and cultural agencies, and other nonprofits. It provides educational and marketing videos for organizations that do not have the staff or funding to produce such materials for themselves. Lojeri Productions has several video projects scheduled for 2000-2002. All of them are a collaborative effort between Lojeri Productions and the participating museums. Museum staff will assist with the research and scripting and serve as on-camera talent.

The company produces documentaries, orientation and exhibit videos, fund-raising and marketing pieces, and archival footage. The *Museum Insider* cable access series has been produced by Lojeri Productions since 1995. That series has received five awards: three local, one regional, and one national award.

The most recent program in the museum series is a documentary on the Ballard Institute and Museum of Puppetry in Storrs, Connecticut. It covers the Puppet Arts Program at the University of Connecticut and the exhibit *The Legacy of B in BIMP*. The exhibit highlighted the sixty-five year puppetry career of Frank Ballard, founder of the Puppet Arts Program and curator of the puppet museum.

Lojeri Productions has a grant pending with the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving to fund six half-hour, on location programs for the *The Museum Insider* series and five orientation videos. The videos will cover the following Hartford area museums: The Connecticut Firemen's Historical Society and Fire Museum (Manchester); New England Air Museum (Windsor Locks); Hill-Stead Museum (Farmington); Noah Webster House (West Hartford); and the Wethersfield Historical Society, Webb-Deane-Stevens Museum, and Buttolph Williams House (Wethersfield). Lojeri Productions has also been seeking funds and making arrangements with the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society in Hartford to feature six of its historic houses in five half-hour programs, and to produce orientation videos for its Main Street History Center in Hartford.

Yankee Magazine's Community Partners helps New England-based nonprofit organizations help themselves with the assistance of their communities by providing new ways to raise awareness and funds for their initiatives. For every *Yankee Magazine* subscription sold at \$20 each, Lojeri Productions will receive \$10 towards the production of videos for museums and related nonprofit groups.

Several local businesses have placed the *Yankee* subscription cards at their registers and display areas. It is hoped that community groups and businesses will assist this fundraising effort by making the cards available in their mailings, purchasing employee subscriptions, or by offering cash donations.

To find out how you can help or to become a business or media friend of Lojeri Productions through the *Yankee Magazine Community Partners*, please contact Lojeri Productions: P.O. Box 885; Vernon, CT 06066; 860-871-2480; E-mail: lojeri@juno.com; website: <http://sites.netscape.net/lojeri/org>.

To learn more about *Yankee Magazine's Community Partners*, call 800-729-9265, ext. 149, write YMCP, *Yankee Magazine*, Box 520, Dublin, NH 03444, or visit their website, www.NewEngland.com.

For More Information:

Loretta Rivers, President
Lojeri Productions, Inc.
P.O. Box 885
Vernon, CT 06066
860-871-2480
lojeri@juno.com

or

Nancy Trafford, Program Manager
Yankee Magazine Community Partners
P.O. Box 520
Dublin, NH 03444
800-729-9265, ext. 149

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

At the recent mid-year meeting of the CNEHA Executive Board, I informed the Board that I intend to relinquish the post of Editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* on June 30, 2001. I'm hoping that this gives the Board sufficient time to locate and appoint a new Editor and to provide for something of a transition period during which I can work with the incoming Editor and begin turning over various manuscripts-in-progress.

What I hope to accomplish in the upcoming year is to produce Volumes 28 (1999) and 29?30 (2000?2001), which means I can turn the journal over in an up-to-date fashion.

I have enjoyed my tenure as Editor but feel that I have held this post for longer than I should (16 years!). It has been a privilege to serve the Council in this capacity, and the editorship has been a rewarding experience for me; I can't think of anything more gratifying than to see the results of one's colleagues' and cohorts' work in print. But it is time for someone else to step in. Please look elsewhere in the newsletter for information on the search for a new journal editor.

Meanwhile, we have had a veritable spate of manuscripts come into the editorial office, so we've been very busy. At present we are planning on having Volume 28 to the printer later in the summer and in the hands of the members before the annual meeting in Halifax in October. Volume 29?30 will be a thematic issue on the archaeology of 19th-century farmsteads in the Northeast. We know this is a topic of considerable interest well beyond the membership of CNEHA. There's also a possibility that in the upcoming year we will be able to produce the second in our monograph series. I am looking forward to handing over a publications program that is healthy and vibrant, so I encourage you all to continue to submit manuscripts so that this continues to be the case!

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. (e-mail: 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. (e-mail: monique_elie@pch.gc.ca)

State Editors:

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

HP1X2@aol.com)

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

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333. (e-mail: leon.cranmer@state.me.us)

MARYLAND: Sijas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. (e-mail: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu)

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 367 Burroughs Rd., Boxborough, MA 01719. (e-mail: kbmetheny@aol.com)

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

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

NEW YORK CITY: Nancy J. Brighton, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. (e-mail: nancy.j.brighton@nan02.usace.army.mil)

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188. (e-mail: lmfh@aol.com)

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

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

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, 126 Union St., Apt. 4, Bennington, VT 05201. (e-mail: qwerty.uiopl@juno.com)

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

WEST VIRGINIA: Position Available

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Fort St. George

Excavations at Fort St. George, Popham Beach, Maine, will be carried out during the period August 24-September 14, 2000, under the direction of Dr. Jeffery Brain. We will focus on the remains of Admiral Raleigh Gilbert's house which was located last year. Please come visit if you are in the area and see how life was in 1607.

Seven students from Yarmouth High School in Yarmouth, Maine, worked on the Joel Brooks Pottery site in the fall of 1999 under the direction of Norman Buttrick. The site was established in the 1830s and continued until about 1900. Its main production was redware pots, anything from preparation of food to flower pots. A unique green glaze was developed by the son John Brooks, "a natural chemist," and a kiln was built near the end of the century but never put into operation according to Branin, p. 97, *The Early Potters and Potteries of Maine*. Redwares of all uses and sizes were found, including kiln furniture and displaced fragments of kiln bricks. Finds are being analyzed, and a report is in progress.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Archaeology Awareness Week

Archaeology Awareness Week will be celebrated statewide during October 7-15, 2000. Lectures, tours, and exhibits will be featured in municipal museums, colleges, and historical societies. For a calendar of events, contact Dr. David A. Poirier, Connecticut Historical Commission, (860) 366-3116 /davepoirier@gyral.com.

Greenwich

[submitted by Dawn Brown and Ernest Wiegand]

The Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich will be presenting an exhibit devoted to the study of local archaeology through September 10, 2000. Titled "River of Time," it traces the occupation of the Merrit site from the Late Archaic period (ca. 2500-2000 BC) to the mid-twentieth century.

As the principal investigator of the site, Prof. Ernest Wiegand, of Norwalk Community College, worked with the society's curator and the exhibit designer to create an exhibit that will not only tell the story of the Merrit site, but will also show how archaeological research is conducted. The show celebrates Greenwich's long involvement with archae-

ology, from the early days of collectors to the beginnings of formal archaeological investigations at Indian Field and Greenwich Point in the 1950s, the establishment of local archaeological institutions (such as the Archaeological Associates of Greenwich and Norwalk Community College's Archaeology As An Avocation program) in the 1970s and, in the 1980s, Greenwich's implementation of conservation regulations governing the management of archaeological and historical sites when threatened by development.

Chief among many of the important archaeological investigations conducted in Greenwich in recent years is the Merrit site, which will be the main feature of the exhibit. From its earliest use as a temporary camp by Native Americans to its history as a farm from the mid-18th through early 20th centuries, a feldspar mill around 1900, a speakeasy during Prohibition and a restaurant after repeal (the "Byram River Beagle Club") to its return to residential use by Luci and Desi Amaz in 1950, all periods will be covered. Selections of materials spanning the long history of the site were classified, cataloged and sorted by members of the Norwalk Community College Archaeology classes for the exhibit gallery. Of particular interest are the artifacts from the privy, which has yielded dozens of bottles and pieces of ceramics. By cross-mending the pieces of glass and ceramic artifacts found in the privy, several different types of bottles and ceramics have been identified, including medicine bottles, a baby's bottle, plates, dishes and two chamber pots. There was even a beer bottle from the Wiegand Brewery (no relation to the professor!).

The exhibit, which opened in April at the Bush-Holley House (headquarters of the Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich, 39 Strickland Road, Cos Cob), is complemented with an interactive exhibition, "Dig into the Past," for families and children. For further information regarding the exhibit, please call the Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich at 869-6899.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Lake Champlain Survey Successes

The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum reported completing their fourth year of survey of Lake Champlain, locating at least ten new submerged cultural resources. The team systematically examined forty square miles of lake bottom, bringing the four year total to over 160 square miles. At least five shallow-water targets and five deep-water targets were newly discovered shipwrecks. After the sonar portion of the survey was completed, survey crew members dived on five of the most promising shallow-water targets for site verification. One of the finds discovered on the last day of the 1999

Lake Survey was an intact Republic Seabee seaplane, upside down on the bottom! Investigation continues.

Meanwhile, The National Trust for Historic Preservation has designated Benedict Arnold's gunboat, found in 1977, as an official project of the Presidential program *Save America's Treasures*. The 54-foot gunboat rests intact and upright on the bottom of Lake Champlain with its 50-foot mast and large bow cannon still in place. The Museum is working with the U.S. Navy to develop a management plan for the archaeological site.

Time Capsule Opened in Rochester

An 1873 City Hall time capsule was opened recently in Rochester, New York. Conservators and curators are preparing the items from the capsule for exhibit at the Rochester Museum and Science Center. Included in the items was an envelope tucked into a book and addressed to "The person who opens the box." Inside the envelope, was a sheep intestine condom! Research shows that such items were available in the 19th century, as were rubber condoms. The condom, however, was not included on the official list of the capsule's contents published in newspapers at the time the box was buried, but obviously was added by a prankster. The condom was included in the exhibit which opened February 19, 2000.

New Guidebook Being Produced

A new guidebook to the 17th century Iroquois landscape in the Mohawk Valley is receiving strong support from cultural institutions and key leaders working to preserve the heritage of the region. The guidebook is being produced by the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission. It will assist visitors in exploring the history of the Valley through text and illustrations which will interpret publicly accessible sites that reflect 17th century Iroquois lifeways, focusing specifically on how Mohawk and Oneida cultures adapted to contact with the Europeans who explored and settled in the Valley. Emphasis will be on various aspects of Iroquois culture contributing to the rich traditions alive in Iroquoia today. Tribal representatives will have a vital advisory role through out the project which is being developed by Jacqueline Abodeely, Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Archaeological Resource Manager.

Bateaux Below, Inc.

In 1999, Bateaux Below, Inc. in conjunction with the Historical Society of the Town of Bolton conducted a 25-day archaeological field study of the wreck of the *Cadet ex Olive*. The study was directed by D.K. Abbass and executed under a permit from the New York State Education Department. The 106-year-old steam launch lies in Lake George, New

York. Discovered in 1997 by side scan sonar, the *Cadet* served as an excursion boat for the Sagamore Hotel on Lake George before it sunk. Bateaux Below, Inc., intends to nominate the site to the National Register of Historic Places. (Above based on material published in *The SHA Newsletter*, Spring 2000)

Sonar Survey of the Hudson River Underway

The 154-mile length of the Hudson is not really a river but an estuary where fresh water meets saltwater, and tides reach from Manhattan up to Troy. The Hudson's depths of as much as 200 feet and its soft-hard-rocky bottom along with its tides keep it perpetually murky, limiting visibility to six feet at best. The Hudson River Action Plan, a project underwritten by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, has been looking at images of the Hudson's bottom through the use of advanced remote sensing instruments. The Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University, the Marine Sciences Research Center of SUNY-Stony Brook, and Queens College have so far probed four reaches of the estuary, totaling 40 miles. The purpose of the project is to depict the different types of Hudson habitats that served as home for living creatures. Along the way, however, they have discovered a 100-foot-long barge on the bottom near the Tappan Zee Bridge and a 150-foot schooner off Hook Mountain. Just above Bear Mountain were three railroad freight cars that tumbled into the river sometime in the past, while wrecks of many small vessels litter the bottom of Newburgh Bay. Twenty-five feet down off Bannerman's Island, scientists discovered four *chevaux-de-frise*, relics from the Revolutionary War. Other as-yet unidentified features also have been noted.

1812 War Bateau Preserved

In a specially made pool in a former Plattsburgh Air Base building, a boat once used to transport soldiers between shore and their battle ships lies suspended. The waterlogged bateau was taken from the lake, but if exposed to air, will dry and crack. Once a study has been done as to how best to preserve the vessel, the Battle of Plattsburgh Association will go back to the state for approval of a preservation plan and then seek grants to fund the conservation work. When work on this bateau is completed, there are two more vessels waiting in the lake.

Archaeological Research at Bard College

Bard College Archaeologist-in-Residence, Chris Lindner, has confirmed that the Gardener's Cottage on campus, built

around 1836, which was tested as part of a project for the siting of a Performing Arts Center, is the prototype for Gothic Revival Cottages in the United States. Its image was highlighted by famous architect A.J. Downing in the mid-19th century. Excavation in the yard has brought to light even earlier artifacts, suggesting that some structure existed here since the mid-18th century, and a projectile point and debris from making stone tools demonstrate occupation here as early as 7000 years ago. Lindner hopes that the site's increasing prominence will help tie together a number of historic and scenic preservation efforts, perhaps a scenic-historical path at Bard that will link at least four archaeological sites on the Greenway trail.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Rebecca Yamin

Washington Square, Philadelphia

John Milner Associates, Inc. recently completed archaeological supervision and monitoring of various construction-related excavations during the restoration of Washington Square Park, located between Walnut, Sixth, and Seventh Streets and South Washington Square in Philadelphia. The work was undertaken for the Fairmount Park Commission and was conducted by Tod L. Benedict and Daniel G. Roberts. The park was used as a burial ground between ca. 1706 and 1795 for the interment of many thousands of civilian and military decedents, including Revolutionary War soldiers and victims of the 1793 yellow-fever epidemic. A sizeable quantity of the civilian burial population and possibly some of the Revolutionary War soldiers were disinterred during the late eighteenth century, with more individuals likely removed in the early twentieth century; other burials have been disturbed by park development activities over the years.

Seventeen intact burials were partially exposed by the construction excavations, 15 of which occurred within trenches dug for a new drainage system. The newly documented burials were located primarily within the northwest quadrant of the Square, with additional interments in the southwest, northeast, and central portions of the Square. A small quantity of skeletal fragments in secondary context, i.e., previously disturbed, was also identified, representing a minimum of two additional individuals.

Physical anthropological analysis of the human remains by Thomas A.J. Crist of Kise Straw & Kolodner, Inc. documented that 14 of the 15 individuals for whom a sex was determined were male. An approximate age range was established for 17 of the individuals, with 12 of the males between 25 and 40 years of age, one male between 40 and 50, and another male over 40 years of age. The lone identi-

fied female was between 18 and 22 years old when she died, and another individual of indeterminate sex was under 40 years old. Cranial fragments of a one-to-three-year-old child, also of indeterminate sex, occurred within a small pit that was exposed within a pipe trench; coffin nails were in association. The likely ancestry of two individuals, both of European descent, was also determined based on cranial features. Artifacts were recovered in direct association with only two burials, one of which contained creamware and tin-glazed earthenware sherds that likely date the interment to the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

Sections of two brick culverts were also exposed during the project, located across the southeast and northeast portions of the Square. The orientation and location of these culverts correspond to the historically documented channels of two Dock Creek tributaries that traversed the block before they were infilled during the early nineteenth century.

Independence Mall, Philadelphia

The three blocks that make up Independence Mall, the large open space between Fifth and Sixth Streets in front of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, are undergoing a major redesign by the National Park Service. The liberty bell, which now sits in the middle of the block closest to the hall, will be removed, a new Gateway Visitor Center will be built on the second block, and a Constitution Center will be built at the northern end of the third block. The Laurie Olin Partnership has developed a landscape plan that ties the new buildings together and echoes, to some extent, the historic configuration of the blocks. The National Park Service has initiated historical and archaeological studies for all three blocks. Working with Day & Zimmermann Infrastructure, Inc. under contract to the Gateway Visitor Center Corporation, John Milner Associates (JMA) completed an archaeological assessment, background research, and field testing on the middle block last summer; data recovery excavations were conducted in the fall. Eight shaft features were ultimately investigated within five historic lots. In the 18th century, the two Market Street lots belonged to Dr. Joseph Redman, a medical doctor about whom very little is known, and Dr. Caspar Wistar, the famous anatomist who was a friend of Thomas Jefferson and succeeded him as president of the American Philosophical Society. By the 19th century there were thriving businesses in the Market Street buildings. One of the major assemblages recovered related to the Everly Wholesale Plain and Fancy Combs business (located on the former Wistar property). Among the artifacts recovered were many tortoise shell combs, a complete fan (and many fan parts), and an unusual wooden doll with inlaid shell eyes.

The buildings on Sixth Street were more modest in the 18th century, and many of the residents boarded members of the fledgling U.S. Congress. At least one of the features

related to the household of William Simmons. Simmons was the principal clerk in the US Auditor's Office in 1790 and an accountant in the War Department in 1796 and 1797. He boarded Representative Hezekiah Hosmer of New Jersey and Senator Samuel Livermore of New Hampshire. Artifact analysis is underway in JMA's West Chester laboratory. Rebecca Yamin is principal investigator for the project.

Phase II investigations on Block 3 were begun by Kise Straw and Kolodner (KSK) at the beginning of June. Thomas Crist is principal investigator and Doug Mooney is directing the fieldwork.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

Washington County

With the help of over 90 volunteers, Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. recently concluded archaeological fieldwork at historic Fort Frederick, located in Washington County, Maryland. Fort Frederick was built in 1756-1757 during the French and Indian War and is unique among provincial English forts for its size and free-standing stone walls. It also served as a prison camp during the American Revolution and was briefly occupied by Union troops during the Civil War.

The investigations focused on uncovering new information regarding the construction and appearance of the fort's interior curtain walls and bastions. Specifically, the goals were to determine how the walls were defended; the appearance, construction, and location of the powder magazine; and the appearance and function of the Officers' Quarters. This information is expected to provide assistance in the design and specifications for reconstruction work.

Over 170 features, spanning two centuries, were identified during the investigations. In addition, approximately 16,000 artifacts were recovered. The majority of artifacts date to the 18th century and include: personal items such as coins, pocket knives, buttons, cuff-links, coat-clasps, buckles, and smoking pipes; military artifacts such as gunflints, lead shot, cannon balls, musket parts, sword scabbard fragments, and regimental paraphernalia; domestic items such as ceramic kitchen and tablewares, glass tablewares, and utensils; furniture hardware; faunal remains related to food preparation and cooking; and architectural debris. Of particular interest was a dated button (or possibly cuff-link). The button is small and has a shank back. It is dated 1768, has three crowns, two interlocking rings, and the Latin words "viraque vnum", which have been loosely translated to "two is one" or "all for one". If readers have any information on the origin of the button please contact Varna Boyd at (301) 982-2800.

Analysis and report writing are on-going. The final report will be submitted to and on file with the Maryland Historical Trust. As part of the public outreach program, 93 volunteers participated in field and laboratory work. Volunteers, ranging in age from 6 to 90, included avocational archaeologists as well as local community members.

Cecil County

During the last two weeks of June, 2000, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) underwater Archeology Program will be assisting East Carolina University (ECU) Maritime History students on the Elk River, Cecil County. Graduate student Mike Plakos with principal investigator Jeff Morris will begin investigations on a possible late 18th/early 19th century packet shipwreck. Located in the fall of 1999 during a preliminary remote sensing survey of the upper Elk River drainage, this shipwreck was near the site of two vessels burnt during the War of 1812. Two weeks of excavation and recordation will hopefully identify the shipwreck as one of the vessels eradicated by British land and naval forces on April 29th, 1813.

In August, MHT staff, volunteers, Macalester College and ECU students will perform further survey and inventory of cultural resources along the Upper Elk River corridor. These activities will record additional War of 1812 activities with examinations of industrial, settlement and prehistoric resources at the divide of the coastal plain and piedmont regions in the upper Chesapeake Bay. One aspect of this project will utilize digitized maps from the state's GIS system to locate razed early 19th century structures. A field team will incorporate a DGPS system to relocate subterranean features. These efforts have received support from the National Park Service - American Battlefield Protection Program, the Susquehanna Museum, Cecil County Historical Society, Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Cecil County Tourism and the Maryland Historical Trust.

Calvert County

The Public Archaeology Program at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) began archaeological excavations at Sukeek's Cabin Site in May. Sukeek's Cabin is believed to have been occupied by enslaved and free African Americans in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Sukeek was the ancestor of a large family, many of whose members still reside in Maryland and are actively involved in research and fieldwork for this project. Results of the archaeological findings will be integrated with oral histories to gain a better picture of the site through time, and to learn more about what life was like for African Americans in Southern Maryland. The project presents a unique opportunity to combine stories about the past with actual artifacts to advance the knowledge

of a particular family and a complicated period in American history that is not well documented.

The Public Archaeology Program at JPPM provides a broad variety of hands-on archaeological experiences for the public. Volunteers have the opportunity to work with professional archaeologists to help investigate this significant site. JPPM staff teaches participants to perform many tasks on the site and in the lab. Fieldwork at Sukeek's Cabin will continue through July 9. Hours are 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., Wednesday through Sunday. There will be opportunities to work on the project after July 9 as well. Call Kirsti Uunila at (410) 586-8555 or uunila@dhcd.state.md.us for more information.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

A First World War Internment Camp: Spirit Lake, Abitibi

[submitted by Christian Roy, consulting archaeologist,
roychristian@yahoo.com]

At the request of the Corporation Camp Spirit Lake, an archaeological investigation was undertaken during the summer of 1999 on this site located about 10 kilometers west of Amos, a small town of eastern Abitibi. Standing on the shore of modern day Lake Beauchamp, the Spirit Lake Internment Camp was established in 1915 by the side of the Transcontinental railway line to station a few prisoners of war and mostly civilians of enemy nationality. As part of an heritage preservation project, this first investigation focused on evaluating the archaeological potential of the site and establishing the location of the various buildings constructed in the different areas of the camp during its two years of existence.

The issue of aliens of enemy nationality soon preoccupied the government of the Dominion after Canada decided to join the war efforts in August 1914. Thus, 24 internment camps were established throughout the country to take care of suspected civilians of German, Austro-Hungarian and East European descents. Of these stations, only a few can be considered as typical internment camps with rows of bunk-houses facing a parade ground and surrounded by high barbed wire fences. Following this pattern, the Spirit Lake Internment Camp soon became one of the most important in the country with more than 1200 prisoners and 200 officers and soldiers in charge of their supervision. Moreover, the station at Spirit Lake was one of the only two camps to provide living quarters, in a village built a mile away from the main camp, to the families who were willing to join the prisoners in Abitibi. More than 100 women and children are known to have lived in this small village.

For the purpose of the archaeological investigation, the

site of the Spirit Lake Internment Camp, stretching on two kilometers, was divided into four areas where visual inspections, surface collecting and test pits were undertaken. At the western end, the research conducted in the area of the hospital, situated on a hill overlooking the lake, allowed location of the foundations of two buildings, a stone lined pathway, one of the four incinerators known to have been erected at the camp, and a water spring imbedded in the northern hillside. Most of these architectural features lay under a layer of humus or simply underneath dead leaves and branches.

In the area of the camp, where the bunkhouses, the soldiers' quarters, the officers' mess and various other constructions once stood, nine trenches were excavated in order to locate the architectural remains of these buildings erected on posts. Owing to recent disturbances, only a few timber remains were found, although archaeological layers and artifacts associated with the camp were unearthed. On the other hand, surface collecting in the wooded sector on the west flank of the camp provided a large quantity of artifacts relating to the way of life on the site. This assemblage includes various dishes in Graniteware used for cooking, eating and serving food. According to the few archival documents available, everyone but the officers ate in Graniteware at Spirit Lake.

Further east, the area between the camp and the village was only subjected to a visual inspection. The wide stone paved road leading to the village was examined as well as the hillocks where the jail and the chapel were supposedly constructed. Much attention was also given to the graveyard which lay abandoned since quite a few decades. Known in eastern Abitibi as the "German cemetery," undergrowth clearing in and around it allowed the exposure of some of its features, such as a stone pathway and a stone-lined rock base supporting a cement cross.

Finally, the village built to accommodate the families of the prisoners stood at the eastern end of the site. Once again, visual inspections, surface collecting and numerous test pits demonstrated the enormous archaeological potential of the Spirit Lake Internment Camp. The stone foundations of no less than five different buildings were located, a refuse pit was excavated and a second stone paved road was unearthed linking the village to the now forgotten Spirit Lake train station. Running on for nearly 100 meters, the unexpected discovery of this road, bordered by the foundations of two buildings, allowed the partial recreation of the spatial organization of the village. According to the historical documents, 20 log buildings were erected in this area between 1915 and 1916, including a few workshops.

As can be seen, this first archaeological investigation on the site of the Spirit Lake Internment Camp showed positive results. A large body of data is now available concerning the

spatial organization of the site, its various features and the daily life of the prisoners and soldiers living in the camp. Such information will prove most useful for the heritage preservation project, and especially so considering the scarcity of archival documents.

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 septembre.

Monique Elie
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Québec (Québec), G1S 3P3

NEW PUBLICATION

ARCHEOLOGIQUES No. 13 (1999) is now available!

In *ArcheoLogiques* no. 13, you will find five articles and two research notes on various subjects related to archaeology. Two articles concern prehistoric findings. The other ones are about a temporary redoubt built in 1711 in Quebec City; a miller's house at Lachenaie; and lifestyles between 1775 and 1838 in Place d'Youville, Montreal. A novelty: this issue includes English summaries of each article and research note.

Future issues will allow for the publication of articles in English.

You can order this volume for 10,00 \$ CAD. Please add 3,00 \$ CAD for shipping and handling for first issue plus 1,00 \$ CAD for each additional volume. Back issues are also available.

Send orders to:

Association des Archeologues du Québec
a/s Comité de rédaction d'ArcheoLogiques
C.P. 322, Succ. Haute-Ville
Québec, Québec G1R 4P8
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Please make checks payable to the Association des Archeologues du Québec.

Faculty: Dr. David Starbuck

Accommodations: Field headquarters and housing are located in the village of Fort Edward, New York. Housing and meal plan are available in the Fort Edward School at a very modest cost. A list of alternative housing is available.

Fees: Tuition for New York State residents is \$45 per credit hour; for nonresidents it is \$90 per credit hour. There is also a registration fee of \$2 per credit. Housing is \$5 per night in the Fort Edward School, and dinners are available Monday through Thursday evenings at \$5 per meal.

Academic Credit: 2, 4 or 6 credits (undergraduate) when taken for 2, 4 or 6 weeks

To register, please contact: Archaeology Field School, c/o Dean of the College, Adirondack Community College, Bay Road, Glens Falls, NY 12801-1498. (518) 793-4491, ext. 236.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Canterbury Shaker Village: Archeology and Landscape, by David R. Starbuck. Published by the New Hampshire Archeological Society. 8 1/2" x 11", soft cover, 163 pp., 67 plates, 95 figures, \$18.00 U.S. plus \$1.85 postage & handling.

This new publication is an attractive presentation of a seven-year archaeological and landscape study conducted at one of only two still-functioning Shaker Villages. Since its founding in 1792, the Canterbury, New Hampshire, Shaker Village has been continuously occupied by the Shakers. Today it is one of the most pristine communal sites in New England. While much has been published about Shaker religion, crafts, arts and furniture, this volume adds a new dimension to our knowledge of the Shakers as social and civil engineers.

The extensive mapping of over 600 acres is presented in exceptional detail with 61 base maps and many large-scale drawings. Not only do these maps present elevation contours and other geological information, they also delineate the visible results of a landscape which has been gently modified by Shaker adaptation. Included are all standing structures, foundations, millponds, dams, fences, gardens, lanes and roads. In addition, each mapped archaeological site is supported with text which describes its historical development, below-ground findings when archaeological excavation was accomplished, and such detail as the machinery used in various industries.

A chapter is devoted to an extensive "low head" water-powered mill system. The Canterbury Shakers, using ingenuity and great technical skill, developed a complex of reservoirs, dams and ditches which made maximum use of the limited available water. Throughout the 19th century and into the 20th century, the system powered grist mills, sawmills, turning mills, a fulling mill, a carding mill, a clothiers' mill, a tannery and a pumping mill.

This publication also features 67 plates, including a collection of photographs from the Canterbury Shaker Village archives, some of which have never been published before. All of the plates in this volume are reproduced with high quality lithography on glossy stock.

Canterbury Shaker Village: Archeology and Landscape is an im-

portant new addition to the literature of the Shakers, presenting a detailed historical survey of the physical fabric of an extraordinary American community.

Order from:

New Hampshire Archeological Society
Publications
PO Box 406
Concord, New Hampshire 03301-0406

The Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Beaubassin Region in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - 1986, by Marc Lavoie. *The Council of Maritime Premiers, Reports in Archaeology No. 7*. Fredericton, 130 pages, 1990. Free copies are available from Archaeology New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 5H1.

This report discusses the results of a six-week archaeological survey in the Chignecto Isthmus of N.S. and N.B. In the 17th and 18th centuries this region was known as Beaubassin. The reconnaissance adds to the knowledge of the area during the French Regime (pre-1760) and discusses subsequent occupations. The historical events and previous archaeological activities are summarized; they are combined with 1986 discoveries, a detailed artifact analysis, conclusions and recommendations about the archaeological potential of the survey area and the future of these important sites for the history of the Maritime provinces.

Bulletin of the History of Archaeology

A new clearinghouse has been established for those interested in the history of the discipline. The hope is that archeologists will exchange ideas, current work in the history of archeology, and knowledge of archival resources. *The Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* will begin publishing in May 1991 to provide a forum for short essays and reports. Subscriptions are \$5.00 (US), \$8.00 outside US. Contact Douglas Givens, General Editor, St. Louis Community College-Meramec, 11333 Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63122.

Under the Boardwalk in Quebec City: Archeology in the Courtyard and Gardens of the Chateau Saint-Louis. Edition du Septentrion in cooperation with Environment Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Service, Supply and Services Canada, 199 pp. ISBN 0-920717-52-7

Available from:

Edition du Septentrion
1300, avenue Maguire
Sillery (Quebec)
Canada G1T 1Z3

Cost: \$29.95 CAN. or \$25.50 U.S. (no shipping costs)
Canadian residents, add \$2.97 tax.

The authors: Darlene Balkwill, Pierre Beaudet, Genevieve Duguay, Monique Elie, Catherine Fortin, Roxane Renaud

Contents:

This abundantly illustrated work presents the results of exten-

sive archaeological research conducted by the Canadian Parks Service in the courtyard and gardens of the Chateau Saint-Louis, which served successively as the residence of the governors of New France and later of Lower Canada.

The first chapter takes readers down to the very bottom of the stratigraphic accumulation of the site. It describes the defensive works and objects of war which testify to the original purpose of this strategic location. It follows the examination of the icehouse of the Chateau Saint-Louis, the first service building constructed on the site. The architecture, function and contents of the structure are presented in light of technological, climatic and other aspects related to the purpose and methods of ice conservation.

The archaeological research also produced abundant data on the horticultural practices that were carried out both under glass and out of doors from the end of the 18th century until the middle of the 19th century. A chapter describes these discoveries and places them in their cultural, geographic and technological contexts. A collection of related horticultural tools including plant pots and trays, glass bells and flower boxes is also presented.

A chapter of this book explores the difficulties involved in interpreting archaeological objects recovered from sites frequented by people of very different backgrounds. It illustrates the considerable interest of the artifacts found under the Terrace.

Specific aspects of the diet of people who lived on the site around the first half of the 19th century are discussed through the analysis of thousands of animal bones and plant remains.

The last chapter consists of an illustrated retrospective of the 150 years of the famous boardwalk which has become an historic site in its own right.

The Forts at Point Levy, by Yvon Desloges. The forts at Point Levy, across from Quebec City, bear witness to the transition from classic to modern military construction, when military engineers abandoned the continuous rampart in favor of "detached forts." These forts also illustrate the colonial past of Canada. Built just as the country was becoming independent, they exemplify the work of British strategists on the North American continent.

This booklet describes the construction of these forts in order to try to understand the ideas of their designers and builders, the working conditions of the military and civilian laborers, and outlines the repercussions of such an enterprise.

Environment Canada, Parks Service, 1991
Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History
72 pages, 28 b/w illus. Cat. no. R61-2/9-53E

Order from the Canada Communication Group, Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0S9. Price in Canada \$4.95, outside Canada (in Canadian funds) \$5.95. Mail orders should be accompanied by checks payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Phone orders (1-819-956-4802) may be paid by VISA or Master Card. The fax number is 1-819-994-1498. A French edition is also available, refer to cat. no. R61-2/9-53F.

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1983 Symposium on Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period
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Make Checks Payable to: **THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

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c/o Mary Beaudry
Department of Archaeology
Boston University
675 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

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

** Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-Est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

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

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



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

October 2000

NUMBER 47

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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

SUMMER FIELD PROGRAMS

The Council invites members who will sponsor field programs in summer 2001 to provide us with copies of your pre-printed field school flyers for inclusion with the mailing of our March, 2001, newsletter. We'll mail your brochures free of charge as a service to all of our members. To have your flyers included in the spring mailing, please send 500 copies to Mary Beaudry, Editor, Northeast Historical Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215, by February 15, 2001.

SHA 2001

The 34th annual conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology sponsored by the Society for Historical Archaeology will be held aboard the Queen Mary in Long Beach, California, between January 10 and 13, 2001. This historic ocean liner venue and the year's theme of education have attracted a robust response from archaeologists around the world. Papers, workshops, and panel discussions will be presented throughout the week on a variety of topics ranging from the latest, news breaking field reports on worldwide excavations to educational programs available to teachers. The week-long conference promises to be packed with information, touring possibilities, enticing offers by book vendors, and exciting displays. The conference is open to the public, and anyone interested in archaeology above or below water is encouraged to attend. For more information regarding the conference visit the Society's web site at www.sha.org or contact the 2001 Conference Committee at P.O. Box 2667, Long Beach, CA 90801; fax (562) 290-0064; Sosmith@mcworld.com

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS: EDITOR OF CNEHA

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is soliciting proposals for the volunteer position of Editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. The Editor serves a 5-year, renewable term, beginning July 1, 2001. The Editorial

OFFICERS OF CNEHA

Chair: Sherene Baugher
Landscape Architecture Department
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Dena.Doroszenko@heritagefdn.on.ca

Treasurer: Sara Mascia
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510-1749
saramascia@aol.com

Search Committee encourages proposals from individuals affiliated with universities, cultural resource management firms, government agencies, museums, or independent scholars.

Responsibilities:

- Publish one issue of the journal *Northeast Historical Archaeology* annually
- Solicit manuscripts
- Identify peer reviewers and oversee the manuscript review process
- Edit and prepare manuscripts and illustrations for publication
- Arrange for journal printing
- Store and inventory back issues of the journal
- Manage annual Editorial Office budget
- Maintain an Editorial space, with access to computer, telecommunications, internet, and reproduction services.
- Display and sell CNEHA publications at CNEHA and other professional meetings
- Select and appoint members of the Editorial

Advisory Board

- Report twice annually to the CNEHA Executive Board, on which the Editor serves as an ex-officio member
- Arrange mailings of the journal, and of the newsletter, which is produced elsewhere

Proposals must be submitted by January 15, 2001, and must demonstrate the candidate's approach to and ability to fulfill the responsibilities of the Editor within the Council's annual budget for the Editorial Office of \$6,000.00. This figure does not include printing costs for the Newsletter and Journal. Although the Editor is a volunteer position, part-time clerical and editorial assistants may be employed. Candidates proposing to affiliate with an institution, or business, must include a letter of support from the institution or business.

For more information, and to submit a proposal, contact:

Sara Mascia
Chair, CNEHA Editorial Search Committee
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, New York 10510
Saramascia@aol.com

STUDENT COMPETITION

Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 7, 2000

CNEHA is pleased to announce the results of its fifth student paper competition, which took place on October 7 at the Council's Annual Meeting in Halifax. First prize was awarded to Tom Mohr, an undergraduate at the University of Toronto at Scarborough, for his paper entitled "The Quest for Gandy: Rediscovering a Cultural Crossroads on the North Shore of Lake Ontario." Mohr received this award for his fine use of language and for his ability to tell a story. Amanda Crompton of Memorial University was awarded second prize for her paper entitled "'Several Planters Live in this Place': Characterising the Household at a Late Seventeenth-Century Dwelling in Ferryland, Newfoundland," in which she explored the nature of social relations in a planter household. These students have been awarded a year's membership in CNEHA and will have their papers published in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. They will also receive a certificate of award. Finally, the jury awarded an honorable mention to Kerry Schamel of SUNY Brockport for her paper entitled "'Chambers and Cheese': Ceramic Purchases in Upstate New York." Schamel will receive a year's membership in CNEHA and a certificate of award.

In all, six students entered the competition this year. Each student was required to submit a written copy of his or her paper in advance of the conference and to present that paper

to the membership at the annual meeting. A jury of five scholars was assembled to hear the student papers. Members of this year's panel were Bruce Fry of the University College of Cape Breton, John Triggs of Wilfred Laurier, Joseph Last of Parks Canada, Nancy Dickinson of Historical Perspectives, Inc., and Ann-Eliza Lewis of the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Many thanks to the panelists for providing this service to CNEHA. I also wish to thank all of the students who participated in the competition. We had an outstanding group of student papers this year, and we hope to see more of these students in the years ahead. And we all look forward to seeing the winning papers in a future issue of Northeast Historical Archaeology.

Karen Metheny
Coordinator,
CNEHA Student Paper Competition

CNEHA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

October 17, 1999

Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland

Meeting called to order by Sherene Baugher at 9:04 a.m.

1. Motion to approve Minutes of the 1998 Annual Business Meeting as reported by Dena Doroszenko.

Moved by: Silas Hurry
Seconded: David Starbuck
Carried

2. TREASURER'S REPORT: Lysbeth Acuff
Interim report presented to membership. Current Bank balance stands at \$19,356.14. CNEHA is in good financial shape.

Motion to approve Treasurer's report moved by:
David Starbuck
Seconded: Silas Hurry
Carried

3. MEMBERSHIP REPORT: Sara Mascia
Current membership stands at 441 individual members and 46 Institutional members.

Motion to approve Membership report Moved by:
Silas Hurry
Seconded: Verna Cowin
Carried

4. NEWSLETTER REPORT: David Starbuck
Current issue is now at the printer. David reported that we

need a reporter for West Virginia Current Research. Announced an insert in the upcoming issue regarding the Newsletter accepting inserts about field schools for the spring issue.

5. JOURNAL REPORT: Mary Beaudry
Volume 27 sent to printer and members should receive it before the end of the year. Upcoming volume will be a thematic issue on Farmstead Archaeology. Mary Beaudry announced that she is looking for Book Reviewers. Interested parties should contact her directly. The Monograph series has a manuscript out for revision, and another has been received by the Editorial Office. Reprinting back issues of the Journal due to the flood loss in 1996 is still on hold pending settlement.

6. MEETINGS

A) 1999 St. Mary's City, Maryland: Silas Hurry
164 Registered to date. Public session is scheduled for this afternoon. At the beginning of this session, the outcome of the Student Paper Competition will be announced.

B) 2000 Halifax, Nova Scotia: Charles Burke
Dates of the 2000 Meetings are October 5-8 at the Lord Nelson Hotel. Charles Burke and Rob Ferguson are the organizers, with host groups to include Parks Canada, the Nova Scotia Archaeological Society, and the Nova Scotia Museums.

C) 2001 Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario: Dena Doroszenko
This venue has been selected for the 2001 meetings. Details to be announced at the next ABM.

7. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS: Sherene Baugher
The newly elected Board Members are: Charles Burke, Dena Doroszenko, Wade Catts, Ann Eliza-Lewis and Tim Riordan.

8. Election of Executive Board Officers
Secretary: Dena Doroszenko
Chair: Sherene Baugher
Treasurer: Sara Mascia
Executive Vice-Chair: Rebecca Yamin
Vice-Chair: Terry Klein

9. 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: Silas Hurry, who has served two consecutive terms on the Board, was one of the organizers of this year's meeting and has implemented and maintains the CNEHA website; Julia King, who has served actively on the Board

and hosted MAC JPPM and, the Council further recognizes the services of Lysbeth Acuff, who, while she remains a board member, is relinquishing the position of Treasurer. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Council expresses its unreserved appreciation for the leadership and effort of these board members.

Motion moved by: Tim Riordan

Seconded: Sara Mascia

Carried

10. Resolution of Thanks to 1999 Conference Organizers: Whereas the 1999 CNEHA conference, the last gathering of this August organization in the 20th century, has been an outstanding success; Whereas Historic St. Mary's City has proven (again) to be an excellent venue for such a conference; Whereas we have all enjoyed learning about the architecture, history, and archaeology of St. Mary's City and Southern Maryland; Whereas the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has provided both a wonderful reception and a glimpse of the future of archaeological collections management; Whereas St. Mary's College has graciously made available for the sessions its facilities, hosted a great reception, and enabled our conference to enter the computer age; Whereas the parishioners of Trinity Parish have provided a convivial feast of Southern Maryland cuisine; Whereas the entire conference has been conducive to collegial fellowship, the dissemination of knowledge and the 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 tremendous efforts of the conference organizers and sponsoring organizations; Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum as the sponsoring organizations; Timothy Riordan and Silas Hurry, co-program chairs; Ilene Frank and Patricia Dance, conference coordinators; Ruth Mitchell, bookroom coordinator; From St. Mary's College of Maryland: Sandy Robbins, Pamela Hicks, media technology specialist, Division of History and Social Science, Public Safety Office, College Building Maintenance crew, Student Development Office, Office of Conferences; Student volunteers: Andrew Ferris, Jordan Swank, Wes Willoughby, Cara Rovellio, Michiel Sivilich, Jennifer Chadwick, Candi Hammett, Sarah Fondelier, Dennis Kavadias, Kelly Davis, Amanda Meatyard, Pauline Poirier; Assistance in preparing and mailing the preliminary program: Lynne Jones, Mike Lucas, Julie Earnstein, Marilyn Sklar, Jason Rust; Printing preliminary program: Greenhorne & O'Mara, John McCarthy for making arrangements for printing; National Park Service for printing the program; Program editors: Bob Sonderman, Marian Creveling, Susanna Dean; Habitat for

Humanity for coffee breaks; From Historic St. Mary's City: Don Winter, Muffin Pudukawitz, Cathy Robinson, Karin Stanford; From Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory: Mike Smolek, Julia King, Edward Chaney, Betty Seifert, Ronald Orr, Becky Morehouse, Kirsti Uunila, Katherine Dinnel, Gareth McNair-Lewis, Sharon Raftery; Workshop Organizers: Henry Miller (Historic St. Mary's City), Eric Marr (Historic St. Mary's City), Orlando Ridout V (Maryland Historical Trust); Trinity Episcopal Church. Finally, a round of applause for the co-organizers of this informative and enjoyable conference: Silas Hurry (Historic St. Mary's City), Laura Galke (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum), and Daniel Ingersoll, Jr. (St. Mary's College of Maryland).

Motion Moved by Wade Catts

Seconded by Diana Wall

Carried

Motion to adjourn meeting Moved by Lorinda Goodwin

Seconded by Sara Mascia

Carried

Meeting adjourned at 9:28 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

Since the announcement in the previous newsletter that I intend to step down as your journal editor, the editorial office has seen an unusually high level of activity. At present we have a number of manuscripts in various stages of the publication process. At present we have only one review outstanding on a single manuscript, one manuscript that has been reviewed and will be returned to the author shortly, and four manuscripts returned to authors for revision.

All manuscripts currently in hand have been scheduled for inclusion in Volume 28, which is still in production. Work on this has been delayed by a number of factors, including the late submission of revised manuscripts and slow response to detailed queries. It seems unlikely that this volume will go to the printer before November. The contents, nonetheless, are varied and include a bit of something for everyone, among them a survey of Portuguese *faianca* found at sites in the Northeast, an examination of alcohol consumption in the work place at a New Jersey railroad shop, a discussion of the discovery of private railway connections along the Lachine Canal in Montreal (this a CNEHA Student Paper Competition prize winner), an interview with a man

who as a youth worked with the famous team of Calver and Bolton, a critique of the feasibility of examining workplace issues at domestic sites through the case study of a copper-mining site, and a reevaluation of women's contributions to the archaeological record, focusing on the uncritical assumption that widowed women were by definition impoverished. The issue also contains three timely reviews of recent books.

In the works are two theme issues; the first, guest edited by Sherene Baugher and Terry Klein, is a double issue devoted to the archaeology of 19th-century farms. The second, guest edited by Paul Huey, contains articles and an extensive annotated bibliography of Dutch colonial archaeology.

We also have four monograph manuscripts in the works, two with the authors for revision and two out for review. It is my sincere hope, therefore, that at least one of these will materialize so that the second volume of our monograph series can appear during the final months of my tenure as editor.

Until a new editor is selected, please continue to send inquiries, manuscripts, and back issue orders to me at Boston University.

Finally, I would like to thank all the CNEHA members who attended the annual banquet in Halifax for their kind recognition of my service as editor and, what is more, for the great "standing O" — I was rendered nearly speechless (for which everyone was most grateful, I am sure). Thanks to everyone for all their support and, most of all, for their contributions to the journal. Keep the manuscripts coming!

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. 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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barbara@poplarforest.org

WEST VIRGINIA: Position Available

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

Conference on New England Archaeology — CNEA

The Conference on New England Archaeology will hold its 20th anniversary meeting at Old Sturbridge Village on May 12th, 2001. This year's conference will take a look at the practice of archaeology in New England for the last 20 years and pose questions about new trends in the field. There will also be a chance for "story telling," both as a means of interpreting our research and to highlight our experiences as archaeologists. Please contact Charlotte Taylor at (401) 222-4140 to join CNEA or to get onto our mailing list. Call Eric Johnson (Chair) for questions about the program (particularly if you would like to tell archaeological stories).

THE VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE FORUM

Members of CNEHA with a special interest in the historical architecture of New England might be interested in joining the Vernacular Architecture Forum, which now sponsors a regional chapter with a range of activities of interest to historical archaeologists.

What is the VAF? The VAF was founded in 1980 to encourage the study and preservation of all aspects of vernacular architecture and landscapes, through interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary methods and educational activities. The VAF publishes a quarterly newsletter and a series, *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*. It also gives out three awards: the Abbott Lowell Cummings Award, for the best book in North American vernacular architecture; the Paul Buchanan Award, for excellence in fieldwork, interpretation, and public service; and the President's Award for Special Achievement to recognize outstanding contributions to the VAF or to the field of vernacular architecture. Its annual meetings, which emphasize intensive tours, are among its most distinctive traditions. The next meeting, "Newport and the Narragansett Basin," will take place in Newport, R.I., from April 25-29, 2000. The meeting will focus on the architecture and landscapes of Newport and the Narragansett Basin during the Colonial and early National periods.

VAF-New England

The VAF has recently begun to develop regional and topical chapters. The New England Chapter of the Vernacular Architecture Forum, Inc. (VAF-NE) is the first regional chapter of the VAF, and all members of the VAF who are resident in the six New England states receive complimentary membership in the chapter. For three years the chapter has sponsored a number of activities following the traditions of the national organization but with a concentration on New

England. There are four to six field trips during the spring, summer, and fall, often with a concentration on 18th-century buildings. Periodic workshops on building analysis help students and professionals keep up with new methods and techniques. Our annual meeting includes scholarly presentations and takes place over the winter. As part of our education goal, we have begun to document New England's 18th-century building practices, building on our field trips and meetings.

For more information about the VAF, visit its website at <http://www.vernaculararchitecture.org>. To join, send dues to Gabrielle Lanier, P.O. Box 1511, Harrisonburg, VA 22801-1511. \$25 active member, \$15 student.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Fort St. George

Excavations at Fort St. George, Popham Beach, Maine, were conducted during the period August 24 - September 14 under the direction of Dr. Jeffrey P. Brain. The project focused on the remains of Admiral Raleigh Gilbert's house and was able to determine its form, orientation and dimensions. Brain also recovered a large assemblage of 1607/8 artifacts from the house which should be a rich source of information about this nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh and second president of the Popham Colony.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Metheny

Willard-Atherton Site, Harvard

At the Fruitlands Museum in Harvard, Massachusetts, archaeologists have been excavating an 18th-19th century farm site called the Willard-Atherton site. This is the third year of work on the site. Documentary evidence indicates that this site was on part of the second division lands for Lancaster, and comprises a portion of the lands allotted to Simon Willard. The first house built on the land was probably a two-family structure built by his great-grandson David in the 1750s, although town histories are not all in agreement on this point. The private way leading to this site and its nearest neighbor, what would be the site of Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands experiment in 1843, was listed as a town road for a brief period in the 1830s. The house burnt down in August, 1852, and was not rebuilt. Subsequent activities at the site indicate the land was incorporated into surrounding farms. Last year a tremendous amount of architectural debris was recovered, and archaeologists documented the main deposi-

tional episodes for the house site. Current work is focused on learning more about its past inhabitants, primarily through an economic analysis of ceramic assemblages.

On Friday, October 13, as part of Massachusetts Archaeology Week, curator Michael Volmar, historian Mary Fuhrer, and Harvard forest educator John O'Keefe will present their findings to the public. Historian John Demos is also a featured speaker that evening. Throughout the weekend of October 14-15, the Fruitlands Museum will also offer archaeological activities at the site. Visitors may participate in a simulated "dig," learn about native technologies, and experience the Willard Frontier Farm site.

For further information, see the museum's web site at <http://www.fruitlands.org/onlinelearning/archaeology/index.htm> or contact:

Michael A. Volmar, Ph.D.
Curator and Archaeologist
Fruitlands Museums
102 Prospect Hill Road
Harvard, MA 01451
(978) 456-3924 ext. 228

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University

On September 1, 2000, Neal L. Trubowitz began a year as the Hrdy Visiting Research Curator in North American Archaeology at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. His research project, "Smoking Pipes: An Archaeological Measure of Native American Cultural Stability and Survival in Eastern North America, A.D. 1500 to 1850," will expand upon prior work he did on the Great Lakes-Riverine Region. That research showed that the retention of traditional smoking pipes during the eighteenth century reflected the stability or survival of Native American cultural traditions while they adopted analogous European trade goods in substitution for other Native technology.

Trubowitz will be studying both Native American and European sites with pipes in the Peabody collection and will also have some time to visit other institutions to study pertinent collections. He would appreciate hearing from those with relevant regional and time-frame provenienced collections or references, including sites with Native American stone and clay pipes, European clay and metal pipes, and/or the European pipe tomahawk which was developed specifically for trade and gifts to Native Americans.

He can be reached at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, or via e-mail at rosenwitz@juno.com (no attachments on this line).

New Research Center Growing at UMass Boston

The archaeology program at University of Massachusetts-

Boston has established a new research center, added several new staff, and launched a series of field research, public archaeology, and laboratory initiatives.

The Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research was established in 1999 at the University of Massachusetts-Boston to expand educational opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students. Its chief purpose is to support archaeological research in landscape and environmental archaeology, historical archaeology, and environmental history. The Fiske Center was created through an endowment from Mrs. Andrew Fiske as a living memorial to her late husband Andrew and his interest in archaeological research. Under the direction of Dr. Stephen Mrozowski, a major research initiative of the Center is to oversee the long term investigation of Sylvester Manor in Shelter Island, New York, a project that will challenge popular notion of slavery and plantation life as exclusively southern institutions. Envisioned as a five-year, interdisciplinary study, the Sylvester Manor Project will provide the first detailed portrait of a northern plantation established by Europeans of mixed Dutch and English ancestry that relied upon Native Americans and enslaved Africans as their primary labor force.

In another initiative, the University is working closely with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to protect the State's cultural heritage. To this end, the Center, in conjunction with the Massachusetts State Archives, the Commonwealth Museum, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Massachusetts Highway Department, and the Office of the State Archaeologist, serves as the curator and conservator for significant archaeological collections unearthed in Massachusetts.

One major conservation project currently underway is the treatment of archaeological material from Boston's Mill Creek, recently salvaged from the Central Artery/Third Harbor Tunnel Project "Big Dig." Construction uncovered a filled section of the Mill Creek, which ran from Mill Pond to Town Cove. The moist depositional environment favored preservation of a wealth of perishable artifacts, many of which require conservation. Dennis Piechota, the Center's material conservator, is currently treating a large collection of leather shoes from the site, as well as wooden components of a water-powered mill that once harnessed Mill Creek's flow. These important artifacts will add immensely to our understanding of early Boston.

UMass Boston has also added three new staff members with specialized expertise in archaeobiology and environmental biology to create an interdisciplinary environmental archaeology research team. Leslie Driscoll, who is also Managing Director of the Center, is a specialist in archaeobotanical and parasitological studies; Dr. Alison Bain is an archaeoentomologist; and Dr. David Landon is a zooarchaeologist. These scientists bring together expertise in the iden-

important information as work continues.

The Ephraim Sprague homestead site, in Andover, Connecticut, is to our knowledge the first interior frontier homestead to be professionally excavated in southern New England. The homestead was built ca. 1705 and destroyed by fire ca. 1750. The fire, by altering the soil chemistry and carbonization, resulted in extraordinary artifact preservation: hundreds of organic items such as bone, cloth, antler and botanical materials, ordinarily consumed by New England's acidic soils, were found at the site. White metal and cuprous objects were unusually well-preserved. Seven storage pits, some filled with corn, beans and grains, were found in the sandy floor of the house's main cellar. Following the fire, the burned and broken contents were left in the house, the frame and roof remnants removed, the two cellars filled in with earth and fieldstone (from the stone-lined main cellar and possibly a chimney), and then buried. The site was converted to an agricultural field, forgotten for 250 years until its excavation in 1999.

The entire house was excavated, with all soil screened through 1/8-inch mesh and 10-liter soil flotation samples taken at each level of every meter. The result of such thorough sampling resulted in the recovery of thousands of tiny artifacts such as glass beads, silver thread wrapping, lead shot, and botanical and faunal samples, all of which add immeasurably to the interpretation of the site.



Tens of thousands of artifacts were found, representative of the daily life of the Sprague family: combs, gunflints, cloth, antler and bone implements, glass bottles, ceramics, buttons and buckles, farm tools, and virtually every possible utilitarian item. The artifacts depict a frontier family economical and skillful enough to make their own tools out of cut-up kettles and antler and to catch and consume wild game, but which also owned a fine imported English tea set.

The detailed documentary research by the project historian found that Ephraim Sprague was captain of the local militia and served in the Three Years War, also known as Greylock's War, one of the French and Indian Wars. Sprague also represented the town in the Connecticut General Assembly, and was a deacon in the local church led by the Reverend Eleazor Wheelock. The documentary data, when combined with the unsurpassed richness of artifactual data, provide fresh information on the lifeways of a settlement-era family in New England.

The extraordinary richness and integrity of site provide a great new source of data about 18th-century domestic lifeways, but we soon made a discovery that further enhances the importance of the Sprague site: the house appears to be of a form thought to have been built only until about 1650 and only in the Plymouth (Massachusetts) area, the coast of Maine, and the southern colonies. The form is that of an English medieval-style long house, with dug cellars at each end and a hearth off-center, a four-to-one length-width ratio, and no below-grade connection between the cellars; the major part of the 15-by-60-foot Sprague house rested either directly on the ground surface or on a low platform of surface fieldstone removed by subsequent plowing. The recovery of diamond-shaped casement window panes, an early house feature, is further evidence of an old-style house. There are no standing examples of long houses and only four previous archaeological examples in New England, three in or near Plymouth and one in Maine. The four appear to be virtually identical to the Sprague house, although they are all 17th century in origin. Ephraim Sprague came to Connecticut in 1703 directly from Duxbury, on the north side of Plymouth Bay, and appears to have brought the local long house style with him, as did his forbears to Plymouth from the west of England. It may well be that the 18th-century New England landscape was dotted with these medieval-style structures. The Sprague house excavation suggests that architectural historians and archaeologists must rethink 18th-century building practices. And, archaeologists may need to reexamine their house excavation techniques: because earthfast construction has not been regarded as widely distributed or of long duration, some may not look beyond cellars and other subsurface structural evidence and therefore may be misinterpreting house size and construction.

Goodsell homestead (ca. 1735)

In North Branford, Connecticut, we excavated the homestead of the Samuel Goodsell family. Goodsell built the homestead ca. 1735 at the time of his first marriage. A farmer whose holdings included an apple orchard and cider mill and an interest in a sawmill, Samuel died in a sawmill accident in 1751, and his house was then occupied by his widow Lydia and their unmarried daughter Martha, until ca. 1797, when it was apparently abandoned. The Goodsell site shares some interesting features with the Sprague site: though it did not burn, it was buried and converted to an agricultural field; and it contains two cellars with no apparent physical connection. There is no evidence for a hearth between the cellars at the Goodsell site, as there was at the Sprague site, however, so that it is less clear that the two cellars in North Branford were physically connected. We hope to be able to create a viable hypothesis about the Goodsell house form from a combination of the archaeological data and Samuel's probate information.

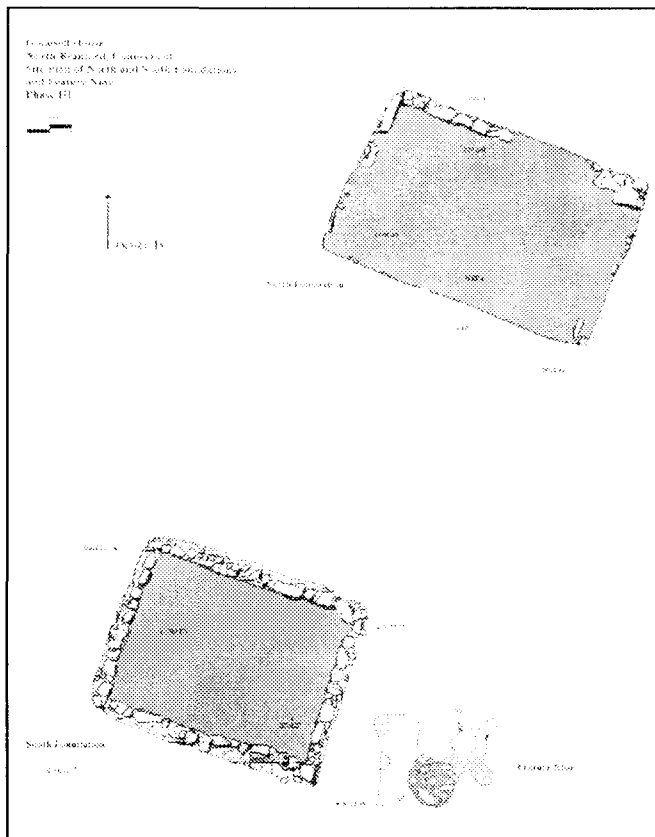
The Goodsell house was extensively excavated and yielded a very large and diverse assemblage of artifacts and botanical and faunal remains. This assemblage is important, of course, by adding considerably to the knowledge of 18th-century domestic lifeways. But the site's importance is significantly enhanced by the fact that for three-quarters of its lifetime, the house was occupied solely by women, providing us with a rare glimpse of women's lifeways. Many of the site's artifacts postdate 1750 and therefore were acquired by

the women after Samuel's death. A great variety of ceramics were owned by the Goodsell women: matching English white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware plates in the "Royal" pattern, Whieldonware cups and bowls, French faience, Westerwald chamber pots, English slipwares in cup and plate forms, and various red earthenware utilitarian vessels, some of which were mended by the Goodsells. Glass artifacts include tumblers, drinking glasses, and liquor bottles; one liquor bottle fragment includes the letters "MG" scratched onto the surface, possibly representing Martha Goodsell, who died in 1792, five years before her mother. Shoe buckles, glass beads, fragments of silver thread, buttons, a child's thimble, lead ball and shot and gunflints, brass furniture hardware, a folding knife, and a pewter spoon are among the thousands of items recovered.

General Rochambeau Route (1781 and 1782)

For the last two years PAST also has been working on a Connecticut Historical Commission-sponsored study to identify the route across Connecticut taken by the French army in 1781 and 1782. Led by General Rochambeau, the French forces had come to provide much needed assistance to the American army in the Revolutionary War. Initially stationed in Newport, Rhode Island, over the winter, the French marched across Rhode Island and Connecticut to eastern New York in 1781, where they joined General Washington's army and then went on to Yorktown, Virginia, to play a prominent role in the battle that was decisive in ending the war. Wintering over in Virginia, Rochambeau's army made a return march through Connecticut to Providence and Boston, from which points the French soldiers were dispatched to new assignments.

Until the recent project, the march route had been hypothesized by numerous individuals over the years, but no comprehensive study had ever been done to firmly fix the route on the current landscape or to locate any of the many camp sites along the route. Campsite identification and archaeological confirmation were also part of the project. PAST, assisted by Keegans Associates in the first phase of the project, researched historic maps and primary documents to create the most likely route conformation, some of which does not follow existing roadways, and to establish the likely campsite locations. The identification and testing of the campsites proved to be a very laborious undertaking. The French marched in four divisions, each a day apart, each division camping overnight at the site occupied by the previous division the night before. Averaging 15 miles a day, and generally staying over only one night, the French camps were often fragmented, separated by roadways and/or waterways; most "camp sites" therefore consisted of several discrete encampments. Moreover, on the return march, the French army sometimes returned to their former campsites, but sometimes stayed at new sites. Over 24 small campsites



had to be located and investigated. Unfortunately, most of the campsites have been subsumed by urban or suburban development; however, we were able to confirm, by metal-detecting survey, the presence of five of the encampments and believe that several others, untested as yet due to landowner resistance, probably have integrity.

This year's work on the Rochambeau project will involve the preparation of National Register of Historic Places documentation for the eligible campsites, and also for some potentially eligible undeveloped portions of the original march route.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Excavations at the Site of Fort George

Archaeological excavations under the direction of David Starbuck have begun at the site of Fort George within Lake George Battlefield Park. The fort was built in 1759 on a rocky hilltop overlooking the southern end of Lake George as a supply base and staging area for British campaigns into Canada during the French and Indian War. However, the British halted construction after capturing Ticonderoga and Crown Point farther north. All that remains of the fort that was built is the southwest bastion which is located in a state park. Barracks and other buildings were built a short distance away, and the foundations of these were uncovered this past summer. The site was found to be "amazingly intact" with many artifacts being found such as cannon balls, eating utensils, tools, and food bone.

Lake Champlain Underwater Surveys Continue to Yield New Information

At least ten more submerged cultural resource sites were located in last year's underwater survey of Lake Champlain by the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum under the direction of Art Cohn. Forty square miles of the lake bottom was surveyed, bringing a four-year total to 160 square miles. At least five shallow-water targets and five deep-water targets were newly discovered shipwrecks. Several other contacts have not yet been examined. After the sonar portion of the survey was completed, crew members dived on five of the most promising targets for site verification. One wreck proved to be an intact mid-19th-century canal boat. Another may be an Erie Canal boat, a type with a distinctive profile different from those of lake boats. Also discovered on the last day of the survey was an intact seaplane upside down on the bottom. Research showed the plane to have been manufactured in 1947 and sunk sometime in the late 1940s or early 1950s. The exact story remains a mystery.

Although a summary of all of the year 2000 work is not yet available, one of the projects undertaken this year was

the study of finds underwater around Valcour Island, site of the 1776 naval battle between the British and Benedict Arnold's forces. Using metal detectors, divers are mapping the silty lake bottom, identifying and cataloging items found, but leaving them in place on the lake bottom where the cool water and silty bottom protect them until a plan can be devised for preserving and displaying them. In addition to American and British cannon, bayonets, and ammunition, a cartridge box that still has the owner's initials in the leather cover was found.

A drawboat 250 feet long used in the iron mining industry was located off the shores of Port Henry. This wooden barge was built in the 1870s and was part of a floating railroad drawbridge between Port Henry and Crown Point. This type was designed to provide a railroad connection across a part of the lake while still leaving a channel open for boats. The drawbridge connected two trestle bridges across a 250-foot gap. Iron ore was transported over it to smelting furnaces at Crown Point. Although the drawboat is "remarkably intact," there are no plans to raise it. The process for stabilizing such a wooden boat is incredibly expensive. It will stay in good condition as long as it remains underwater. The drawboat was sunk after only a couple of years of use, after the railroad rails were removed.

Plans for an underwater snorkeling preserve in Cumberland Bay, Lake Champlain, are being studied at Plattsburgh, New York. Many of the shipwrecks being found are in deep water and thus inaccessible to the public, but a recently discovered wreck in the bay may lend itself to public observation as a protected snorkeling area. The boat, possibly a canal sloop from the mid-1800s, can be seen clearly from the lake surface. This makes it a unique site, as all that would be needed is a mask, fins, a snorkel, and moderate swimming skills. The wreck is close enough to shore so people could swim out to it. Such a snorkeling attraction would be the first for Lake Champlain where deeper sites already are open but accessible only to divers. An archaeological study of the wreck is planned to determine more about its condition, to determine if it is safe for public access, and to try to identify the boat's history and how it ended up on the lake bottom. Plans are to open the site by 2001.

Prankster's Deed Found in Time Capsule

The Rochester, New York, City Hall time capsule recently was opened to reveal seed catalogs, newspapers, city directories and maps, and coins. In addition, an envelope tucked into a book was addressed to "The person who opens the box." Inside the envelope was a condom made of sheep intestine, an item not on the official list of the capsule's contents! Research shows that such items were available in the 19th century, as were rubber condoms. Conservators and curators are preparing the items from the capsule for exhibit at the museum. The condom will be part of the exhibit.

Sonar Images Give First Details of the Floor of the Hudson River

The entire Hudson River, which reaches from Manhattan up to Troy, New York, has never been studied. The 154-mile length is actually an estuary where fresh water meets saltwater, with tides that trap nutrients that otherwise would quickly flow to the ocean. Navigation charts of the Hudson note the depth and kind of bottom, but the tidal action and sediment loads limit visibility to six feet at best. The Hudson River Action Plan, a project underwritten by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, is using advanced remote sensing to probe the Hudson's bottom. So far, 40 miles of the estuary have been probed. Just above Bear Mountain Bridge, by the western shore, three railroad freight cars that tumbled into the river some time in the past were found along with the wrecks of so many small vessels on the bottom of Newburgh Bay that scientists stopped counting them. Off Bannerman's Island, the scientists discovered four sections of chevaux-de-fris, relics from the Revolutionary War. Below Bannerman's Island, a pair of stone walls 50 feet apart and 200 feet long were seen in 20 feet of water. They have not yet been identified. Between the cities of Hudson and New Baltimore lie glacial lake sediments, bricks from abandoned brickyards, and coal from long-gone steamboats. Other wrecks have been located in the lower Hudson.

Shipwrecks Found Under the Waters of Lake George

More than 60 shipwrecks have been found in Lake George's southernmost area. Elsewhere along the 32-mile length of the lake, more remain to be counted. The discoveries were made by volunteer divers taking the first-ever inventory of the lake bottom. The work is expected to take a decade or more. The inventory will help manage what's down there, according to Joe Zarzynski, executive director of Batteaux Below. Part of the plan is to take diving pressure off the popular wrecks and help preserve them for the next few centuries. Earlier in this century, finds such as a sloop-like vessel discovered in 1903 were hauled out of the lake and cut up for souvenirs. Such actions no longer are acceptable. The Batteaux Below divers believe the best way to preserve the wrecks is to create a series of educational sites to attract divers and train them about current laws and practices. Earlier finds have been opened along with an "underwater class room" set up at the site of a sunken tour boat scuttled in the 1930s. Each site is marked with buoys and provided with moorings to protect the wrecks from anchors. Underwater informational signs lead divers through the sites and, at the "underwater classroom," provide experiments and training exercises. About 100 to 150 divers visit the site each year.

New York State Bureau of Historic Sites 2000 Field Season

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites' office at Peebles Island traveled across the state this year doing testing and mitigation work at State Historic Sites such as Walt Whitman's birthplace on Long Island, three early 19th-century sites (Hyde Hall near Cooperstown, Lorenzo in Cazenovia, and Union Hotel built in 1817 at Sackets Harbor), areas of the 1812 battlefield at Sackets Harbor, Revolutionary War Fort Montgomery, and the late-18th-century John Jay Homestead near Katonah.

For the first time, significant deposits dating to the period of Walt Whitman's childhood were found at his birthplace and early home, hidden beneath flooring and the beams of an early addition. The material included slip-decorated redware, early pearlware, light creamware, cutlery, and an ink well as well as animal bone, structural material, and horse equipment. The projects at Hyde Hall related to the construction of new restrooms in one wing of the carriage barn, requiring installation of sewer lines across the property into neighboring Glimmerglass State Park. Excavations were conducted under the floor of the barn, in an area for tank installation outside the carriage barn walls, and along the route of the line. New information was gained about the leveling of what originally had been a steep hillside at the time the structures were built. The project at Lorenzo consisted of testing on two sides of a stone wall separating the state property from U.S. Route 20. As the New York State Department of Transportation was installing drainage along the highway, the Bureau of Historic Sites made plans to include new drains for the collapsing site wall. The archaeologists were able to show that below the ground surface the wall was amazingly stable and already protected by a French drain on the interior. At Sackets Harbor, excavations were undertaken in an area for a new parking lot near the old hotel, for the installation of new signs and a new interpretive trail across the battlefield site, and for the construction of a new picnic pavilion near the Historic Site headquarters office. The result was a sampling of the site across a large area and the identification of areas where project construction would have no adverse impact. Fort Montgomery, an American fort on the Hudson River built in 1776 and captured and destroyed by the British in 1777, is to be opened to the public as a State Historic Site once trail systems and interpretive signs are installed. Extensive archaeological excavations were conducted there by Jack Mead in the 1960s. This year, Bureau of Historic Sites archaeologists from Peebles Island tested the location for a new fence to be installed around a 19th-century mine shaft in Fort Montgomery, a site which thus includes not only Revolutionary War history but also later mining history to be interpreted. At John Jay Homestead, the farm manger's brick house built in 1800 has become the focus of concern

due to its deteriorating condition. Excavations in the back yard collected information on soil stratigraphy to facilitate plans for grading and to mitigate the impact of drain installation along the north and west walls. Evidence of late 18th-century deposits was identified in the back yard, and those resources will be protected. Finally, two outside consultants assisted with projects. Peter Pratt of Pratt and Pratt Associates monitored and conducted limited excavations for a revetment replacement project at Fort Ontario State Historic Site in Oswego. As suspected, stone walls dating to the previous 19th- and 18th-century forts had been buried under fill when the revetment last was rebuilt in the 1960s; these were recorded, and some still-intact occupation areas were excavated. Features include two early-19th-century walls and a wall of an 18th-century barracks. At Mills Mansion State Historic Site, near Hyde Park, Chris Lindner of Bard College helped with the reconstruction of 20th-century brick walkways and the testing of a proposed water line location for the greenhouse complex.

News Briefs

Christopher Lindner of Bard College has confirmed that the site of the Gardener's Cottage on campus, built around 1836 and discovered in the course of excavations for possible siting of a new Performing Arts Center, was the prototype for Gothic Revival in the United States. The image was made popular and highlighted by A. J. Downing, foremost writer on country residences in the 19th century. Excavation in the yard also brought up earlier artifacts, suggesting some structure existed on this location since the mid-18th century.

Monitoring of construction work in downtown Albany has revealed a long-lost historical marker beneath the city streets. A huge beveled granite block was uncovered, but it was missing the brass tablet it once held to mark the site of the final home of Governor DeWitt Clinton. In 1886 during the bicentennial of Albany's charter, city fathers commemorated 47 historic sites downtown with plaques. Some can still be found embedded in sidewalks and on the walls of old buildings, but most have been lost. Workers were puzzled by the discovery of the huge block buried beneath the sidewalk. Charles Fisher, New York State Museum archaeologist, along with local historian John Wolcott identified the block.

Controversy continues in Buffalo, New York, over proposals to display an original portion of the Erie Canal uncovered by archaeologists. A section of the stone wall was to be reburied because preservation would be too costly and because exposure to the elements would cause the wall to deteriorate. Consultants now think this may not be true. Construction of a replica canal is proceeding, but the public still has additional opportunity to comment, and many feel the original should be displayed instead.

New York City/Long Island

Reported by: Nancy J. Brighton

Seneca Village Project

[submitted by Nan Rothschild]

This summer, a group of nine undergraduate interns conducted geophysical and documentary research on Seneca Village, which was located in present-day Central Park between 1825 and 1856. This community was occupied by more than 260 African-Americans and Irish immigrants, before their eviction to allow the construction of the Park. The project, under the direction of Cynthia Copeland (New-York Historical Society), Nan Rothschild (Barnard College) and Diana Wall (City College, CUNY) lasted for nine weeks and was funded by the National Science Foundation Research Experience for Undergraduates grant program. The geophysical component was supervised by Roelof Versteeg of Columbia University. The data collected are in the process of being analyzed and incorporated into a GIS database. The directors hope to continue the project, looking for evidence of cemeteries (to commemorate) and middens or possible structural remains, which could be subjected to a limited excavation.

Archaeology Exhibit, Fordham University

Fordham University has installed an exhibit on Bronx archaeology at the Walsh Family Library located on the university's Rose Hill campus. The display includes items recovered from Fordham University's excavations at the Rose Hill Manor (1694-1896), pieces from the collection of Dr. Theodore Kazimiroff, the founder of the Bronx Historical Society, such as Native American finds from Bronx locations, artifacts from the Revolutionary War site of Fort No. 8, and a collection of pre-Prohibition beer bottles, as well as finds from the excavations at the Van Cortlandt House conducted by Brooklyn College. The Van Cortlandt House display consists of a selection of the recovered assemblage of Oriental export porcelain, blue transfer printed pearlware, and assorted types of earthenware. The exhibit will run until the end of December 2000.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Merchants and Drovers Tavern

[submitted by Richard Veit]

During the summer of 2000, Monmouth University's annual field school in archaeology, directed by Richard Veit with the assistance of Gerard Scharfenberger, began the first phase of a multi-year study of Merchants and Drovers Tavern in Rahway, New Jersey. Historically known as Anderson's Tavern, the Rahway Hotel, James Coddington's

Hotel, and Lambert's Hotel, the tavern is an imposing three-story tall frame building located on busy St. Georges Avenue. Once it was situated at the heart of Rahway village, a small community located where the stagecoach road from Elizabethtown to New Brunswick crossed the Rahway River. The exact age of the structure is unknown; however, wood samples taken for tree-ring dating during the field school indicate two construction episodes: one in 1795/1796 and a second in 1818/1819. The earlier date works well given John Anderson's application to keep a tavern on the property in 1798. Anderson, an experienced innkeeper from nearby Woodbridge, apparently ran a thriving operation at the tavern until his death in 1818. After Anderson's passing, his son-in-law Dr. David Craig acquired the property. Craig and his heirs rented it to a series of tenant innkeepers who maintained it as a tavern until 1932, when it was leased to the Girl Scouts. In 1971 the building was purchased by the Rahway Historical Society.

With funding from the New Jersey Historic Trust and the Merck Foundation, the Rahway Historical Society has undertaken an ambitious restoration of the tavern. When completed, the property will appear much as it did during the 1820s. The students enrolled in Monmouth University's archaeological field school contributed to one part of this restoration effort, a historic landscape study directed by Rahway Historical Society Executive Director Linda McTeague and architectural historian Dennis Bertland.

A previous investigation of the site, carried out by Hunter Research, Inc., focused on identifying archaeological deposits likely to be affected by restoration of the structure. This summer's excavations expanded on their work and looked at the site in its entirety. Using a combination of close-interval shovel tests and five-foot-square excavation units, we searched for historic ground surfaces, buried features, and artifact deposits. The results were stunning. In addition to several tavern-related features, the foundations of two other buildings were found. They were likely stores or dwellings. One was located just north of the tavern, the other to the east. As the eastern building lies under an actively used driveway, our excavations were limited to the northern building. Monmouth University students labored to dig through two feet of broken brickbats and trace the original floors and walls of this structure. The structure was probably constructed in the early 19th century and burned soon after the Civil War. Fragments of plastered and painted walls and an elaborately molded plaster cornice were found among the rubble. The most intriguing artifact recovered was a coat button from the New Jersey Volunteer Rifle Corps, an elite local unit raised in 1864.

Another team of students investigated a garden wall that was thought to be a remnant of an earlier building. It turned out to be simply a garden wall. However, their disappointment was outweighed by the discovery of a nineteenth-cen-

tury privy with clearly stratified deposits. The uppermost stratum yielded a license plate dated 1918 and an assortment of early car parts. Deeper deposits were full of nineteenth century beer and patent medicine bottles. Many of the beer bottles came from breweries in Newark and other nearby communities. Apparently, the beers of Christian Fiegenspan and Gottfried Krueger were favorites with the drinkers who frequented the hotel. Other artifacts recovered from the privy included a Roman Catholic religious medal and several fragmentary porcelain dolls.

Volunteers are slowly washing and cataloging the collection of 10,000+ artifacts recovered from last summer's excavation. Even at this preliminary stage of analysis, it is clear that the artifact deposits have the potential to provide new information about 19th-century trade networks in New Jersey, changes in tavern function and, perhaps most interestingly, the presence of children in what is often perceived as the adult world of the tavern.

Barn Ramp Area, Maybury Hill National Historic Landmark, Princeton Township, Mercer County

[submitted by Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc.]

In December, 1999, Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc., (RGA) conducted machine-assisted archaeological investigations of the barn ramp area at the Maybury Hill National Historic Landmark in Princeton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Lauren J. Cook, RPA, served as Principal Investigator for the project. Two trenches were excavated in the area of the barn ramp, and their profiles and plans were recorded. The trench profiles enabled discussion of the construction methods followed in building the barn ramp. The remains of a structure were apparent in the north wall of Trench A, and Trench B was excavated to investigate this feature. Expansion of Trench B to investigate the structure revealed the remains of a silo foundation to the west of the structure. Further expansion revealed a second silo foundation to the east of the structure. The silos and the structure between them appear to have been built in the early twentieth century and demolished by the 1940s. While the silos were interesting and unexpected, there are many surviving examples of silos and associated service structures throughout the region, and the foundations of these examples were not considered significant. RGA recommended that no further work be conducted in the barn ramp area.

Limited Data Recovery and Monitoring, Cape May Point Lighthouse, Cape May County

[submitted by Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc.]

Between May 11 and May 13, 1999, Richard Grubb & Associates (RGA) conducted a limited data recovery on the Cape May Point Lighthouse property for the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and between May 13 and May 20, 1999, conducted monitoring of soil

remediation activities. Lauren J. Cook, RPA, served as Principal Investigator for the project, which investigated areas where privy vaults, found in earlier excavations, were subject to impacts from the remediation. Paul George assisted in fieldwork and report preparation.

Data recovery consisted of re-excavating six units that were originally excavated during a combined Phase I/II testing program in 1997, and excavating another six units to a depth of one foot below the surface. In all, 218 square feet were excavated, permitting definition of the privy vaults and other structural features, including builders' trenches, post holes, a brick pier, and a brick platform. Historic plans and photographs of the property were used to analyze the recovered data and to reconstruct spatial use of the privy area. Monitoring of the soil remediation on the remainder of the property exposed several features encountered during the Phase I/II testing: a terra-cotta drain pipe and a brick walkway. In addition, an old electrical service was recorded and removed. RGA recommended additional excavation of the privies, combined with sampling of the privy for pollen, seeds, and other evidence of the local environment should these features be impacted by future ground disturbing activities. This evidence may yield information about the daily life, diet, and health of the lighthouse keepers and their families.

Route 23 Bypass, Sussex Borough and Wantage Township, Sussex County

[submitted by Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc.]

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. of Cranbury, New Jersey, conducted a cultural resources investigation within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Route 23 Sussex Borough Bypass, Sussex Borough and Wantage Township, Sussex County, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation. The proposed alignment of the bypass runs from the intersection of Newton and Mill Streets in Sussex Borough southward along Walling Avenue and beyond to connect with existing Route 23 in Wantage Township. The APE also included four existing intersections slated for improvements as part of the bypass project.

Archaeological, architectural, and historical investigations of the APE and surrounding environment have been conducted as part of this investigation. Principal Investigators for the project were Lauren J. Cook, RPA (archaeology) and Jennifer Leynes (architecture). Additional contributors to the report were Glenn Modica, Paul McEachen, and Rob Lore.

Portions of one previously identified historic district are located within the APE-Architecture. A portion of the Sussex Borough Central Business Historic District, determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, is located at the northern end of the APE-Architecture. The architectural survey also identified the Hamburg Avenue

Streetscape, an extension of the existing district, as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological investigations within the APE-Archaeology involved identification-level testing. Four sites, which had potential to contain significant resources, were subjected to evaluation-level testing. Machine-assisted trenching on the site of the Deckertown Mill (1844), 28-Sx-398, encountered extensive deposits of refuse from the second quarter of the 20th century, deposited after the last industrial structures on the property burned, ca. 1930. The Frances Boners House Site, 28-Sx-400, contained a thick buried A-horizon with a variety of domestic refuse from the third quarter of the 19th century, but any evidence of sealed features was washed away by several episodes of flooding over the last half-century. The Walling House Site, 28-Sx-401, was tested to examine deposits in a buried A-horizon. Most of the site was recently disturbed. None of these sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Additional work, in the form of monitoring at demolition, is recommended for one site, the Cooper/Mann House Site, 28-Sx-399, due to its connection to the Mann family, a locally prominent African-American family during the second half of the 19th century. Significant archaeological deposits may be present under the existing house and the concrete pad in the back yard, in areas that were not available for testing.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann DeCunzo

Archaeological Society of Delaware

[submitted by Keith R. Doms]

The ASD is involved in three historical site excavations in New Castle Co., Delaware. We are continuing work at Brandywine Springs Amusement Park, Green bank Mill, and the Christiana Fire Company. Work continues on a once-a-month basis at Brandywine Springs. Work at this Victorian amusement park is currently concentrating on trying to find the footers for the "Scenic Railway," an early form of roller coaster.

This summer the ASD excavated a section of the mill race upstream of the control gate and revealed a stone wall that was located on the uphill side of the race. This allowed the mill to repoint and restore the wall so that the control gate can be recreated. Additional work in the basement of the Madison Factory has continued both for public education and to further explore the foundations of this 1812 stone building. The ASD has also conducted a Phase I survey for the Christiana Fire Company. The fire company is planning on erecting a new building in the historic district of Christiana. As both the ASD and Christiana Fire Companies are volunteer and nonprofit organizations, we decided to

help each other out. The ASD saves the fire company some money, and the excavations expose ASD members to another aspect of archaeology as well as another opportunity to be in the public eye. Analysis and report writing are ongoing.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

Historic St. Mary's City

Print House Excavations

During the summer of 2000, the Historic St. Mary's City Field School continued working on the Print House 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. Over the past two summers, the field school tested the site by excavating a random sample. The artifact distribution from the sample suggested that materials from the late 17th-century were concentrated in one particular area, and the excavations showed the presence of a structural-sized post hole. The goal of this season's work was to open a large area in hopes of defining the footprint of a structure. We were successful in defining a building, 25 ft. long and 19 ft. wide in this area. The eight post holes that make up the structure are well defined and share similar characteristics. However, the excavations revealed this area was much more complex than previously thought. There are numerous other post holes, perhaps defining additional structures. Several of these are at significant angles to the first structure. Further excavation will be needed to define these other components and to determine which are associated with the Print House.

Web Site Update

Historic St. Mary's City has redesigned and updated their world wide web site with a new look and new content. The site now includes a Avirtual exhibit which reproduces the new orientation exhibit at the Museum Visitor Center. Also of note is an animated display of the building of a new reconstruction of a 17th-century ordinary and discussion of the archaeology of the Brick Chapel of 1667. The page is located at <http://www.smcm.edu/hsmc/>

Archaeology in Annapolis

During the summer of 2000, Archaeology in Annapolis investigated a late 18th-century garden at Wye Hall in Queen Anne's County. Wye Hall was built by William Paca (Signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Maryland) in the 1790s after his retirement from public life. Paca hired Luke O'Dio to landscape the grounds, and the remains of the intricate six-terrace, five-acre country garden are visible today. Archaeology in Annapolis excavated portions of the original 18th-century house, road system, and

terraces looking for evidence of the landscape plan. Preliminary analysis suggests that this property was one of a handful of the new style, picturesque landscape gardens to be built in the colonies in the late-18th century. Archaeology in Annapolis also returned to the Courthouse site in the historic district of Annapolis, excavating the buried remains of four row houses occupied by African-American families from the 1860s through the mid-20th century. Several features were located, including privies, that will aid in analysis of African-American households and consumer behavior. The project will return to conduct a Phase III evaluation of the site in the spring of 2001.

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

St. Inigoes

[excerpted from the Baltimore Sun, October 5, 2000]

After nearly 20 years of searching along a riverside here, archaeologists say they have found one of the oldest English footholds in Maryland — a Jesuit plantation called St. Inigoes House. Historians say the Jesuits arrived with the first settlers in 1634, aboard the Ark and the Dove, and built their first chapel in St. Mary's City. By 1638, they were also harvesting tobacco and corn at St. Inigoes to finance their mission to convert and educate Indians and colonists.

Yesterday, at the U.S. Navy's Webster Field where the discoveries were made, archaeologists displayed fragments of Indian tobacco pipes, trade beads, lead shot, gunflints and European domestic refuse. All of it has been dated to the first half of the 1600s. It appears to mark the spot where the Jesuit priests, led by the Rev. Andrew White, built St. Inigoes House. The dig also uncovered three graves, perhaps those of some of the farm's first inhabitants.

Henry Miller, research director at Historic St. Mary's City, called St. Inigoes House the oldest settlement in the state outside St. Mary's City. "This is the most important site discovered this year in Maryland," said Julie King, director of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, in St. Leonard, who led the dig.

The artifacts were found beneath a field at Priests Point. The point, where St. Inigoes Creek meets the St. Mary's River, is about a mile south of St. Mary's City, the site of Maryland's colonial capital until 1694. The field is one of many the Navy leases to local farmers. It's not certain when St. Inigoes House was first settled. But historical records show it was producing tobacco by 1638. There are also references to a fort on the property.

Until this summer, no one knew precisely where either the fort or St. Inigoes House had stood. An archaeological survey in 1981 revealed dozens of old sites, but none with artifacts old enough to be St. Inigoes House. In 1996, the Navy invited King and Edward Chaney [of the Southern Maryland

Regional Preservation Center] to conduct an extensive archaeological inventory on the base. The National Historic Preservation Act requires such surveys to protect significant sites on federal land. The archaeologists spent eight months digging a grid of 5,600 test holes, a foot square and a foot deep, across the base. "We were finding a lot of stuff, from prehistoric Indian material to the 20th century," King said. "It was a good place to live."

When a small cluster of those test holes produced European pottery and other artifacts clearly dating from the early 1600s, the archaeologists knew St. Inigoes House could not be far away. King and Chaney returned to Webster Field last spring under a Navy grant to excavate more of the 18th-century sites. But they were eager to dig on that section of the field where the early 17th-century material was found in 1996.

They found fragments of several decorated Indian tobacco pipes, including one inscribed with an abstract image of a deer. There were also colorful beads — both round and cylindrical — and copper tubes commonly used in trade with the local Indians. Diggers also found European and Chinese pottery sherds, Dutch-made clay pipes, a piece of what King suspects is a brass spur, a rusted mouth harp and scissors. One of the most interesting finds was a copper or brass coin weight bearing a royal crest dated to between 1603 and 1649. The weights were used in a balance to verify the value of European coinage. The discovery of military artifacts — a brass sword belt hook, lead shot and gun flints, all datable to the early 1600s — led to speculation that the archaeologists had found the Jesuits' fort. But the abundance of domestic refuse suggested more strongly that they had found the plantation house. The artifacts will go to the state conservation lab in St. Leonard, where analysis will answer some questions and likely raise others. "So in a way we're walking away," King said. "But there's a lot more that can be done with the information we have."

Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Smith's Knoll Historic Cemetery

[submitted by Rita Griffin-Short]

The City of Stoney Creek, Ontario, continued and completed the excavation of the War 1812 burial trench at Smith's Knoll Historic Cemetery (AhGw-132) discovered in 1998, under the direction of Project Archaeologist, Rita Griffin-Short, RGS Archaeological Services, Hamilton, Ontario.

The site was purchased in 1906 by the Veterans Association, and with the help of the newly formed Wentworth County Historical Society, was consecrated in 1908 as an historic cemetery commemorating the June 6th,

1813, battle between Britain and America.

The City of Stoney Creek assumed custodianship in 1995 with a plan to include it as a strategic part of Battlefield Park. Before any ground disturbance could take place, the location of the burials had to be determined archaeologically since no plan of their location was available. According to rumor, the burials had been removed in the 19th century by a local farmer with an interest in phrenology. No information was found to substantiate this nor indeed to say if or when the bones were reburied. Military artifacts are held by various locals which suggest the site had been disturbed more than once over time. In fact, we found that the site had been disturbed at least twice after consecration.

The British lost twenty-four men whose names have been corroborated but not their ages or places or origin which await further research. We do not yet know how many Americans were killed, nor indeed their names. American contacts, so far, tell us that they have no record of the battle, thus no record of whom might have been killed. This research also continues. Contemporary British and reliable American sources estimate that about thirty Americans died at Stoney Creek.

The burial trench, if indeed it is the original trench, and not one dug later to accommodate what we found, was a haphazardly dug and irregularly shaped area at the east edge of the site, about 4 m. x 6 m. The trench contained human bone mixed with domestic animal bones, household garbage and demolition debris from a nearby house. The latter was part of the fill used to level the site after the hasty reburial.

Bioarchaeology analyses, carried out by Dr. Clare McVeigh (1998) and Dr. Maria Liston (1999) account for twenty-four individuals. However, we have only four, fragmented skulls, all exhibiting musket shot trauma. We can account for only 12% of the human bones that should have been in the trench. The whereabouts of the remaining bones is a mystery.

The profile of the bones we do have suggest an older group of men, in reasonably good health, with a mean stature of 1.73 m., fits what we know about the British troops: the 49th Regiment of Foot and the King's 8th Regiment of Foot. However, we have recovered buttons from both armies: the British 49th and the American 2nd Artillery Regiment. The American 2nd was composed of young, untried, "raw recruits," lead by inexperienced officers. Within minutes of the start of the battle, the two American generals had been captured, leaving the men leaderless. Many of the Americans were ill, suffering from dysentery amongst other debilitating health problems, perhaps a contributing factor to their defeat at Stoney Creek. Illness was a continuing problem for the Americans throughout the war.

An impressive rededication ceremony was conducted June 4, 2000, by the Bishop of Hamilton. The bones were reinterred in an above ground, granite, crypt which will be

